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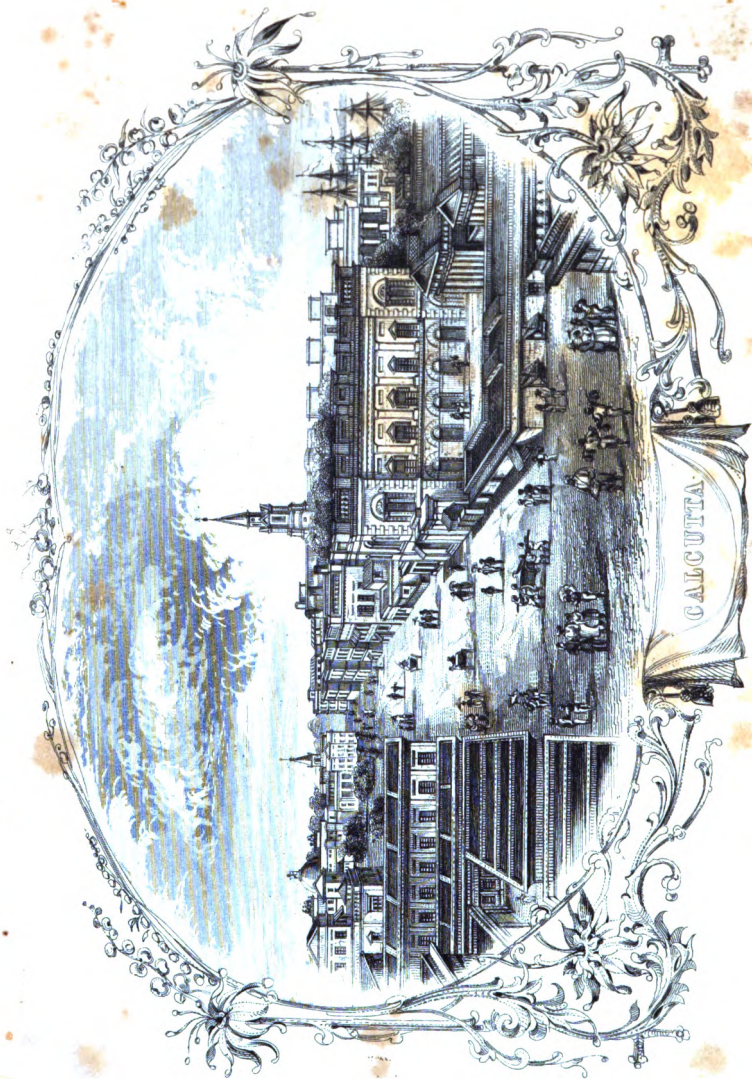


BRADSHAW'S



HANDBOOK
TO THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
AND THE
WESTERN PROVINCES
OF
INDIA.

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BRADSHAW'S

HAND-BOOK

TO THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

AND

WESTERN

PROVINCES OF INDIA,

FORMING A COMPLETE THROUGH ROUTE AND DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE BY ROAD, RIVER, AND RAILWAY, THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES. CONTAINING IN ADDITION EVERY INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE DISTANCES OF STATIONS FROM STATIONS, PER ROAD, RAIL, AND RIVER, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, TERRITORIES, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL STATIONS, ELECTRIC AND RED SEA TELEGRAPHS, RAILWAY, STREAM NAVIGATION, DAWKS, TAPPAL STATIONS, POST OFFICES, BAZAARS, TOWNS, VILLAGES PASSED THROUGH, WITH A TERSELY CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE ETYMOLOGY, SUPERFICIAL CONTENTS, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, ZOOLOGY, COMMERCE, POPULATION, MANNERS, REVENUE, RELIGIONS, HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY OF ALL THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES, ETC.; WITH A GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS, AND A VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH AND HINDOOSTANEE.

Illustrated with Splendid Maps of the Presidency, the North Western Provinces of India, Plan and View of Bengal.

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P R E F A C E .

THE competition of candidates for the various departments in Her Majesty's Indian Service having rendered an *Indian Through Route Guide* an indispensable necessary to every person holding those appointments, the Author, encouraged by the favourable criticism of the British and Indian Press, and the extensive patronage bestowed by an enlightened and discerning public on "*The Overland Bradshaw*," has endeavoured, as far as the nature of the present mode of travelling in India will admit, to supply this desideratum; and, while detailing minutely and fully almost every inch of ground passed over along the line of Roads, Railways, Rivers, and Canals, by which the Indian Empire is intersected, has placed before the Traveller every information connected with the distances of Stations from Stations, per Road, Rail, and River, Travellers' Bungalows, Territories, Civil, Military, and Naval Stations, Electric and Red Sea Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigations, Dawks, Tappal Stations, Post Offices, Bazaars, Towns, Villages passed through, with a tersely-condensed description of the Etymology, Superficial Contents, Physical Characteristics, Mountains, Rivers, Zoology, Commerce, Population, Manners, Revenue, Religions, History and Antiquity of all the Indian Territories, chiefly compiled, extracted, and condensed, from *The Bengal Government Route Book*, *Thornton's Gazetteer of India and its Adjacent Territories*, and Russell's *My Diary in India*, without which no Traveller should visit that vast Empire, so as to enable the members of Her Majesty's Indian Service in every department, and of all grades, as well as Englishmen of all classes, to become perfectly *au fait* with every incident (whilst *en route*) connected with the localities passed through this brilliant and rich Lotus which now adorns the British Crown. Thus it will be seen, that the primary object of the Compiler has been to condense up to the present time (1860) all the information contained in the Indian Government Route Books, "placed at the disposal of the compiler by the late East India Company, for the express purpose of arranging "*Bradshaw's Hand-Books to the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal*," within a portable form; adding thereto a terse but accurate description of every kind of practical information, both local and historical, necessary for the instruction and guidance of British Officers, Civil Servants, and private individuals proceeding to India; so that, in fact, it also forms a *Vade Mecum* for persons either entering or being trained up for Her Majesty's Service in India. Had this work (the

first of the kind that has ever been compiled), as it, as well as those of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, were finished in 1856, but were delayed being put in press through the Mutiny of 1857, been placed before the public prior to the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58-59, it is but natural to presume that many Europeans would have been spared from those misguided and cruel men; as then they would have been able with this *pocket* volume to have traced their way to some place of refuge; whereas it was utterly impossible for them, in the hurry of the moment, and the *disadvantages* under which they then laboured as regards travelling conveyances, to carry with them the voluminous Government Route Books of each Presidency (which are revised in India only once in 10, and even sometimes not oftener than 20 years, and which occupy no less than 4 years in passing through the *local* press), and, consequently, being without Guide or Route Book, were either lost in the interminable jungle or fell into the hands of their blood-thirsty enemies. The vexed subject—the orthography of proper names—requires but a brief notice: and as the Road Books and Maps of the Indian Government have been consulted by the Compiler, it has been deemed most prudent to follow the mode adopted in those official documents. But, however, as *new comers* in India might find great difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory reply from an Indian peasant as to the *whereabouts* of different places in the immediate locality of some of the principal towns, it has also been considered desirable to annex the *native mode* of spelling thereto in brackets. The Compiler of this Work has consulted, compiled, condensed, profited, and *extracted largely* from the following works, viz.:—Allen's Indian Mail (to which all connected with India should subscribe), Anquesel de Perron, Almanacks of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, Abbot, ABul Fazel, Adelung Mitherradates, Affghanistan (Parliamentary Papers on), Allen, Ariana Antiqua, Arriani Expeditio Alexandri, Asiatic Annual Register, Asiatic Researches, Asiatic Society of Bengal (Journals), Asiatic Royal Society of Great Britain, Asiatic Journals (The Monthly), Atkinson, Ayeen Akberry, Baber (Memoirs of), Baptist Missions, Bernier, Boileau, Broome, Bjornsternja (Count), Burnes (Alexander and James), Buist, Carless, Christie, Conolly (Arthur and Edward), Court, Cunningham, De la Hoste, D'Herbelot, Doru, Drummond, Edgeworth, East India Manuscript documents, Elphinstone, Eyre, Eastwick E. P. (Professor) especially in his capacity of Compiler of Murray's Hand-book of India, from which extracts have been made in this Compilation, Falconer, Farishta Forster, Fraser, Geographical Society, Gerard (A. and J. G.), Grant, Griffith, Hamilton, Hart, Havelock, Horsburgh, Hough, Hugel, Humboldt, Hyde, Ibu Batuta, Irwin, Izzet, Ullah, Jackson, Jameson, Jones (Sir William), Kelley, Kennedy, Kinneir, Kitto, Klaproth, Leech, Lloyd, Lord Macartney, Macgregor, Mackenzie (Mrs. Colin), Macmurdo, Malcom, Marco Polo, Masson, Mohun Lal, Moorcroft, Murray's Hand-Books of India, Neamat Ullah, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee (the *talented* Parsi), Oriental Magazines, Osborne, Outram (Sir James), Perry (Sir Erskine, Member of the Indian Council), Postans, Pottinger (Henry and William), Price, Prinsep (James and Henry), Rennell, Ritter, Royle, Road Books of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, Russell Dr. (*Times* Correspondent) from whose able work, *My Diary in India*, much information has been extracted, and without which no European should proceed to that Empire, Sale, Sainte Croix, Sykes, Sinde (Parliamentary Papers), Thornton (Edward, from whose Gazetteer of India most important extracts have been made, and which work is so well known, and thoroughly indispensably necessary to the Indian Traveller, that it needs no recommendation at the hands of the

compiler of the work), Vigne, Von Hammer, Wade, Waddington, Ward, Westmacott, Wilford, Wilkins (Sir Charles), Wilson (Horace), Wilson (Professor), Wood, Zimmerman, Zoroaster's Life (translated from Anquetel de Perron, by Professor Lott, for the Parsis), and tenders his most grateful acknowledgments to Sir James Weir Hogg, Baronet, member of the Council for India, for the kind manner in which, when a Director of the Hon. East India Company, he placed at his command the valuable works, both MSS., original and printed, in the Indian Office, but especially those of Edward Thornton, Esq., late of the Statistical Department of the East India House, and James Walker, Esq., Geographer to the Indian Government, from both of which, as well as from the works of the talented Editors of the Indian Press, much valuable information has been derived.

As the Publishers contemplate issuing New Editions of this work, *annually*, and purpose correcting the Routes as the line of Railways gradually becomes developed throughout the Indian Empire, they most cordially invite *corrections* of the numerous errors into which the Compiler is conscious of having fallen, owing to the *magnitude* of the undertaking, which has been *intensely* laborious, as upwards of 389 Routes throughout the Bengal Presidency are herewith described, and most earnestly urge upon all Resident and travelling Englishmen in India to aid the object they have in view, by furnishing them (addressed "To the Editor of Bradshaw's Hand-Book of India, 59, Fleet Street, London,") with such information relative to *each locality* as may have been derived from *personal* observation.

London, 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND, G.C.H.,

LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

THIS TRAVELLING GUIDE THROUGHOUT THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

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RECEIVED FROM HIS LORDSHIP,

BY HIS MOST GRATEFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR OF "BRADSHAW'S OVERLAND GUIDE TO INDIA."

London, 1860.

Monsoon	38	"	Ganges
Post Office	40	41	" Pertabgurh, in Oude

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

† Telegraph Station.
 = Railway Station.
 * Water only obtainable.
 § Provisions and Water procurable.
 N. North.
 E. East.
 S. South.

W. West.
 yds. yards.
 N.W. North West.
 N.E. North East.
 S.W. South West.
 S.E. South East.
 E.I.C. East India Company.

BENGAL.

a horn spirit lamp,
 its of (size), which
 lunch, as a small
 excellent grog, to
 added ad libitum.
 a spirit lamp and
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 &c., which may
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 n; use a cotton
 cotton, or, if not,
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BRADSHAW'S

ILLUSTRATED

HAND-BOOK TO THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

As travelling in India is totally different to the mode pursued in European countries, there not being any way-side accommodation or hotels, except on the capitals of the Presidencies, it may be as well to initiate Griffins (as Europeans are designated on their first appearance on Indian soil) into the mystery how to provide for their individual comfort. Should a voyage, "per river or coast steamer," be contemplated, then it is only necessary to take a native body servant (valet) and a few articles of luxury by way of diet; if, however, it is intended to adopt the "budgerow," then it is absolutely indispensable to be accompanied by a suite of servants, i.e., cook, cook-boy, hamal, butler, and body servant, and, previous to embarking, a plentiful supply of hams, tongues, tea, coffee, sugar, preserved meats, milk, pickles, preserves, ale, brandy, soda-water, water, rice, firewood, lamp oil, wicks, cheroots, potatoes, &c., should be placed on board, as well as a small but amply stored medicine chest, spirit lamp, with a supply of spirits of wine, shot, powder, ball; a complete camp equipage, with telescope, books, rifle, revolver, percussion caps, photographic apparatus, and a hammock, by which means the traveller will be enabled to pass his time pleasantly enough by sketching the beautiful scenery, shooting when the wind is adverse or the boat run a-ground, but if unable so to do, a well-selected library will beguile the tedious hours. If the tour is to be performed on horseback, it will be absolutely necessary that a bullock hackery should be hired, in which must be placed a complete camp equipage, the personal effects and wardrobe packed in tin boxes, well covered over with waterproof material, stores of preserved meats, milk, hams, potatoes, rice, tongues, coffee, tea, cheroots, sugar, brandy, ale, wine, soda-water (the ingredients being placed in tin well-stopped bottles, with ivory spoon measures for each quantity necessary to be mixed together; this will be found much more convenient than soda-water in bottles, as such are liable to break), rifle, revolver, percussion caps, pocket compass, photographic apparatus, telescope, stable gear, gram, forage, horse shoes and nails, lamp oil, cotton for wicks, Woodhouse's essence of ginger, medicine chest, resal (a padded counterpane, with crimson silk cover), when travelling to the N.W. provinces, as the climate is very cold; corkscrew, a

large supply of fuses, coachman's lamp, spirit lamp, and a good supply of alcohol (spirits of wine), which can be used also for making punch, as a small quantity diluted with water forms excellent grog, to which sugar and lime juice can be added *ad libitum*. The traveller can always, with his spirit lamp and French cafetiera, make his coffee in five minutes, and, if provided with a small deep frying pan made to fit his spirit lamp, cook his preserved fish, soup, meat, &c., as he journeys onward, without waiting until he arrives at the travellers' bazaar. The body servant (valet) and cook should accompany it, together with the grooms with the led horses, and it should be sent en route four hours previous to the traveller's departure, so that the tent may be pitched at the appointed place prior to his arrival; and when the departure from a place is determined on, the same precaution should be adopted during the whole of the journey. Two o'clock in the morning is the best time to commence travelling, which continue until nine, when the traveller should rest, and remain in his tent until five o'clock, after which hour he can stroll about the locality, taking care to be well armed, and accompanied by a servant, always being on the *qui vive* for wild beasts, &c., which may afford him excellent sport, and returning to his tent early, retire to rest. When on horseback he should avoid exposing himself to the sun; use a cotton umbrella, well covered with white cotton, or, if not, wrap himself up in a white cloth, which will be found the most convenient, just leaving his face uncovered; his head should be well protected, by having several rolls of muslin wrapped round his hat (which should be made in the shape of a helmet, with a point on the top and peak back and front), similar to the mode in which cabmen place handkerchiefs round theirs to exclude the rain. He will also do well to wear a belt, well wadded in the summer, and made of flannel in the winter, round his loins, so as to keep them warm, an excellent preservative against cramp, cholera, &c., and which the natives all adopt. Holsters should be fixed on the saddles, with waterproof coverings, so as to exclude all damp from the revolvers; his luncheon case (Allen's make) well stored, but containing a metal or silver tumbler instead of a glass one, drab dreadsought, leggings of light texture, and oak keg (to contain one gallon of water), with lock and strap, fastened on the saddle. Great care should be

taken to inspect and personally superintend the grooming and feeding of the steeds, or else they will be unable to perform the journey, for the Indian grooms are proverbially considered the greatest thieves imaginable, as they will rob (without the slightest compunction) the horses of their gram (corn), bake it and eat it themselves, neither will they groom them unless well looked after; it is quite folly for a European to leave the supervision of his domestic establishment to an Indian butler, for he only fleeces him a hundred-fold, but he should divest himself of all lethargic feeling or caste prejudice, and inspect everything himself. On arrival at the end of a journey the horse should be walked up and down until quite cool, then well groomed with the hand, no brush or curry-comb being used, but merely a wisp of hay, his legs washed, feet picked, stopped with buffalo's dung, and his mane and tail well combed, his shoes examined, placed under a tent, and gram, hay, and water given to him. On no account should the grooms be allowed to absent themselves from their steeds, close to whom they must invariably be made to sleep, in case of plunderers, or the steeds being taken ill at night. The hammock swung inside the tent, the shady side of which should be hooked up, unless the night is very cold, will be found much more pleasant and cool to sleep in than any couch or bed. Directions should be given to strike (take up) the tent at 1 A.M., and the packing up of everything should be personally inspected. This refers to the traveller's individual baggage, &c.

Should the dawk (dāk) or palanquin be selected as the chief mode of transit, the traveller will do well to purchase a strong-built one (and not make use of the government one described below), the price of which is Rs. 100, or £10; have it well examined as to its solidity in all respects, and fitted up in such a manner as to ensure his individual comfort. He is strongly recommended to have the pillows as well as the mattress (two for the head and one for the knees), or small bolster covered with dark red Morocco leather or leather cloth, with chintz coverings. Places at the sides should be constructed for his rifle, revolver, umbrella, stick, telescope for day and night, and photographic apparatus. His luncheon case and oak keg (Allen's make) should also be hung up on one side, as well as his hat and cap; his library arranged at the upper end of the interior of the palanquin, on the ledge above the drawer, the latter of which should be divided into two compartments, one division to contain and be fitted up as a writing desk and stationery case, so constructed as to be removed intact and used by the traveller, and the other as a wash-hand stand, with chamber utensil, basin, jug, &c., and just at the centre of the interior of the palanquin should be placed one of Grimes' patent palanquin lamps, and a requisite stock of the candles expressly prepared for such should also be provided. A large drawer lined with tin, and having a cover of the same metal, should be constructed so as to be placed along the whole length of the palanquin, under the cushion or mattress, but should be so arranged as to draw out like a table drawer in front of the palanquin, without disturbing the mattress or interfering with it in any

way. This should contain stores of cigars, lucifers in tin boxes, preserved meats, coffee, tea, sugar, brandy, ale, soda-water, and be well packed, to prevent injury from shaking. The palanquin should be covered with white calico or coarse cotton cloth during the dry season, with cut *cuss-cuss* mats well damped on the top, and in the wet with waterproof material, or a slight block-tin covering so constructed that the rain will drop off the sides, such covering being extended a little beyond the top, like a kind of gable. His body servant can travel with him in a dhoolie, and at the government travellers' bungalow he will prepare his meals, &c. All baggage should be packed in tin boxes well covered with waterproof material, or else in extra tin cases with locks, which are conveyed on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs* all along the route, so that change of linen, &c., can be procured. On arrival at a travellers' bungalow, the best thing for the traveller to do is to take a lukewarm bath, which is preferable to cold water, then change his apparel, sit down to his repast, stretch his limbs and view the scenery around him, for, as he will have been much confined in his wooden carriage, a little gentle exercise will invigorate him. The bungalows have been erected on the most elevated and interesting sites in the country. On no account should the traveller omit taking with him some tools and nails, as, should any accident occur to his palanquin, it is utterly impossible to obtain wherewith to repair it, unless such should occur near one of the stages, and he is cautioned to examine it himself daily during the journey. Rate of travelling, 100 miles per day (24 hours), at 3½d. to 4d. per mile, by carriage dāk. There are turnpikes in the N.W. provinces, which are known by a bar being placed across the road, and a large bangle on the opposite side, in which resides the toll-keeper, to whom the traveller pays 8 annas (1s.) toll. Hanging lamp in the palki (dāk) will enable the traveller at night to read, and often serve as a scarecrow to frighten away the wild beasts, as also will the blowing of a horn when passing through the dense jungle. The pitarrahs, deep, square tin boxes, should contain his baggage.

The conveyance provided for the traveller by Indian post office authorities consists of a palanquin, or wooden box, about 8 feet long, 4 wide, and 4 high, with wooden shutters so arranged as to be opened and shut at pleasure, and constructed like Venetian blinds, which admit the refreshing breeze as effectually as they exclude the scorching rays of the eastern sun, the damp dews of night, or the deluging torrent of the stormy monsoons. Inside the traveller reclines at full length on a well stuffed cocoa mattress, covered with silk damask or Morocco leather, over which is placed a small Persian rug, with two pillows similarly covered; there is also a small species of bolster placed in the middle, to be put under the thighs, so as to enable the passenger to assume a comfortable recumbent position. At the upper end is a shelf and drawer, and at the sides nettings similar to the pockets used in carriages, only of larger dimensions, in which can be placed all articles which the traveller may consider as essentially necessary for his comfort. This is borne or carried on the shoulders of four bearers (*pothies*

sallaks, by means of a pole passed through the two iron rings which are firmly fixed at each end of the palanquin. The baggage (which should invariably be packed in tin boxes covered with waterproof oilskin) is carried along on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs*. Many thousand miles are passed over in this most agreeable and pleasant mode of journeying through a country. It is performed by night and day, at the rate of five miles per hour. Tariff, from 3½d. to 1s. per mile. A few of the *désagrémens* to the uninitiated are the pains produced in the bones (similar to rheumatism) by a long trip *via dawk* (*dāk*), owing to the constant jolting of the body, the appeals of the relay bearers for Buxis (*Cherriniers*) at every stage, which seldom exceeds twelve miles, but in some instances are as short as six or seven miles; the flashing of the oil flambeaux by the torch-bearers (who continually feed their torches from a bottle of oil flung across their shoulders), which are carried to frighten away wild animals and serpents; the bearers' incessant buzzing, humming, low murmuring, chaunting (often impromptu and complimentary to the traveller of light weight, but to a regular built John Bull quite the reverse), and the running of the Mussalches by the side of the palanquin with his lighted torch. Yet notwithstanding these trivial drawbacks, in which an old Indian traveller finds abundance of amusement rather than discomfort, the comfort of an Indian Dawk is that there you are your own master; it is your easy chair, toilette, cuisine, and library by day, and couch by night. The bearers stop when, where, and as long as you please. Drawing back your Venetian shutters, you can admire nature's magnificent panorama of beautiful diversified landscapes, in which pass rapidly before you luxuriant jungle, foaming cascades rushing down from the lofty fantastic summits of perpendicular mountains covered with rich foliage; and should you behold the ruins of some Hindoo temple you can alight, visit, and inspect its ancient architecture and half obliterated inscriptions; and if fond of shooting, abundance of game is to be met with in all the routes. Should the traveller's limbs become cramped after a night's journey, he can, when he reaches some sweet secluded spot, where the wild cry of the partridge, the lark's carol, and the jungle-cock's crow is heard, descend from his wooden box and take a rural promenade; then ensconced in his palanquin (*palāki*) the slackened pace of the bearers soon warns him that one of those most comfortable rests for travellers, the government bungalow, the only public accommodation to be met with, is close at hand, where he can luxuriate in a bath, refresh the inner man, and perambulate about in those beautiful localities, for, thanks to the Indian engineering officers, such resting places have all been erected on the most elevated and interesting spots, commanding magnificent and extensive views, which a lover of the fine arts will not fail to appreciate, by sketching some of the most striking.

On no account should an unclimatised European attempt to travel in the interior on an elephant or camel, as it is exceedingly fatiguing, and produces great pain in the limbs. But if he wishes he can travel on horseback exactly as the European officers

do (see encamping ground, page 52), which is slow but extremely pleasant.

TRAVELLERS' BANGLA.—This is provided with two beds (no curtains; the traveller should always carry his *brown* net mosquito curtains with him, in short, a hammock made of knitted cotton is preferable to a bed, in which case the hooks for fixing in the wall must be packed up with it), a table, chairs, &c. A small locked book-case of works, generally on religious subjects, is found in some of these buildings, on the walls of all of which hang a card with a notice stating that the traveller has to pay for 3 hours' stay, 8 annas (1s.); 24 hours' stay, 16 annas (2s.). Previous to leaving he must enter in the *travellers' book*, which will be presented to him (and which he should peruse, as it often contains some droll remarks entered by previous travellers), his name, position, from whence he came, destination, date, and time of arrival and departure, amount paid to the keeper of the bangla, and his opinion of the accommodation afforded.

DISEASES AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.—Those incidental to the climate can be prevented by the following precautions, viz.:—Avoid heat by day, chills and dews by night; accustom the body to cold; the diet should be nutritious and regular; exercise, (walking), should be taken in the cool of the evening; clothing should be changed with the seasons; mercurial and calomel preparations should never be administered unless absolutely necessary, and then under medical advice, if such is at hand; select a dry, lofty, eligible site for residence; temperance, in the strictest sense of the expression, should be observed both in eating and drinking.

DRESS (EUROPEAN).—Cotton shirts and sheets should be used. Blankets should always be placed under the sheets and on the beds in the monsoon. Blanket trousers should be worn in the rains. Flannel vests should also be worn. Linen clothing and sheets should never be used. Woollen garments should be worn in the monsoon, up the hilly countries, and at the sanatoriums.

COSTUMES OF THE NATIVES.—The *Brahmans* can be distinguished by the small white turban.

THE HINDUS.—The males wear the *dhoti*, a long cotton cloth passed round the waist, between the legs, and fastened at the back. The upper part of the body is covered with a shirt (*angarkha*), over which a long gown (*jámah*) is worn, tied in two different places on each side, and fastened on the left side. The *kamarband* (girdle) is worn round the loins, and protects the viscera of the abdomen from cold. The *dopattah*, a long scarf of two breadths, joined by a seam in the centre, is also worn by some. The females wear the *choi* (bodice), either of red or blue, and the *sári*, a long piece of cotton cloth, passed round the waist, under the legs, and over the shoulders or head.

MUHAMMADANS MUSLIMS.—The males wear turbans of various colours, sizes, and forms, according to their tribe, and the folding and manner of wearing such constitutes a fashion. They also use the *angarkha* and *jámah*, like the Hindus, but button them on the right side. The *tunga* (a coloured cloth girdle) is wrapped round the body. The *put-jámah* (loose trousers), *gurgi* (short drawers), and *shukár* (long

drawers), are worn according to individual taste. The females wear the *choli* (bodice), to which are appended tight sleeves, as far down as the elbow; *shalwars*, tighter than those of the males; the *sari*, which falls down to the ankles; the *orhni* (a wide muslin scarf) is thrown carelessly over the left shoulder, passes under the right arm, crossed under the middle, and hangs down over the feet, or else veils the head; the *chudrar*, which envelops the whole figure, reaches down to the ground, and is worn by them when perambulating the streets, and sometimes the *pishwaz* (a coloured double-breasted muslin gown) is also used.

PARSIS are generally distinguished by their mitre turban, those of the priests being covered with white muslin.

RAJPUTS (Rajpoots) wear large white turbans; Religious Natives (Ascetics) wear scarcely any clothing.

EXERCISE.—*Driving*, in the cool of the evening, is beneficial. *Palki* (palanquin) exercise healthy. *Riding*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 4 to 7 p.m. in the evening, salutary. *Swings*, used early in the mornings, and in the cool of the afternoons, are extremely healthy. *Walking*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 5 to 6 p.m., at a gentle pace, is very salutary.

EXPOSURE.—Europeans should avoid exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun. When out of doors the *chhatra* (large umbrella), or an English cotton umbrella covered with white calico, should be used. An English jockey cap, covered with a white quilted cotton stuffed covering, with curtain to protect the nape of the neck, and folds of muslin twisted round the band, like the turban of the natives, should be worn. The *kamand* waist cloths, as used by the natives, protects the viscera of the abdomen from cold, and Europeans would do well to wear a shawl twisted round their loins like a belt.

ETIQUETTE.—It is necessary that the traveller should call on all parties to whom he wishes to be known—and at all military stations he must leave his card at the *mess*—as well as on all the officers individually. *Hindis* prostrate themselves with the arms stretched out and the hands united. They place a wreath of flowers round the neck of their visitors on particular occasions. If anxious to put an end to the interview, the European should request them to "always visit my house at your pleasure" (*Toomhara mukam hy, jab jee chho he tub o, e, a kejoo*). Those belonging to a high caste (men of rank) should never be approached whilst at a repast. Europeans should not attempt to drink out of any of their vessels, as it might cause them to be deprived of their caste (rank), or else bring upon them the dislike and ill-will of their associates. They detest anything made of leather. They seldom kill insects. The *Rajas* will remove insects from their turban, dress, or person, and place them carefully on the carpet or rug of the European. They will break out into rebellion if cows, monkeys, or peacocks are slain belonging to them. *Muslims* (Moslems, Muhammadans).—They make the salutation without stretching out the arms or uniting the hands. They invariably present the European with anything he admires in their dwellings, &c., but require a present

in return of *three-fold* its value, therefore nothing belonging to them should be openly admired. They consider a pig, and everything made from that animal, as an abomination. *Natives* of all castes in general attach considerable importance to ceremonics, etiquette, and form. The left hand must never be used in saluting or eating with them. They must never be requested to remove their turban or put on their shoes if on entering a domicile they have removed them, as such demand is disrespectful. They never rise to take leave (when paying visits when among 'hemeselves') until *betel* is handed to them by a servant, rose essence sprinkled on their hands, and wreaths of flowers are hung round their necks, or when calling upon an European, until he requests them "always to visit his house at their pleasure;" but if the visitor be an inferior in rank, he repeats *Rukhsat liye* (please depart). No letter fastened by moistening the gum (if an envelope), or wafering it with saliva, must be sent or handed to them, as it is disrespectful. No pen should be offered them which has been placed in the mouth (hence the reason why a wine glass full of water is generally found placed on the desks or writing tables, of native merchants and officials, as they dip their pens and pencils in such when necessary). Never make them presents of *three* of anything. When enquiring about their female relatives, invariably ask them "if their house is well?" about their own health, "if their enemy is sick?" when requesting them to remove anything at a repast, "please, place on more." *Parsis*.—The dogs belonging to these enlightened people must not be slain by Europeans.

FOOD.—5 a.m., *café au lait*, with a piece of dry toast, should be taken; 8 a.m., breakfast, tea, with a chop, cutlet, or fish; 1 p.m., luncheon, plain, with pale ale or soda water; 7 p.m., dinner, plain, but as nutritious as possible, with pale ale, dessert, consisting of bananas, custard, apples, grapes, oranges, logan, litchi, musk-melons, mangoes (but if they heat the body and produce boils, must be avoided), guavas, pine apples in moderation, shaddock, all subacid fruits, water melons, and port, claret, or champagne wine; 9 p.m., coffee, with cakes or dry toast. *Buttered toast* should never be taken. The hours of refreshment should be observed with the strictest regularity. The hour of retirement should never exceed 10 p.m., and all late and heavy dinners must be declined, except on official occasions.

The health and comfort of all Europeans, either going to reside in, or visit India, will be considerably enhanced by rigid attention to the following remarks:

BATHING.—The *cold bath*, of 60° to 75°, should only be used early in the morning and before dinner, from March to September; the *tepid bath*, of 85° to 92°, may be used at any time, but especially when the functions are irregular or defective; the *warm bath*, of 92° to 98°, can be used with safety; the *hot bath* should average from 98° to 112°; *shampooing* beneficial, and the hair glove (*kisa*) should be used.

BITES (*Ordinary Snake*).—Fix ligature round the limb affected, some distance from the wound; if the wound be in a fleshy part, cut out, by *elliptical* incision, the *ragged* edges; suck the wound with a cupping glass or mouth; if the patient be faint, or

the pulse sinks, administer 1 oz. brandy, 1 drachm laudanum, with sugar and peppermint water, in warm water; the patient must not sit down, but walk about; the chest, extremities, and throat must be rubbed with ammonia, ether, and laudanum; dram doses of ammonia, or eau de luce, mixed with water, must be taken every ten minutes. *Cobra and Black Kerite Snakes*.—Excision, cauterization, and scarification, the only sure remedy.

CHOLERA.—This disease is very often brought on by an immoderate indulgence, viz.:—Eating oysters; unripe fruit and indigestible food; drinking cold liquids when overheated; intemperance, or unwholesome water; sleeping on the damp ground, or in the open air, at unhealthy seasons, and exposure to the cold night air. The remedies are, viz.:—The application of mustard plasters to the abdomen, or a warm bath; copious draughts of warm water; 80 drops of laudanum (poured from a 2oz. phial), 6 drops of oil of peppermint, or 20 drops of essence of peppermint, and 20 grains of calomel; kanji, or rice water, with table salt in it, or pieces of ice placed in the mouth will allay the thirst; after the first attack (if signs of irritability are shown), 20 grains of calomel should be taken; the bowels must then be kept open with calomel and jalap. If a child, aged 1½ to 2 years, is the patient, then 12 grains of calomel, 8 drops of laudanum; 2 drops of oil of peppermint must be administered immediately; the hands and feet should be placed in hot water (of as high a temperature as bearable) until the disease is subdued; if relieved (after a lapse of eight hours), a dose of castor oil should be given. The natives (if not of a plethoric habit) should, when attacked, be treated thus, viz.:—Astringent pills, composed of 5 grains calomel, 2 grains asafoetida, 2 grains black pepper, 2 grains opium, 3 grains camphor, should be divided into three pills, and readministered if rejected. Three hours afterwards, if the symptoms have been stopped, the following pills, viz.:—5 grains calomel, 12 grains extract of colocynth, ¼ grain extract of tartar emetic, divided into three pills, should be administered.

MEDICINE CHEST FOR TRAVELLING.—This should contain ammonia, adhesive plaster, blistering plaster, cautery, calomel, cupping glass, camphor, colocynth (extract of), cholera pills, eau de luce, ether, gold-beater's skin, ipecacuanha, jalap, lint, laudanum, lancet, measuring glass, magnesia, opium, oil of peppermint, pestle and mortar, pennyroyal (essence of), quinine, rhubarb, sponge, scales and weights, tartar emetic, teaspoon, scissors.

DRINK.—Beverages to be used, viz.:—Ale (pale), in moderation; brandy (*weak*) and water, in moderation; iced beverages revive the spirits, strengthen the body, and aid digestion; heating drinks should be avoided; porter injurious on account of its heaviness; spirituous liquors should be used sparingly; soda-water, with a small quantity of brandy, is refreshing; sherbets (*sharbat*) are wholesome; vegetable acids allay the thirst and cool the system; port wine should be taken in moderation; claret is refreshing; sherry turns acid on the stomach, and should be avoided.

MARCHING.—Europeans should start at 2 a.m., and partake of a cup of coffee and bread before

starting. The neck should be bare, and a roll of flannel wrapped round the loins. In the cold season a flannel shirt and cloth clothes should be worn. The head should always be covered with a light, cool cap, and never exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and wet clothes should be changed as quickly as practicable. The *kandis* (sides of the tent) should be thrown down (on the shady side), and so left, except the night air is very cold. *Karbi* (the stalk of the *jodr*) makes an excellent mattress when covered with blankets. A cold bath should be taken every other day before breakfast, or four hours after dinner; the body should not be heated, and the skin well rubbed and dried. Flour (*dai*) should be procured, and *chapatis* (thin unleavened cakes), baked on iron plates. Rice and *dai* (pulse), when boiled together, form a nutritious food, with the addition of salt and pepper. Beef, boiled slowly for two hours, with a few slices of salt pork, or bacon (if procurable), two handfuls of flour, onions, salt, and pepper, form a good meal. Rice boiled separately, and mixed with the soup, is also very palatable. Carrots, turnips, onions, and the native vegetables, *batigans*, *sag* (greens), &c., are always procurable in the cold season, and should be much used. Mutton and fowls (when obtainable) can be substituted for the lean beef. Fish is easily procured when near large rivers. Milk is invaluable. Fruit (ripe) is very beneficial: over-ripe and un-ripe equally pernicious, and produce disease. Spirits (diluted) should never be taken on an empty stomach, nor early in the morning, but after a meal, and then only sparingly.

THE MORAL BEHAVIOUR of all classes of Europeans should be extremely discreet, not only to preserve that inestimable blessing, health, but to command the respect of the native community.

SERVANTS.—The general staff for a family consists of butler (*khanasaman*), under-butler (*Krdmatgar*); cook (*bawarchi*), a Portuguese native of Goa, the best; under-cook; four boatmen (mangles, dandles); coachman (*gariwan*, *gharewallah*); dog keeper (*duria*, *kuttawallah*); door-keeper or porter (*darban*, *durwan*); gardener (mall, mallee); groom, one for every horse (*Syce dai*, *ghorawallah*); house servants (*Hammab*); under house servants (*musalscheef* *hammal*; messenger, belted (*chaprist*, *Sepoy*); lady's maid, one for each lady (*ayah*); nurse, one for each child (*ayah*); four *palki* bearers (*hammalls*, *palkiwallah*); porter, (*darban*); *palki* bearer, the chief (*sardar*); sweeper (*miltar*); male and female teacher, (*munshi*); tailor (*dirt* *durzee*); water carrier (*bhisti*, *bheester*, *panneewallah*); watchman (*ramosis*); washerman (*dhoobi*, *dhoobe*); valet, body servant, (*khidmatgar*). For duties and rate of wages, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, pages 144 to 152. The traveller's staff necessarily consists of butler, cook, groom, valet, washerman. The traveller by dawk (*dak*) only requires a valet.

SLEEP.—The hour of retirement should not exceed 11 p.m. except when attending official reunions, and then the European should take leave as early as etiquette will permit. Essence of pennyroyal, rubbed over the face and hands, will protect the person from mosquitoes, as also will smoking a cheroot when encased in the cot (bed), with large

mosquito frame and curtain. Nightmare may be avoided by taking occasionally carbonate of soda (one scruple) in aromatic water, at bed time.

TIME.—The natives divide the day (of 24 hours) thus:—

Til.					
60	1	bipal.			
150	2½	1 second (English time).			
360	60	24 1 pal.			[Time.
9,000	150	60	2½	1 minute (English	
21,600	3,600	1,440	60	24 1 ghari.	
151,200	27,600	10,800	450	180 7½ 1 pahar.	
1,209,600	220,800	86,400	3,600	1,440 60 8 1 din,	
				or 1 day of 24 hours, English time.	

The Indian eras are—

The Hindu (Kali-Yug) dates from March, 3,102 A.C.

" Muhammadan (Ilghrah, <i>Hijrah</i>)	
" "Hegira or Flight," July 15th ...	622 A.D.
" Parsi and Persian (Yezdijird III.'s defeat) June 16th.....	630 "
" Saka (era of Shalivahan, prince of the Deccan) "Dakhan"	78 "
" Samvat (era of Vikram, Prince of Ougein) "Ujjain"	57 A.C.

INDIA.

This extensive empire comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the north, Bootan, Assam, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the same ocean and Persia on the west. It lies between 8° 4' and 36° north latitude, and 66° 44' and 99° 30' east longitude. The entire population is about 180,884,297, and area 1,466,576 square miles. The superb mountain chains of the Himalayas (N. and N.E.), Sulaiman and Hala (extending to the sea on

the W), Vindhayan Range, Rájmahal Hills, and the east and west Ghats (Ghauts) irrigate it.

The country consists of extensive plains, fertilised by numerous rivers, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the chain of mountains the loftiest in the world, the highest of which (the Himalaya) is about 27,000 feet above the level of the sea, and their formation gneiss. The climates and seasons are considerably diversified, owing to the difference of latitude and local situation.

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE TRIBUTARY AND INDEPENDENT STATES IN INDIA ARE—

STATES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
The Nizam's Dominions	90,000	10,000,000	Hydrabad.
Kingdom of Nepal	53,000	1,500,000	Katmandoo.
Rajahship of Bhar	60,000	3,000,000	Nagpore.
Scindia	93,000	4,500,000	Hyderabad.
The Guicowar	25,000	2,500,000	Baroda.
Rajahship of Rajpootana	100,000	7,000,000	Shadpoor.
Chieftainship of Kattiwar	10,000	1,468,900	Amurelli.
Rajah of Satara	11,000	1,500,000	Sattara.
French Possessions	500	200,000	Pondicherry.
Portuguese Possessions	1,200	500,000	Goa.

Its productions, manufactures, &c., are sal-ammoniac, muslins, calico, diamonds, indigo, opium, raw silks, cotton, sugar, spices, drugs, wrought silks, Cashmere shawls, rice, pepper, gold, saltpetre, cinnamon, castor oil, samu, pearls, chintzes, teak, tobacco, sandal wood, &c., hemp, flax, borax, lapis lazuli, bezoar, iron, copper, coal. The mean temperature of the coldest month is about 52°. That of the warmest 140°.

The rainy season (monsoon) in Bengal begins in July, Madras in October, and Bombay in June.

The hottest month in Bengal and Bombay is May, and Madras June.

Cocoa nut, pappaw, mangoes, pine apples, plantains, pomegranates, pumplinoses, jacks, custard apples, leeches, guavas, melons, oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, soursops, almonds, gooseberries, strawberries, tamarinds, plums, figs, dates, citrons, loquats, potatoes, cabbages, yams, cucumbers, brinjalls, peas, beans, salads artichokes, celery, beetroot, cauliflower, noll-coll, mangosleens, jamroot, &c., all thrive well in this country. Antelopes, shiagushes,

ponies, mules, sheep, Arabian camels, elephants, apes, monkeys, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, buffaloes, musk weasels, bandicoots, snakes, lions, rhinoceros (with the horn), tigers, &c., abound throughout this extensive territory.

Magnificent temples and ruins are scattered all over the empire. The inhabitants are generally indolent, crafty, subtle in the highest degree, and all divided into various castes and sects, among which may be enumerated,

The Brahmans (who recognise a supreme being in Brahma); the Jains (who profess a modified Buddhism); the Saikhs (who profess a religion which is a mixture of Brahmanism and Islamism); the Mussulmen (who follow the doctrines of Mahomet); the Thugs (who believe their infamous robberies and murders to be under the protection of a Deity); the Parsis (a rich and most powerful caste, who follow the doctrines of Zoroaster, the worship of the ancient Magi, and whose influence in Western India is powerful and increasing); the Hindus (who follow the doctrines of their sacred books, the Vedas, Vuranus, &c.)

The first notice that historians appear to have of this vast empire (the native name of which in the Sanscrit language is Bharuta, but whose proper appellation should be Medhyama, the first monarch of which was Bharut) is in the year 2188 a.c., when Menu legislated in this kingdom, and who appears to have been a contemporary with Menes, who founded the Egyptian monarchy, and enacted laws, if it were not that monarch himself, and for further historical reminiscences, the traveller must consult

THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF INDIAN HISTORY,

AND EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

EXPLANATION.—In order to give a distinct view of the succession of the princes in the chief empires or kingdoms, in a simple, yet clear manner, the series of the sovereigns of the numerous and most important nations, is pointed out in the table, with the following numbers, viz:—

The Ghizni House thus	1
„ Gujarát Kings	2
„ Governor-Generals of India	3
„ Khandesh (Candelsh) Kings	5
„ Lodi Dynasty	6
„ Marátha Princes	7
„ Muhammadan Conquerors	8
„ Muhammadan Kings of the Dakhan (Vijayapur Dynasty)	9
„ Ditto the Kutb Sháhí Dynasty	10
„ Ditto Ahmadnagar do.	11
„ Ditto Berar do.	12
„ Ditto Barí Sháhí do.	13
„ Mughula, or House of Timur.....	14

The Málwah Kings	15
„ Oude Kings (Awad, Oudh)	16
„ Peshwás	17
„ Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for India	18
„ Slave Dynasty	19
„ Secretary of State for India	20

a.c.

2188. Menu, supposed to be Menes, legislated in India, called in Sanscrit, Bharuta, (from Bharut, its first sovereign).
2059. Zoroaster (Zartasht), King of Bactriana, the founder of the Magi and Parsi (Parsee) religion, flourishes.
2040. Jensched or Dajemschid, the Bactrian Zend or Parsi Chief, flourished, and from whom Sir Jamsetjee (Jamshidji) Jejeebhoy (Jijibhai), Bart., was descended.
1400. The first nine books of the Rig Veda are written.
1200. The introduction of the Sūtras system of philosophy.
1100. The 10th book of the Rig Veda is composed.
1000. The Sūtras Vaidik with laws.
800. The Artharva Vedat.
The Yajur Vedat.
The Sama Vedat.
638. Birth of Sakya Muni.
589. Zoroaster, (the Zerdusht of the Persians and the Reformer of the Parsi Creed), born at Balk, in Kurdistan. This date is a disputed point among the Parsis (of whom there are two sects, viz:—
- 1.—The *Sháhansháhís* or *Rashtís* who retain the liturgical rites and computation of time adopted on their arrival in India, in 625 a.d.
 - 2.—The *Kadimís*, who follow the liturgical rites and computation of time (a difference of one month), introduced in the 18th century, by the erudite priest, Jámásp.
- They are distinguished from each other by their costume, *one sect* wearing a turban, and the other a chintz covered pasteboard mitre, but that of the priests being of white muslin), as some of them erroneously fix his birth-place at Rehé, in the north of Persia, and the date of 520, a.c. Hence the origin of the Parsi Feast, Kh'urddá Sál, kept on October 1st.

552. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht) compiles the Zend Avesta.
The Persians conquer Media.
The Zoroastrian Creed becomes the established religion of Persia.
543. The first Buddhist convocation held at Rajagriha.
The death of Buddha (Sakya Muni) and Era.
522. The Magi (Persian priest) Pseudo Smerdis usurps the Persian throne. His deception is discovered by his wife, owing to his having no ears (which had been cut off), and he himself is slain. The Persians cast off the thralldom of their priesthood, who now (1859) possess no political influence over them as a body.
- Darius I., surnamed Hystapes (Hystaspis) issues an edict, "That on a certain day none of the Magi shall be allowed to appear in public, and if they do, any person may kill them with impunity."
510. Zoroaster dies, aged 79 years.
490. Darius Hystaspis sends Skytax to the Indus.
443. The second Buddhist convocation is held at Vesali.
330. Alexander the Great destroys the ancient religious books of the Persians (Ghuebbers or Fire Worshipers).
328. Chanakya, born at Kalyan (Callian).
327. Alexander the Great defeats King Porus of India, penetrates to the Ganges, founds cities, and passes over the Indus river at Taxilá (Attock).
315. Chandragupta (Sandrakottus) flourishes.
Chanakya his tutor and minister also flourishes.
302. Mevsthenes visits that sovereign's court.
300. Seleucus visits it.
300. Rámsyana.
270. Asoka.
249. The third Buddhist convocation takes place.
Chánakayau dies in the vicinity of the Kanihar caves.
240. Mahábháráta.
200. The laws of Manu.
170. Antiochus the Great makes an irruption into it, in order to exterminate the Persians.
104. The date of the Buddhistical books of Ceylon.
57. The Vikramáditya and Shakuntalá Era.
20. Porus, King of India, sends an embassy to Augustus Cæsar.

A.D.

50. The date of the Temples at Salsette.
78. Era of Shalivahan.
100. 2.—The Shah dynasty of Gujarat (Guzerat).
223. Ardesheir Bubezan (Babekan). Artaxerxes restored the Persian religion.
243. The Persians persecuted in Persia.
399. Date of Fâ-Hián's travels.
459. Mahawanso.
570. Birth of Mahomet (of a Koreish noble family) at Mecca.
622. Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, the Era of the Hegyra (flight) and the Chronological Standard of the Mahometans.
629. The Travels of Hiuan Tsang.
632. Mahomet dies of fever after partaking of viands poisoned by a Jewess, to test his prophethood, and is buried at Medina.
640. Yazdegerd, the last of the Sassanian Dynasty of the Persian Kings, dethroned by the Khalifah Umar. Hence the origin of the Persian feast, Nawroz, (Fáppáti), their New-Year's Day (the first *Fauardin* August, September). The Persians now migrate to the island of Hermaz (Ormuz).
655. The Persians proceed to Hindustan and land at Dib (Diva), a small island south-west of the Kattywar (Kathiawad) Peninsula.
674. The Persians migrate to Sanjan (24 miles south of Daman, 54 miles from Surat, and 125 north of Bombay), situated in the territory of the Rana Iadi (Jayadeva), a feudatory chief of the King of Champanir, and thence dispersed themselves over Gujarat, bands locating themselves at Auklisar, Bankanir, Bharuch (Broach), Baryao, Cambay (Khambayat), and Nausari.
711. 3.—Muhammad Kásim conquers Sindh (Sindh).
800. Puránas.
900. The Persians still remain at Sanjan, and in Gujarat.
977. 3.—Sabuktigin (Sabuctagi Názim'd-din), King of Ghizni defeats the Brahman (Jaypal), King of north-west India.
- 3.—Ism'ail (Ismael) his son reigns.
- 3.—Mahmúd I. deposes his brother, and governs.
1022. 3.—He destroys Sonmath.
1023. 3.—Muhammad I. (Mahommed), his son reigns.

- 8—Mas'ud II. (Masood), his brother deposes him and governs.
1041. 8—Ahmad kills him, and restores his father Muhammad I.
- 8—Modud (Modood) the son of Mas'ud I. reigns.
1049. 8—Mas'ud II. his son, governs.
1050. 8—An Interregnum.
1051. 8—Abu'l Hasan' Ali, the son of Mas'ud I. reigns.
1062. 8—'Abdu'r-rashid, the son of Mahmud I. governs, and is killed by one of his officers, named Tughril, who rules 40 days, and is assassinated.
1052. 8—Farrukh Zād, son of Mas'ud II., rules.
1058. 8—Ibrahim I., his brother, governs.
1098. 8—Mas'ud III., his son, reigns.
1115. 8—Arsilla, his brother, governs.
1117. Bahram, his brother, rules.
1152. 8—Bahram dies, and the Princes of Ghor dismember the kingdom of Ghazni.
- 8—Khusran I., son of Bahram, reigns, the first of the Lahore (Lahur) Ghizni branch.
1159. 8—Khusran II., his son, governs.
1174. Ardashir, the Parsi chief, and his people assisted Mahmud Shah Begada, King of Champanir, when attacked by the Muslims.
1180. Ardashir and the Raja, slain in battle by the Muslims.
1184. 8—Muhammad Ghori dethrones him, and captures Lahore (Lahur).
1186. The Parsi settlement at Sanjan laid waste and they go to Bansada.
1193. Muhammad Ghori defeats the Rajahs (Rajās) of North India, on the banks of the Saraswati River.
1196. The Parsis migrate to Nausari, Surat, and thence to Bombay.
1205. 8—A band of Gikkars assassinate him on the banks of the Nilāb.
- 8—Kuth, an imperial slave, mounts the throne of Lahur.
- He conquers Delhi.
1210. 8—Arām, his son, becomes King of Delhi.
- 8—Altamsh, a noble captive, governs.
1221. Genghis Khan, the Tartar, invades it.
1235. 8—Firuz Shah, his son, reigns.
- 8—Sultānah Rizia (Altamsh's daughter), rules.
1239. 8—Bahram (Altamsh's son) governs.
1242. 8—Mas'ud IV., the son of Firuz Shah, reigns.
1245. 8—Mahmud II. (Altamsh's younger son), rules.
1265. 8—Balin, Mahmud's prime minister (Vazīr), governs.
1286. 8—Kai Kubād, his grandson reigns.
1289. 8—Firuz II. (Khilji) rules, and is murdered by
1295. 8—Allahu'd-din I., who then rules.
1300. Odoricus, with four companions, all Italian friars, arrive at Thanah (Tanna).
1316. 8—Umar (Allahu'd-din I., youngest son), reigns.
- 8—Mubarak, his brother, governs, and is killed by his slave, Khusrān.
1320. The four companions of Odoricus suffer martyrdom at Thanah.
1321. Tuglak, a slave, reigns.
1325. 8—Muhammad III., his son, governs.
1351. 8—Firuz III., his cousin, rules.
1370. 5—Malik Raja Farrukh, King of Khandesh (Candeish).
1388. 8—Tughlak II., his grandson, governs.
1389. 8—Abd Bakr, also his grandson (on his third son's side), rules.
- 8—Muhammad IV., his son, governs.
1393. 8—Mahmud III. (son of Muhammad IV.), reigns.
1392. 8—Humayun (Sikandar), Muhammad IV.'s son, rules.
1396. 2—Muzaffar Shah, first king of Gujarat (Guzerat).
1397. 8—Mahmud III. re-ascends the throne.
- 8—Timur Lang (Tamerlane) conquers Hindustan, captures Delhi, proceeds via Kabul (Cabool) to Samarkand, and names Khizr Viceroy of Lahur (Lahore), Multān (Mooltan), and Dibalpur.
1399. 5—Malik Nasir (Malik Raja's eldest son), rules over Khandesh.
1401. 5—Sultan Dilawar Ghuri declares himself King of Malwah, and names Khizr and Māndu his capitals.
1405. 5—Hushang Ghuri, his son, reigns.
1412. 2—Ahmad Shah (grandson of Muzaffar Shah), governs Gujarat.
1413. 5—Daulat Lodi reigns.
1414. Khizr (a Salyid), succeeds him.
1421. Mubarak II.'s son rules, and is murdered by the Vazīr.
1432. 5—Muhammad Ghuri (Hushang's son), governs Malwah.
1433. Muhammad V., grandson of Khizr, governs.
1435. 5—Mahmud Khilji rules.
1437. 5—Miran Adil Khan Farrukh (the son of Malik Nasir) rules Khandesh.
1441. 5—Miran Mubarak Khan Farrukh, son of Adil Khan, reigns.
1443. 2—Muhammad Shah (Ahmad I.'s son) governs Gujarat.
1447. 5—Allahu'ddin II., son of Muhammad V., reigns.
1450. 5—Beloli (an Affghan of the Lodi tribe), rules.

1451. 3—Kutb Shah (son of Muhammad Shah), rules.
 1457. 2—Adil Khan Farrukhi I (the eldest son of Miran Mubarak), reigns.
1459. 2—Daud Shah (Uncle to Kutb Shah), governs.
 2—Mahmud Shah I. (surnamed Begarha, "two castles," because he captured the Champañir and Giral Forts, and nephew of Daud Shah) rules.
1469. 15—Ghiyasu'd-din, son of Mahmud Khilji, governs.
1482. 13—Kasim Barid (a Turk), reigns over Bidar.
 1484. 2—Fathullah (Imad Shah), rules over Berar.
 1486. 11—Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah becomes King of Ahmadnagar.
1489. 9—Sikander I. (Nizam), son of Beloli reigns.
 1489. Vasco de Gama lands at Calicut (Kolikod).
 9—Abdi Muzaffar Yusuf Adil Shah ascends the Dakhan throne.
 13—Alahu'd-din governs Berar.
1500. 15—Nasiru'd-din (son of Ghiyasu'd-din), governs Malwah.
1503. 5—Daud Khan Farrukhi (brother of 'Adil Khan Farrukhi), reigns.
1508. 11—Burhan Nizam Shah (son of Malik Shah), rules Ahmadnagar.
1510. 5—'Adil Khan Farrukhi II. rules.
 1510. Calicut (Kolikod), burnt by the Portuguese Admiral, Albuquerque, who also captured Goa, which was then ceded to that nation.
- 9—Ismail Shah succeeds to the Dakhan throne.
 1511. 2—Muzaffar Shah II. (Mahmud's son), reigns.
 1512. 15—Mahmud II. (Nasir's younger son), rules Malwah.
- 10—Sultan Kuli Kutb Shah rules Golkonda.
1513. The Fort at Calicut (Kolikod), built by the Portuguese, with the consent of the Zamorin.
1516. 6—Ibrahim II. (Sikander I.'s son), rules.
 1520. 5—Miran Muhammad Shah (son of Farrukhi II.), rules Candesh.
1525. 14—Babar, son of Timur, governs the Mughul Empire.
1526. 2—Sikandar Shah (the eldest son of Muzaffar), governs.
 2—Mahmud Shah II. (the brother of Sikandar), reigns.
 2—Bahadur Shah (Sikandar's brother), rules, and was murdered by the Portuguese.
1527. 12—Darya Imad Shah reigns over Berar.
 1530. 14—Humayun, son of Babar, reigns.
 1532. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
1534. 9—Malu succeeds his father, Ismail Shah, and rules the Dakhan.
 15—Bhadur Shah, King of Guzerat (Gujarat) conquers Malwah.
1535. 5—Miran Mubarak Khan Farrukhi, reigns.
 1532. 2—Malu becomes King of Guzerat, and is killed by Murtaza Shah, of Ahmadnagar.
 12—Burhan, Imad Shah, rules over Berar.
1538. 2—Mahmud Shah III. (nephew of Bahadur Shah), governs.
1512. 14—Farid (Shir), an Afghan, reigns and drives Humayun into Persia.
1541. 10—Jamshid Kutb Shah reigned over Golkonda, having caused his father, Kuli Kutb Shah, to be murdered.
1545. 14—Salim (Selim Jalal), Farid's younger son, reigns.
1550. 10—Ibrahim (Jamshid Kutb's brother), governs Golkonda.
1552. 14—Firuz (Salim's son), rules, and is murdered by
 14—Mubarak. Muhammad 'Adil, called Muhammad VI., and nephew of Shir (Farid), rules.
 14—Ibrahim III., his cousin, governs
 1553. 2—Ahmad Shah II. governs Guzerat.
 11—Husain Nizam Shah (the eldest son of Burhan), rules Ahmadnagar.
1554. 14—Humayun is restored to the throne.
 1555. 14—Akbar the Great reigns.
 1561. 2—Muzaffar Shah III. rules Guzerat.
 1562. 13—Ibrahim Barid Shah, the eldest son of Ali Barid, rules over Bidar.
1563. The Venetian merchant, Caesar Frederick, arrives at Ahmadabad.
1565. 9—Ali (son of Ibrahim), reigns over the Dakhan, and is murdered by a Eunuch.
 11—Husain Murtaza Nizam Shah governs Ahmadnagar, and was suffocated by his own son, in 1584.
1566. 5—Miran Muhammad Khan Farrukhi (son of Miran Mubarak Khan Farrukhi), rules over Kandesh (Candesh).
1569. 13—Kasim Barid Shah (Ibrahim's brother), governs Bidar.
1572. 13—Mirza Ali Barid (Kasim's son), rules.
 13—Amir Barid Shah governs Bidar.
1576. 5—Raja Ali Khan Farrukhi (Miran Khan's brother), rules.
1579. Thomas Stephens, of New College, Oxford, lands at Goa.
 Sir Francis Drake arrives at Ternate, and goes on to Java.
1581. 16—Ibrahim, Sultan of Golkonda, dies.
 1583. 2—Muzaffar Shah dethroned by Akbar the Great.
1584. 11—Miran Husain rules over Ahmadnagar, and is murdered.
1584. 11—Ismail Nizam Shah, his nephew, rules.
1589. 11—The Levant Company's expedition arrives in India.
1590. 11—Burhan Nizam Shah III., his father, reigns.
1594. 11—Ibrahim Nizam Shah (the son of Burhan), rules
 11—Ahmad (the son of Tahir), governs.
 11—Chand Bibi (Sultana Chanda), his aunt, fights for the throne.
 7—The Maratha Prince, Shahji Bhonsale born at Verol, near the Elura caves.
1596. 11—Bahadur Shah proclaimed king.
1599. 11—Sultana Chanda murdered by order of Akbar the Great (Cruel), and his minion, Murtaza Nizam Shah II., reigns.
 One hundred British merchants petition Queen Elizabeth for a charter to trade with India.
1600. The Governor and Company of Merchants of London granted a charter to trade to the East Indies for 15 years.

1601. The English fleet, which sailed from Torbay, arrives at Acheen (Sumatra), proceeds to Bantam (Java), and forms trading factories at both places.
1603. The first English ambassador to India (John Mildenhall), arrives at Agra.
1605. 14—Jahāngir (Salim), Akbar's son, governs the Mughul empire.
1609. The East India Company becomes a corporate body.
Captain Hawkins arrives at Agra, with credentials to the Emperor Jahāngir.
The Dutch take possession of Palikat.
1610. 11—Mallik Ambar (an Abyssinian chief), governs Ahmadnagar.
1611. Sir Henry Middleton, with four ships of war, arrives at Surat.
1615. Sir Thomas Roe arrives in India as ambassador to the Mughul Emperor.
1617. The Danes found a factory at Tranquebar (Tallangambadi).
1618. A contention for the Spice Islands between the English and Dutch; the latter prevail.
1619. The English obtain from the Dutch a portion of the Palikat pepper trade.
1623. Pietro della Valle (il Pelligrino), visited Surat.
1624. The East India Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
The English trade with Durgarāsapātnam.
1626. Sir Thomas Herbert visited Surat.
1627. 14—Khurram, Jahāngir's third son (styled Shah Jehān), governs.
- 7—Sivaji, the founder of the Maratha empire, born at Junir (50 miles north of Punah, Poona, Poona).
1635. An Anglo-Indian treaty concluded with Portugal.
1636. The Mughul Emperor allows the British to trade throughout all his territory, in consideration of the cure of his daughter, and mistress of the Nawab of Bengal, by Mr. Surgeon Gabriel Boughton.
1639. The servants of the English factory at Durgarāzapātnam go to Madras (*Mandray*, or *Mandir-raj*).
1641. Fort St. George (at Madras) built by the English.
1644. Fort St. George constituted a Presidency.
1647. The East India Company granted a new Charter.
1658. 14—Aurangzib ('Alamgir), the third son of Shah Jahan (Khurram), rules.
1659. 7—Sivaji has Afzal Khān (the Bijapur General), murdered at Pratapgarrh.
1660. The Dutch capture Nagapatnam (held by the Portuguese), and make it the capital of their possessions.
1661. Bombay ceded to the British government by Portugal, as part of the dowry of Charles II.'s Queen (the Infanta Catharina).
The Portuguese Indian authorities cede Bombay to Cook (Captain), the successor of Sir A. Shipman, on certain conditions, who virtually becomes Governor of Bombay.
The Earl of Marlborough arrives with five ships of war in Bombay Harbour to take possession, but the Portuguese-Indian authorities refused to cede it. He lands Sir Abraham Shipman and 400 men on the island of Anjideva, 36 miles south of Goa, nearly all of whom perish.
The East India Company granted a new Charter, with the privileges of making peace, declaring war, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and sending unlicensed Europeans back to England.
Captain Cook Governor of Bombay.
1664. The French East India Company formed.
The English defend Surat against the attack of Sivaji.
Aurangzib grants the British greater privileges for their gallantry.
Sivaji assumes the title of Rājā, and proceeds to Delhi.
1668. 7—Sir Gervase Lucas (a Royalist), succeeds Captain Cook as Governor of Bombay, and dies shortly afterwards.
1667. Captain Cary Governor of Bombay.
1668. Bombay (the island), granted to the East India Company by Charles II., and Captain Young becomes Governor.
1670. Honāwar (British) factory destroyed by the natives, and all the English residents murdered.
Two courts of judicature established at Bombay. The climate of Bombay now very injurious to Englishmen.
1672. Sir William Langhorne Governor of Madras.
1673. St. Helena (island), granted to the East India Company by Royal Charter.
Angier, Governor of Bombay (who presented the large chalice and cover, preserved in St. Thomas' Cathedral, at Bombay), drove off the Dutch Fleet, who attempted to capture the island.
1674. 7—Sivaji ascends the throne.
1676. Mr. Gyfford Governor of Bombay.
1680. 7—Sivaji dies, and his son Shambujī (Sambhaje), rules.
1681. Mr. Smith arrives at Bombay, at a stipend of £60 per annum, and establishes the mint.
1683. Captain Kelgwin revolts from the East India Company, and holds Bombay.
1684. Captain Kelgwin submits to the admiral Sir Thomas Grantham, who arrives from England.
The first cotton screw sent to Bombay.
1687. Bombay made a Regency, with supreme authority over all the East India Company's possessions.
The French colonize Pondicherry (Pudichert).
Bombay made a Regency, and Sir John Child appointed Governor.
The English, who were driven from Hooghley (Hugli), return thereto.
1688. The English factory at Bharuch (Broach), in a flourishing state.
1689. Fort S. David built.
The Imperial Admiral Takub Khān Sidi takes Mazagoan, and lands 25,000 men at Bombay, on account of the cruelties of Sir John Child.
7—Shambujī executed by Aurangzib.

1690. 7—**Rājā Rām** (the son of **Sivaji**, by his second wife) rules.
Sir John Child dies.
The Sidi leaves Bombay.
1693. The East India Company lose the Charter for non-payment of 5 per cent. on their Joint Stock.
1698. New Charter granted the East India Company (on the 1st October), who style themselves the New Company.
The London Company (the old East India Company), ordered to cease trading in 1698.
Calcutta purchased by the London Company.
Fort William built.
1700. Sir Nicholas Waite lands at Bombay.
The London Company authorized to trade under the New Company's Charter.
1707. 14—**Bahādur Shah** (Muhammad M'uzim), the second son of Aurangzib, governs.
1708. 7—**Sivaji II** (Shāo or Sahu Rāja), the son of Shambuji, governs.
Disputes between the Old and New East India Company.
Sir John Gayer imprisoned by Sir Nicholas Waite.
1712. 14—**Jahāndār Shah** (Mu'azza'd-din), the eldest son of Bahadur, rules.
No East India Director allowed to hold office as a Director of the Bank of England.
1713. 14—**Farrukhsiyar** (the son of Azim), second son of Bahadur, governs.
1714. 17—**Bālaji Wishwanāth** declared Peshwā.
1716. Deputies of the East India Company arrive at Delhi, and
1717. In this year are allowed to hold land near the factories, and to trade duty free.
The Ostend East India Company established.
- 14—**Rafī'ud-darjat** (the son of Rafī'au-sh-Shāh), the third son of Bahadur, rules.
1718. 14—**Muhammad Shāh** (the son of Jahān), grandson of Bahadur, governs.
1720. 17—**Bājī Rao Balāi** (Balaji's son), rules.
1722. 16—**S'aadat Khān** (Persian Noble and Saiyid), rules over Oude, (Oudh, or Awadh).
1723. The Ostend East India Company granted a charter by the Emperor of Germany.
1730. The East India Company's Charter renewed until 1769.
The East India Company lend the British Government £3,200,000 at 4 per cent. interest and pay a fine of £200,000.
1731. The Swedish East India Company established.
1739. 14—**Nadir Shah** captures and plunders Delhi.
10—**'Abdu'l Mansar** (Saudut Khan's nephew), governs.
1740. 17—**Balaji Baji Rao** reigns (the eldest son of Baji Rao Balai).
1744. The East India Company lend the British Government £1,000,000, and their Charter is renewed until 1783.
1746. A French fleet lands a force 12 miles south of Madras.
Madras taken by the French, under Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment.
- Labourdonnais' treaty (to restore the town for a ransom) violated by the Governor of Pondicherry (Puducheri), Duplex.
1747. 14—**Ahmad Shāh** (the son of Muhammad Shāh), governs.
Duplex attacks Fort St. David, but is repulsed.
1748. The British besiege Pondicherry (Puducheri), and are repulsed.
Madras restored to the British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. James Henry Lambie President of Surat.
13—**Alex. Dawson** Governor-General of India.
Sahuji, Raja of Tanjore (Tanjur), is dethroned by his cousin; the British assist him and under Clive, take Devikōta. The Carnatic (Karnatak) war commences. The English make a treaty with Pratap Sing.
- 7—**Sivaji II** dies, and the entire power falls to the Peshwas.
1750. Mr. Richard Bouchier Governor of Bombay.
1751. 17—**Muhammad** Ali claims the Nuwabship of the Karnatak (Carnatic), and takes refuge in Trichinapalli (Trichinopoly), which the French, under M. Lally and Chanda Sahib, unsuccessfully besiege.
Clive captures Arcot, and most gallantly defends it.
1752. 3—**William Fytche** Governor General of India.
1753. 14—**Iyaz'u-d-din** (the son of Jahandar Shah), styled 'Alamir II., reigns.
Roger Drake Governor General of India.
1754. Duplex recalled by the French Government, from this dates the fall of their influence in India.
Treaty of peace between the French and English signed at Pondicherry (Puducheri). The English and French refrain from meddling with the internal government of the Native Princes.
1756. The Maratha Piratical Chief's (Angria) two strongholds, viz.:—Bankot and Suvarnadrug, captured by Commodore James.
Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, and the Peshwa's troops take Angria prisoner, and destroy his forts.
Bancot (Bancoot) river and 10 villages ceded to the Bombay Government by the Peshwa.
- 17—**Shuja'u-d-daulah** (the son of Safdar Jang), governs Oude.
Sooraj-oo-Dowlah (Siraju'u-d-Daulah), Subahdar of Bengal, attacks Calcutta, where the Black Hole atrocity is perpetrated.
1757. Calcutta re-captured by the English.
The memorable Battle of Plassy.
Mir I'afar made Subahdar of Bengal.
The Karnatak war renewed.
Madura captured by the British.
1758. 3—**Colonel Robert Clive** Governor-General of India.
Count Lally, with a French fleet, attacks Fort St. David, which he takes after two attempts, and destroys the fortifications. A council of war, and a governor for three months ap-

- pointed, Lally captures Arcot, and then besieges Madras.
1769. 3—Henry Vansittart Governor-General of India.
Lally retires from Madras.
Surat Castle taken by the Bombay troops.
Machlipatnam captured by the British.
Treaty between the British and the Nizam, in which the latter excludes all French people from his dominions.
The British take Wandewash.
1769. The British capture Arcot.
Colonel Clive returns to England.
Mir Kasim succeeds to the Subhahdarship of Bengal, and cedes to the British the revenues of Burdwan (Vardhawan), Chittaggon, and Midnapur.
- 14—Interregnum in the Mughul empire.
1761. 14—'Ali Gannar (Shah 'Alam), governs the Mughul empire.
Pondicherry (Puducheri), captured from the French, whose power is virtually lost in the Dakhan.
Battle of Paniput, where the Maratha power was broken up.
Major Carnac defeats Shah 'Alam II. at Patna.
Treaty concluded with Shah 'Alam, who acknowledges Mir Kasim as Subhahdar of Bengal, on receiving the annuity of £240,000 per annum.
- 17—Mahadev-Rao (the second son of Balaji), succeeds as Peshwa.
1763. Pondicherry (Puducheri), and the forts, captured from the French, restored to them by virtue of the treaty of Paris.
Mir Kasim attacks Mr. Ellis at Patna, and takes him and the British troops prisoners.
Patna re-captured by the British, who engage to restore Mir Jafar as Subhahdar of Bengal.
Mir Kasim takes refuge with Shuj'an'd-daulah, Nuwab of Oude.
1764. The Battle of Buxar.
3—Lord Clive Governor-General of India.
3—John Spencer Governor-General of India.
1765. Mir J'afar dies at Calcutta.
Najmu'd-daulah (his son), becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
Shah 'Alam II. grants the East India Company the revenues (*diwans*), of Bahar, Bengal, and Orissa.
1766. Safu'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
The North Sarkars ceded to the British by the Nizam for 5 lakhs of rupees (£50,000).
1767. 3—Harry Verelet (Verelst) Governor-General of India.
1768. Balaghot and the Karnatak ceded to the English by the Nizam, and the purchase money of the North Sarkars reduced considerably by that prince.
Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali), attacked by the British.
1769. Haidar Ali reaches Madras.
The English make peace with that prince.
3—John Cartier Governor-General of India.
1770. Mubaraku'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
The Marathas and Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali), wage war against each other.
3—Warren Hastings Governor-General of India.
Shah Alam II. and the Marathas enter Delhi.
1772. 17—Narayan Rao (Mahadev Rao's brother), becomes Peshwa. Broach captured. Mr. Mostyn named envoy to the Peshwa.
1771. The Marathas conclude a treaty with Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
1773. 17—Narayan Rao murdered.
Raghunath Rao (the second son of Baji Rao Balaji) succeeds.
The Nuwab of Oude (Awadh), purchases Allahabad and Korah, for 50 lakhs of rupees (£500,000).
That prince covenants to pay the British 40 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) for the reduction of Rohilkund (Rohilkhand).
The British capture Tanjore (Tanjur), and deliver the Raja to the Nuwab of the Karnatak.
The English drive the Dutch away from Nagapatnam.
The East India Company authorise by Act of Parliament to borrow £1,400,000 at 5 per cent. interest.
The qualifications for votes in the East India Company settled by Act of Parliament, viz:—
—Proprietors of £6,000 to £10,000 to have 6 votes; £3,000 to £6,000 to have 3 votes; £1,000 to £3,000 to have 2 votes; £500 to £1,000 to have 1 vote.
Six directors to go out by rotation.
Bengal Presidency to have supreme control over Bombay, Madras, and Surat.
The Supreme Court established at Calcutta.
1774. 17—Mahadev Rao Narayan (Narayan Rao's son), becomes Peshwa.
The British defeat the Rohillas, and capture Thannah (Tanna) and Salsette.
Bassein, and the Island of Salsette, captured by the Bombay troops.
1775. Treaty entered into between Raghunath (the deposed Peshwa), and the Bombay government, upon his ceding to the British the revenues of Broach (Bharuch), and the territories of Bassein and Salsette.
The Bombay troops successfully assist the deposed Peshwa, but withdraw, as the Supreme Government repudiates the acts of the Bombay Government, but from which act dates its *substantive* power.
Raghunath proceeds to Surat.
Bemars ceded to the East India Company by Asafu'd-daulah Nuwab of Oude (Awadh), in exchange for Allahabad and Korah.
Lord Pigot Governor of Madras.
- 16—Asafu'd-daulah (the son of Shuj'an'd-daulah), becomes Nuwab of Oude (Awadh).
The Rajah of Tanjore (Tanjur), restored to his territory.
Nand Kumar executed for forgery.

- The Governor of Madras (Lord Pigot) arrested and imprisoned by two members of the Madras Council.**
1777. **The British capture Chandernagore (Chandranagar), Carical (Karikal), Pondicherry (Puducheri), and Machilipatnam, from the French.**
Warren Hastings resigns his appointment. Warren Hastings rescinds his resignation.
1778. **7—Ram Rájá (the son of Sivaji II.), governs.**
1779. **Disastrous expedition to Poonah (Punah, Poona).**
The British deliver up Raghubá.
A treaty concluded with the Peshwa, and the English give up all the territory which they had taken from him since 1756.
General Goddard performs his well-known march across India, arrives at Burhanpur on the 6th February, and enters Surat on the 26th of the same month.
1780. **The Taptee river (Tapti), crossed by General Goddard, who captures Ahmadabad, Dabhol, and repulses Sindhia.**
Sir Hector Munro leaves Madras to encounter Haidar Ali.
Bailie defeated, and obliged to surrender. The British retreat to Madras.
Arcoot captured by Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
Sir Eyre Coote reaches Madras with a large body of troops.
1781. **Sir Eyre Coote defeats Haidar Ali in the vicinity of Porto Novo, and enters Madras. Lord Macartney becomes Governor of Madras. The British capture Nagapatnam, Palikat, and Sadras, from the Dutch.**
The Governor-General (Warren Hastings), confers the judgeship of the Sadr Diwani on Sir Elijah Impey (chief justice of the supreme court).
The House of Commons rescals that judge.
The East India Company charter renewed until 1794, by the company paying £400,000, and being allowed an 8 per cent. dividend.
1782. **Bednúr captured by General Matthews.**
The French General, Bussy, lands at Cuddalore (Gudalur).
General Stuart refuses to proceed thither, rescinds his order, and marches in April; attacks that place, and is repulsed with great loss of Europeans.
General Stuart arrested and sent to England. Treaty between France and England, and the French-Indian possessions evacuated by the British.
Who restore Trincomalee to the Dutch.
ednúr captured by Tipu (Tippoo Sahib), who treats the English prisoners of war most cruelly.
1784. **The British garrison at Mangalore (Mangalur), capitulates to Tipu (Tippoo), and leave with the honours of war.**
17—The Peshwa Raghunath Rao dies.
The English conclude a peace with Tipu (Tippoo).
- The Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's bill.**
- 18—**Lord Sydney, President of the Board of Control.**
1785. **3—John Macpherson acting Governor-General of India.**
3—Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General of India, but declines to act.
1786. **3—Lord Cornwallis Governor General of India.**
The East India Company purchase Pulo Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and take possession of it.
The Governor-General of India allowed to act independently of his Council.
The British government permitted to recall the Governor-General of India at its pleasure.
1788. **Warren Hastings impeached, and his trial commences.**
Guntur (Guntoor), ceded to the Nizam.
1789. **The Decennial Land Settlement instituted in Bengal and Bahar.**
Tipu (Tippoo), attacks Travancore.
1790. **Tipu (Tippoo), plunders that territory.**
The English, Maratha, and Nizam confederacy formed against Tipu (Tippoo).
General Meadows commands the expedition against that prince.
- 18—**The Right Hon. W. Wyndham Grenville, President of the Board of Control.**
- 3—**Major General Meadows Governor-General of India.**
1791. **Warren Hastings commences his defence.**
Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore (Velur), and captures Bengalur (Bangalore).
Disease spreads in the British camp, the troops retreat, and are joined by the Marathas, and both enter Bangalore (Bengalur).
1792. **The Allied Forces storm Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam).**
Tipu (Tippoo), signs a treaty, gives his two eldest sons as hostages, and covenants to pay £3,300,900.
3—Lord Teignmouth (then Sir John Shore), Governor General of India.
The Decennial Land Settlement completed.
1793. **18—Right Hon. Henry Dundas President of the Board of Control.**
The Zila (District) Courts of Justice for Civil Causes instituted in Bengal.
The Courts of Appeal instituted at Dacca (Dhaka), Calcutta, Murshidabad (Moorshe-dabad), and Patna.
The Sadr Diwani Adalat (Final Civil Appeal).
The Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Final Criminal Appeal) Courts established at Calcutta.
The French Settlements, Pondicherry (Puducheri), &c., re-occupied by the British.
The East India Company obtain a renewal of their Charter for 20 years, on condition that they pay the salaries of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and provide 800 tons of shipping for private traders.

- 17—Baji Rao Raghunath (son of Raghunath Rao), governs as Peshwa, and Mahadev Rao Narayan commits suicide.
1794. Tipu (Tippoo), has his two sons restored to him.
1795. The Nizam is defeated by the Marathas, who occupy a portion of his territory. The British take possession of the Dutch settlements of Amboyna, Banda, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malacca. Jonathan Duncan Governor of Bombay. Cochin surrenders, after a most obstinate and *gallant* resistance. Warren Hastings acquitted.
1797. 16—Vazir Ali (the son of Asafu'd-daulah), reigns over Oude, but is deposed by the British, owing to his illegitimacy, and confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta.
1798. 16—Saadat'Ali Khan (the brother of Asafu'd-daulah, governs Oude (Awadh, Oudh). The British storm Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam), at which Tipu (Tippoo) is killed by a Grenadier.
- 3—Sir Alured Clarke Acting Governor-General of India.
- 3—The Marquis Wellesley (then Lord Mornington) Governor General.
- The Nizam enters into a treaty with the British, disbands his French troops, which are replaced by English battalions. The kingdom of Mysore (Malsur), partitioned between the British and the Nizam. The Rájá of Tanjore (Tanjúr) surrenders his territory to the English, and receives 1 lakh of Pagodas (£35,000), and one-fifth the net revenue. Sir John Malcolm proceeds from Bombay as Plenipotentiary to Persia.
1800. The Nuwab of Surat surrenders his territory for £10,000 per annum. The Nizam yields his Mysore (Malsur) acquisition to the British for their protection.
1801. All Husain succeeds as Nuwab of the Karnatak. The English require him to sign away his power, which he declines doing. 'Azim'u'd-daulah (his nephew), placed on the throne by the British, on his agreeing to conform to their behests. Daulat Rao Sindhia defeats Jeswant Rao Holkar at the battle of Indur (Indore). The Nuwab of A'wadh (Oude), cedes Rohilkhand (Rohilcund) and the Doab to the East India Company. The treaty of Amiens restores Pondicherry (Puducheri) to the French.
- 3—Viscount Lewisham Governor-General of India.
1802. 3—Viscount Castlereagh Governor-General of India. The Nuwab of Farrukhabad cedes his territory to the English for an annuity of 108,000 rupees (£10,800).
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeated by Holkar, near Poonah (Punah), from whence the Peshwa goes to Bassein, leaving the British Resident to subsidize English troops. The Peshwa concludes a treaty with the British, cedes territory for the support of a contingent, to be provided by the East India Company, and agrees not to hold any political intercourse with any State, except in concert with the English.
1803. General Wellesley (*the Iron Duke*), marches with the Madras army on Punah (Poonah). The Peshwa returns to Punah with a guard of British troops. Lord William Bentinck Governor of Madras. General Wellesley captures Ahmednagar (Ahmednuggur). The victory of Assaye gained by the British over Sindhia, and the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) defeated, (the first celebrated action of *the Iron Duke*). Burhánpur, Asirgarh, and Gávelgarh taken. General Lake captures Ahgarh, and defeats the Marathas, near Delhi, which he enters, and takes the Royal family and Emperor prisoners. The British gain the battle of Laswaree. Cuttack (Katuk) ceded to the British by the Raja of Nagpur (Nagpore), who agrees to admit English *only* into his territory.
1803. Sindhia cedes, with the same stipulation, Ahmednagar (Ahmednuggur), Broach (Bharuch), and the forts on the Doab to the British. The Mughul Emperor taken under the protection of the British, and an annuity of 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000), allowed him. Pondicherry (Puducheri), taken by the British.
1804. Lord Lake retreats from the siege of Bharatpur (Bhurtpore). The Raja of Bharatpur concludes a treaty with the English, covenants to pay 20 lakhs of rupees (£200,000), cedes several districts, and delivers up his eldest son as hostage.
1805. 3—The Governor-General Lord Cornwallis (now Marquis), dies at Ghazeepeer. 3—Sir George H. Barlow, Acting Governor-General in India. Holkar concludes a treaty with the British, excludes all Europeans, (the British excepted), from his territories, and gives up all his dominions north of Chambal (Chumbul), and in Bandakhand (Bundelcund).
1806. Colonel Faucourt, 13 officers, and 99 Europeans savagely butchered at Vellore (Vélúr). 3—Lord Minto Governor-General of India. 13—Lord Minto, President of the Board of Control. 13—The Rt. Hon. George Tierney President of the Board of Control.
1806. 13—Akbar (son of Shah Alam), Emperor of the Mughul Empire.
1807. War declared against the Rájá of Travancore. Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras.

1807. **10**—The Hon. Robert Dundas President of the Board of Control.
11—The Earl of Harrowby President of the Board of Control.
1808. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by Colonel Hamilton, at Anjuricha.
1808. **7**—Sa'hu II. (the adopted son of Ram Rájá), governs the Marathas.
1809. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by the British.
 The Madras army mutiny at Chitradung (Chittidroog), take possession of the treasure, but are defeated by Colonel Gibbs.
 The Madras troops at Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam) mutiny, but some surrender.
1809. **12**—The Hon. R. Dundas again becomes President of the Board of Control.
1810. The British capture the Islands of Amboyna, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and take possession of Banda and Ternate.
1812. **3**—Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings), Governor-General of India.
13—The Earl of Buckinghamshire President of the Board of Control.
1813. The East India Company's Charter renewed, and the trade with India thrown open.
 Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay.
1814. The Nepaulese (Nipalese), attack Bhutwal police station. The British declare war against Nepal (Nipaul).
15—Ghazi'd-din-Haidar (the son of Sásadat Ali), governs Oude (Oudh).
1815. Napoleon the Great landed at St. Helena as a prisoner (October 18th).
 The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
 Kumaon ceded to the British by the Nipalese, at the Convention of Almora.
1816. **13**—The Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control.
1817. Baji Rao cedes Ahmadnagar (Ahmednuggur), and some other territory to the British.
 Vazir Ali (formerly King of Oudh, Oude, Awadh), dies at Fort William.
 The Governor-General (the Earl of Moira), attacks the Pindaris (Pindarees).
 The Gulcower (Galkwad), cedes Ahmadabad to the British.
 Baji Rao (Peshwa), is defeated by Colonel Burr, with a most inferior force.
 Colonel Hopeton Scott gains the battle of Sitabaldi, at which the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore), commands in person.
 Sir Thomas Hilslop defeats Holkar at the Battle of Melhidpur.
1818. Peace concluded with Holkar.
 The Pindari War concluded, the chiefs and gangs being destroyed.
- 17**—Baji Rao (the Peshwa), surrenders to the British, who send him to reside at Benares, annex his dominions, and refuse to acknowledge *Nana Sahib*, his adopted son, as the Peshwa, hence his hatred to the English.
- 7**—Pratap Sing (Sahu II.'s eldest son), placed on the throne by the British.
1819. The Nuwab of Oude renounces his fealty to the Emperor of Delhi, and assumes the title of king.
 The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Governor of Bombay.
16—The Nuwabs of Oude become kings.
1821. Napoleon the Great dies at Longwood, May 5th, aged 52.
 Sir Thomas Munro Governor of Madras.
- 18**—The Hon. Charles Bathurst President of the Board of Control.
1822. **3**—George Canning, Esq., appointed Governor-General, but declined to act.
3—Lord Amherst Governor-General.
18—The Hon. C. Watkin William Wynn President of the Board of Control.
1824. The Dutch cede Malacca to the British.
 Singapore (Singapur), purchased by the English.
 The first Burmese (Burmese) War begins.
 The Bengal Army embark for Rangoon (Rangoon).
 Rangoon captured, and Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim surrender to the English, who also take Martaban and Yeh.
 The 26th, 47th, and 62nd Bengal Infantry mutiny, the second corps erased from the Bengal army list, and many of the Sepoys (Sipahis) killed.
1825. The Bharatpur Rebellion takes place on the death of Rájá Baldev Singh, whose infant son the British support, in opposition to the usurper Durjan Sál, that prince's uncle.
 The British troops march to Ava.
1825. Lord Cornhill captures Bharatpur.
 The British conclude the treaty of Yandabu with the King of Birman (Barmah), who cedes Assam, Arakan (Araccan), Mergui, and Tenasserim to them, and agree to pay an indemnification of £1,000,000.
1827. **16**—Nasiru'd-din-Haidar (the son of Ghazi'd-din) (becomes King of Oude (Oudh)).
 Sir John Malcolm Governor of Bombay.
1828. **3**—W. H. Bayley, Esq., Acting Governor-General of India.
18—Lord Ellenborough President of the Board of Control.
18—Viscount Melville President of the Board of Control.
3—Lord William Bentinck Governor-General of India.
 Sir Charles Malcolm Governor of Bombay.
1829. Europeans permitted to hold 60 years' leases of lands in India, in their own names.
 Sati (Suttee), widow burning, prohibited by the Indian government.
1830. Sir T. S. Beckwith Governor of Bombay.
18—The Hon. Charles Grant President of the Board of Control.
1832. The natives of India permitted to sit as Justices of the Peace and Jurymen.

1833. The East India Company obtain a renewal of their charter, and their property is held in trust for the crown.
The Bishoppers of Bombay and Madras formed. The China trade thrown open to all Englishmen.
Agra made the capital of the North-western Province, which is formed into a presidency. The crown takes possession of St. Helena.
1834. The British capture Markara, the capital of Kurg (Coorg); the Raja is deposed, and the territory annexed.
1835. 3—Lord Heytesbury appointed Governor-General, but Her Majesty revokes it.
3—Sir Charles Metcalfe Acting Governor-General in India.
13—The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. (now Lord Broughton), President of the Board of Control.
1837. 15—Muhammad Ali-Shah (the brother of Ghazi-ud-din), King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh).
14—Muhammad-Bahadur, Emperor of the Mughul Empire, (King of Delhi).
1838. The Simla proclamation issued.
3—Lord Auckland Governor-General of India. The Governor-General declares war against Dost Muhammad of Kabul (Cabool).
1839. The Bengal army leaves Ferozepoor (Firuzpur) *en route* for Afghanistan, and enters the Bolan pass.
The Bombay army enters the Bolan pass, and reaches Kandahar.
Ghazni captured by the English.
Shah Shuj'a enters Cabul (Kabul, Cabool).
7—Pratap Singh deposed by the British, and sent captive to Benares.
7—Appa Sahib (his brother), governs the Marathas.
1840. Dost Muhammad, of Kabul, surrenders himself to Sir Wm. Macnaughten.
1841. The following British officers treacherously murdered at Kabul (Kabul, Cabool), viz., Sir A. Burnes, Lieuts. Burnes and Broadfoot. The Afghans rise against Shah Shuj'a and the British.
Akbar Khan (Dost Muhammad's son), shoots Sir W. Macnaughten.
The English army at Kabul capitulates.
13—Lord Ellenborough President of the Board of Control.
3—Lord Ellenborough Governor-General of India.
3—Lord Fitzgerald and Vesel President of the Board of Control.
1842. 15—Amjad Ali Shah (the son of Muhammad Ali), King of Oude.
The English retreat from Kabul.
The whole of the British troops massacred, except Dr. Bryden, and a boy taken prisoner, by the Afghans, at Gaudamak.
Akbar Khan besieges Jala Ta'bad.
Colonel Palmer gives up Ghazni to the Afghans, but General Nott recaptures it.
General Pollock enters Kabul (Kabul), and rescues Lady Sale and the British prisoners. The British army evacuates Afghanistan.
- Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the honour of knighthood.
1843. 13—The Earl of Ripon President of the Board of Control.
Sir Charles Napier gains the Battles of Meeanee (Miani), and Dabba (Haidarabad).
Sir Henry Gough (now Lord Gough), defeats the Gwallior forces (in the pay of the widow of Jaukaji Rao Sindhia), at Maharajpur, 15 miles N.W. of Gwallior Fort.
General Grey gains the Battle of Panipat, 12 miles S.W. of Gwallior Fort.
1844. Shri Singh (the son of Runjeet Singh), governs the Punjab.
1844. 3—Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India, recalled by the East India Company.
3—W. W. Bird, Esq., Acting Governor-General.
3—Sir Henry Hardinge (Lord Hardinge) Governor-General of India.
1845. Sirs Henry Hardinge and Henry Gough gain the battles of Mudki and Ferozshahr, and defeat the Sikhs.
1846. 13—Lord Broughton again becomes President of the Board of Control.
Sir Harry Smith gains the battle of Aliwal.
The British obtain a brilliant victory at Sobraon.
The treaty of Lahore (Lahore) concluded, and Dhulip Singh placed by the British on the throne of Lahur.
The annexation of the Jalander Doab.
The Sikhs covenant to pay £1,500,000 to the British.
Kashmir given to Gulab Singh, who pays £1,000,000 on account of the Sikh fine.
1847. 15—Wajid Ali Shah (the son of Amjad Ali), becomes King of Oude.
3—The Marquis of Dalhousie Governor-General in India.
1848. 7—Appa Sahib dies, and his possessions are annexed by the East India Company.
1848. The Mulraj of Multan (Mooltan), ordered the murder of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vans Agnew.
Multan (Mooltan) besieged by Lieutenant Edwardes, in concert with the Bhawalpur army, commanded by Fath Muhammaud Ghorri (the late Vazir of Mir Rustam of Sindh).
General Whish raises the siege, through the desertion of Shri Singh, but it is renewed in December.
1849. Multan (Mooltan), stormed.
Battle of Chilianwala (close to the spot where Alexander the Great, in 327, B.C., defeated Porus, King of India) gained by the British.
Lord Gough defeated by the Sikhs.
Mulraj surrenders to the British, and sentenced to be transported for life.
The victory of Gujrat gained over the Sikhs, whose entire army (in March following), 16,000, laid down their arms.

- Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy**, Knight, founded the **Parsee Benevolent Institution** at Bombay. The **Amoers of Scinde** (Sinde, Sindh), deposed. The **Punjab** (Punjab), annexed to the British.
- Sir Charles Napier** arrives at Calcutta, as **Commander-in-Chief** of the Indian army.
1850. The 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutiny, and are disbanded.
- Sir Jung Bahadur**, K. G., the Nepalese (Nipalese), **Ambassador**, arrives at the Court of St. James's.
- Sir Charles Napier** resigns his command.
- Sir Erskine Perry**, **Chief Justice** of Bombay, entertains the Nipalese **Ambassador** with great magnificence.
1851. 17—**Baji Rao**, the ex-Peshwa, dies at Bithur (Bithoor), near Kanhpur (Cawnpore), and leaves his property to Nana Sahib (Nana Dhundu Punt), the miscreant author of the Cawnpore massacre in 1857.
- Malacca**, **Pelu Penang** (the Prince of Wales Island), and **Singapore** (Singhapur), formed into a government, independent of Bengal.
- An English fleet proceeds to Rangoon (Rangun), to obtain redress from the King of Birman (Birman).
1852. 18—The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule (Lord Penmore), the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, and Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., **Presidents** of the Board of Control.
- General Goodwin** captures Rangoon (Rangun). The second Burmese war.
1852. The British take possession of Prome and Pegu, both of which are evacuated, and then permanently occupied and annexed.
1853. The second Burmese war ends.
- The East India Company's Charter renewed, only so long as the Government deem such desirable, but the number of directors are reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown has the power to nominate six of them.
- Raghujii Rajah**, of Nagpur (Nagpore), dies without issue, and the territory lapses to the East India Company.
1855. 19—The Hon. **Vernon Smith** **President** of the Board of Control.
- 3—**Viscount Canning** **Governor-General** of India.
1856. 15—**Wajid Ali**, king of Oude (Oudh, Awadh), deposed, owing to the mal-administration of his territory, and such annexed to the British possessions.
- The Queen mother of Oude, the king's brother, and son, proceed to England.
1857. The Bengal army discontented, the greased cartridges made the pretext for rebellion in January.
- The 19th Native Infantry mutiny in February. **Chapatis** distributed from Cawnpore (Kanhpur), as a signal for the rebellion.
- Mungul Pandi** (34th Native Infantry) wounds **Lieut. Adjutant Baugh**, and is executed, together with the **Jam'adár** of the 34th N.I., who commanded the guard when the above circumstance took place.
- The Queen of Oude received by Queen Victoria.
- Sir Henry Lawrence** suppresses the mutiny of the 7th Oude (Awadh), **Irregulars** at Lucknow (Lucknow), in May.
- A portion of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry placed in irons for refusing the greased cartridges.
- The Cantonments at Meerut (Mirat), set on fire, the prisoners liberated, the Europeans murdered, and the Sepoys (*Sipahis*), proceed to Delhi in May.
- 14—The garrison at Delhi revolt, and proclaim **Muhammad Bahadur** the Emperor of Delhi, as the Great Mughul.
- Captain Frazer** killed at Meerut (Mirat), by his corps, the Sappers and Miners.
- The 24th, 27th, and 51st native regiments rebel at Peshawar.
- General Anson**, the **Commander-in-Chief**, dies of cholera, at Karnul (Kurnool).
- The rebels of Delhi defeated by the Meerut brigade at Ghaziu'd-din nagar.
- The 48th, 71st, and 13th Native Infantry, and the 7th Cavalry, rebel at Lucknow (Lukhnau).
- The Native Infantry disarmed at Agra, Benares and Allahabad, and a great number of Europeans killed, in June.
- The 12th Native Infantry mutiny at Jhansi, and massacre all the Europeans. Nana Sahib (Dhundu Punt), attacks **Sir Henry Wheeler** at the entrenchments at Cawnpore (Khanpur). The entire Bengal army in open revolt. The **Commander-in-Chief** (**Sir H. Barnard**), reaches Delhi after the battle of *Budli Sarai*, in which the **Adjutant-Gen.** (**Col. Chester**), is killed.
- The diabolical massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore (Khanpur), by the miscreant Nana Sahib, takes place on the 27th June.
- Lieut. Saunders**, of the 84th Regiment of Foot, was crucified.
- General Sir Henry Havelock**, Bart., makes his memorable victorious march on the 1st July.
- Sir Henry Lawrence** killed at Lucknow (Lukhnau), on the 4th July, by a shell. His son created a baronet.
- Sir Henry Barnard** died of cholera.
- Sir Henry Havelock** captures Cawnpore.
- General Wilson** becomes **Commander-in-chief**.
- Gulab Singh** dies on the 2nd of August.
- General Nicholson** arrives at Delhi, storms it on the 14th, and captures it on the 20th Sept., with the loss of 1,178 killed and wounded.
- Sirs Henry Havelock** and **James Outram** (the modern Bayard), relieve the gallant garrison of Lucknow (Lukhnau), which had been besieged since June.
- The Queen of Oude dies, and lies buried at Paris, in the Mussulman Cemetery.
- Sir Colin Campbell** becomes **Commander-in-chief**, and arrives at Kanhpur (Cawnpore), on the 3rd November, advances against Lucknow (Lukhnau), reaches the canal, takes the **Dilkushá Palace** and **La Martinière**, storms the **Sikandar-bagh**, and opens a communication with **Sir James Outram**.
- The Lucknow garrison evacuate their position, and retreat to Kanhpur (Cawnpore).

Sir Henry Havelock dies on the 25th, at Lucknow (Lakhnau). General Windham defeats the Gwalior rebels, who afterwards attack and drive him back, when Nana Sahib captures and plunders Cawnpore (Khanpur), on the 27th of November.

Sir Colin Campbell, on December 6th, utterly routes the Gwalior rebels.

1858. **Sir Colin Campbell captures Farrukhabad, on January 2nd.**

Jung Bahadur, the Nepaulese General, advances with 10,000 Gorkhas, and takes Gurakpur (Goruckpore).

Sir James Outram, Bart., defeats the rebels on the 16th January, at the 'Alambagh, Lucknow (Lakhnau).

Native entertainment to European troops at Bombay, January 6th.

Mahommed Faril, chief rebel leader of Central India, hanged.

Rajah of Shorapore captured at Hyderabad, on 12th February.

14—Muhammadbahadur, King of Delhi, found guilty of treason, and banished to Rangoon for life.

The Arabs at Aden defeated by Her Majesty's troops on the 18th March.

Sir Colin Campbell takes Lucknow on the 19th March.

Commissioner Yeh reaches Calcutta on the 22nd March.

The disarming of the North-west Provinces takes place on the 20th March.

The disarming of the Myhee Saunta takes place in April.

Azimgur relieved by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th April; and Lieut. Charles Wemyss Havelock, nephew of the illustrious General Havelock, killed.

Lieut. Willoughby, of Lucknow celebrity, killed at the Fort of Roodamow.

Sir W. Peel, of the Naval Brigade, died at Cawnpore, of small-pox, on the 27th of April.

Majjoo Khan seized by Captain Angelo, on the 26th of April.

The Rangunga river turned by the British.

Brigadier Adrian Hope killed at the taking of Rocca Fort.

Kooser Sing, the rebel, wounded at Jadespoor, in April.

The father of the Ranees of Jhansi hung at Jhansi, on the 25th April.

Lieut. Charles Webber (the boy hero), Bombay Engineers, distinguished himself at Jhansi, on its capture in April.

Shahjehanpore, on the 1st May; Bareilly, on the 7th May; Calpee, on the 23rd May; all taken by Sir Colin Campbell.

The 4th Bengal Native Infantry attempt to mutiny at Hooahlapore, and six of the mutineers hung.

The Ranees of Jaloun surrendered to Sir R. Hamilton.

The Ranees of Paron captured at Dadaghur, on the 9th May.

The Bheel Naicks, Beema and Mussowa, surrendered.

Bheen Dao of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, take possession of the Fort of Fowul, in the Dharwar Collectorate, on the 29th May.

The Chief of Nurgood killed C. T. Manson, Esq., the Acting Political Agent.

Fort Copal captured by Major Hughes, on June 1st, and Bheem Rao and The Desayee slain.

Colonel Malcolm stormed Nurgood, and the chief was captured by Mr. Southern, on the 3rd of June.

The Tessildar of Hussanpore arrested two princes of the Delhi family.

The Maharajah Scindia defeated by the rebels at Gwalior, and fled to Agra, on June 1st.

The Chief of Nurgood hung at Belgaum, for the murder of Mr. Manson.

The Christians massacred at Jeddah, on the 15th June. The British Vice-Consul (—Page, Esq.), hacked to pieces. The French Consul (Monsieur Eveillard), and his lady stabbed by the natives, but their daughter escaped after killing the assassins of her parents. The Sultan has granted £400 to their representatives.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Gwalior, on the 20th June, and the Maharajah restored to his capital.

The brother of the King of Oude dies, and is buried at Paris.

General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabunge, on the 13th June.

The celebrated rebel Mouvie killed on the 9th June.

A proclamation of amnesty to all but murderers proclaimed at Calcutta, on the 13th July.

Jeddah bombarded by Captain Pullen, on the 23rd July, and on the 6th August. Eleven of the assassins hung in sight of the town.

Sir John Lawrence granted a pension of £2,000 per annum by the East India Company.

Tonk captured and plundered by Tantia Topee, in July.

The Rajah Mann Singh joined the British camp at Fyzabad, on the 30th July.

Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, attacked with paralysis, in July.

Jabza Patten captured by the British, and the Rana surrenders to Colonel Lockhart, at Soosneen, on 28th August.

The disarmed troops at Mooltan mutinied on the 31st August. Four of the Nana's emissaries captured and executed at Gwalior, for tampering with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

The first Indian Council, in London, formed of Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, President; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.; Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.; Sir Proby Thomas Cautley; Sir John Lawrence, Bart.; Captain

Eastwick, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Macnaughten, Mills, Mangles, and Prinsep; Sir A. Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Sir R. Hinsey Vivian. Salaries, £1,200 per annum, with retiring pension, after ten years' service, of £500.

The East India Company abolished, and British India transferred to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 1st September.

The Electric Telegraph extended to Ceylon and Kurrachee on the 20th September, by Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent E. T. in India.

Sir James Outram, G. C. B., created a Baronet in October.

The young Prince of Oude resides at Cairo.

Meteran, the rebel Bheel leader in Candelish, killed on the 8th October, by Holkar's Cavalry, under Captain Keating.

The assumption of the government of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, proclaimed at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in November.

Sir Colin Campbell created Baron Clyde. General Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow, created a K. C. B.

Birwa Fort captured by Brigadier Barker, in gallant style.

Lord Clyde issues his proclamation to the people of Oude on taking the field.

Baboo Kissoy Chund Mittra, the native Magistrate of Calcutta, dismissed from his office.

The Rajah Loil Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and fortress of Amety in November.

The Nawab of Banga surrendered himself to General Michel.

Baba and Dunmunt Dessaces surrendered to the Goa government.

29—Lord Stanley, first Secretary of State for India.

Lord Clyde entered Lucknow, on the 29th November.

Lord Clyde defeated Beni Matthoo Sing at Doundeea Khara, opposite Futtehpore.

Brigadier Smith defeated Maun Sing at Komdry, on 28th November.

Captain George Hare, Commandant of the 5th Native Hyderabad Contingent, shot by a sepoy in the officers' mess at Ellehpore.

The inhabitants of the village of Thorawtay, in Burmah, excited to revolt by a Fishman, who pretended to be a prince, but it was soon quelled, and the *soi-disant* prince secured, upon a reward of £100 being given for him.

The contract signed for a new East India House in Downing Street.

General Napier defeated the rebels under Feroze Shah (one of the Princes of Delhi), at Ranode.

Mr. Burrows nearly cleared the Jugdespore jungle.

The son of Umpseed Allee Shah surrendered himself to Lord Clyde at Nanparah, on the 24th December; here Lord Clyde dislocated his shoulder.

1859. Brigadier-General John Jacobs, of the Scinde Horse, died on the 5th January.

The Rajah of Shahgurbh pardoned by the Indian government in January.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing marries a lady at Pesh.

The Punjab (Trans-Sutlej States, Cis-Sutlej States, and the Delhi Territory), formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship, and called the Punjab and its dependencies.

Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and some of the Royal Artillery, had an affray, when two gunners and a non-commissioned were killed.

The Brahmans of Tinnevely commenced a riot, to prevent a Christian funeral from passing their temple. Three companies of Sepoys were called out, and 39 of the people were killed.

Her Majesty's Proclamation read at Katmandoo, before the King of Nepaul, in full durbar, and royal salutes fired.

The rebellion in Oude entirely suppressed.

The Begum and Nana Sahib penetrate into Nepaul.

Tantia Topce defeated at Boshia, by Brigadier Showers.

The Bohilla Arabs and Deccawes rebel, on the borders of Berar.

Nawab of Furruckhabad surrendered himself in January.

Col. Benson marched 140 miles in five days, and attacked Tantia Topce.

The rebel Rodka Govind, and his brother, killed in the action at Kurwee.

Col. Hill defeated the Rohillas and Arabs at Chicumba, N.W. of Hingolee, and Captain Mackinnon killed.

The Bheels on the north border of Gujarat (Guzerat), in revolt.

The inhabitants of Santiapore (Bengal) petition the Queen to introduce the Indian *Lotus* on the national emblem with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.

Sir Jung Bahadoor, K.G., the Nipalese Commander-in-Chief, issued a proclamation that he will surrender the rebels to the British.

The Bohilla warfare is ended in February.

Sir Robert Napier advances to meet Maun Sing, west of Narghur, in Gwalior.

General Whitlock enters Rewa, and the wavering Rajah advances to meet him.

Sir John Lawrence, Bart. C.G.B., turned the first turf of the Punjab Railway at Lahore, on the 8th February.

An affray took place between the men of the 3rd Dragon Guards and the 3rd European Regiment, when the former behaved badly, and wounded several of the latter.

Maun Singh surrendered. Tantia Topce captured by Colonel Meade's detachment.

April 15.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., died at Bombay (born 1783), and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart.

Tantia Topcee born at Poona, captured and hung at Seepree on the 18th April.

1859. **20**—Sir Charles Wood Secretary for India.
 Sir Erskine Perry appointed Member of the Indian Council.
 The Right Hon. James Wilson appointed Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer at Calcutta.
 The European soldiers who enlisted in the E.I.C.'s service demanded their discharge; Lord Canning issued a proclamation granting it to them.
 Madras Harbour being fortified.
 Bombay Harbour being fortified.
 The 5th European Regiment in open mutiny at Allahabad, Lahore, Gwalior, and Berhampore.
 The recruits in Barrackpore took their discharge. Native army being reduced.
 Bishop of Calcutta establishes three schools at Darjeeling, the Punjab, and North Western Provinces.
 The Ex-King of Oude celebrated the *Eed Festival* at the Government House, Calcutta, in the Fort, and was set at liberty.
 The Rana of Nuggur Parkur rebelled, but the outbreak was soon suppressed.
 The Nawaub of Furruckabad banished for life, also Bala Rao, one of the *incarnate fiends* in the Cawnpore massacre.
 Sir C. Trevelyan, Bart., Governor of Madras, dispenses with a body guard, and resigns the Commander-in-Chief's appointment to Sir Patrick Grant.
 Cholera rages badly at Calcutta and Bombay.
 May. M. Bodington, assistant engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, drowned while examining the bed of the Nerbudda, where the bridge is to be erected.
 Notes in circulation, to be cashed at the chief treasuries, on account of the Indian government, which will accelerate remittances between the three Presidencies.
 Raja of Coorg died in London.
 30th July.—A Cyclone passed over Calcutta, and every line of railway was interrupted. The lines constructed were swept away for miles on the Barrackpore Road; 7 large trees fell in different places, destroying posts and wires. Two steamers and 46 vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost in the Hooghly, and great destruction took place.

1859. The Spanish Fort at Tarifa fired in the day time on the Indian Mail Steamer, why or wherefore is not known, as the British ensign was flying.
 6,000 of the Bengal European army took their discharge.
 The rebels, 8,000 strong, defeated in the Nepaul forests, by the Sikh troops in the British service.
 Lord Clyde warned the European soldiery of the baneful effects of retiring from the service; but unsuccessfully, as very few withdrew their discharge.
 The French Government received the official report of Col. Sirey, who had been sent by them as Commissioner to inspect India.
 Kurrachee and Lahore united by Telegraph.
 The Muhammadans in the Punjab dissatisfied. 5th and 6th Regiments of the Madras Cavalry disaffected.
 European intelligence first conveyed to Calcutta in August, per Red Sea Telegraph, in 18 days.
 The late benevolent Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's, Bart., *Will* proved by his sons, in the supreme court, at Bombay, under the enormous sum of £8,500,000.
 General Mansfield takes the command of the Bombay army.
 Intelligence from Aden to London, per telegraph, in 11 days.
 An excise duty placed on tobacco.
 Intelligence, via Red Sea Telegraph, from Calcutta, in 15 days.
 The P. and O. Company's vessels, the *Alma*, wrecked off Mooshedjerah, through the *carelessness* of the mate in altering the ship's course incorrectly, and *Northam* stranded on the Shaah Baryer, in August; the mail agent and purser reached Sonakin (85 miles), lat. 20° 54' N., by 37° 25', 10 miles off the main land, in an open boat; 5 miles S.E. of this shoal, the Hon. E.I. Company's sloop of war (the *Nautiles*), was wrecked in 1833, and 10 miles N. of the Gutta-el-Bunna, on which the *Emeu* ran in 1857; letter mail saved; newspaper mail under water; £180,000 specie in gold on board.
 Balao Rao (Nana Sahib's brother), Hurdut

Sing (Talookdar of Bhowne, near Baraitoh), Nuwab of Najeebabad, died from the effect of the climate, near Dhoker, in the Nepaul Territory.

253. In Etawah and Goruckpore, Bullee and Balkurree Singh, command large rebel forces.

The Pattan Bisseldar (*Suffering Khan*), in the service of the Begum of Bhopal, poisoned himself.

Sept. Income tax bill passed at Calcutta.

Rangoon, the entrance fortified by a battery of 9 guns.

Mundlescer attacked by the Delhi Prince, Feroze Shah; 706 prisoners released by him, and Capt. Hawes, the Political Agent, killed. N.W. bank being wound up by G. H. Ferguson, Esq.

The Waghers in insurrection.

Central India in an unsettled state.

Oct. Nana Sahib occupies the Frontier Districts of Nepal.

The Rohillas troublesome in the Deccan.

Vault erected at Alumbagh, to contain the body of Gen. Sir H. Havelock, Bart.

Expedition fitted out to assault Dwarka, and chastise the Wagher tribe.

The Sealkote Fakir, Hubeel Sing, hung, and his body burnt.

Telegraph being constructed from Cerigo to the Gulf of Kotokythus, thence to Alexandria also.

From Ragusa to Alexandria.

The Hon. J. Wilson appointed Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Memorial church being erected at Cawnpore, near Wheeler's intrenchment and St. John's church.

Rao Ram Buksh, talookdar of Doondeah Khara, captured by two Chuprassees, who obtained £1,000 (Rs. 10,000), the reward offered for him.

Rajah Jye Lall, Chutter Lal, Heera Lal Nasser, Azim Ulla Khan, all came in under proclamation.

The Nana's uncle (Nara Punt Marna Kursuma) captured at Poonah.

Nana Sahib on the banks of the Raptée.

Oude disarmed; 1,499,006 weapons taken from the people.

Dwarka bombarded—the fort and island of

Beyt stormed and captured by a force of H.M. Indian navy, under the command of Lieut. Chitty, who, with the loss of 60 men and 4 officers, drove out the Waghurs (a piratical race, inhabiting the N.W. of Katiawar).

1859 The temples and jewelled gods at Beyt Island (Dwarka) looted by the soldiers—the Hindus in arms about it, applied to Lord Elphinstone, who stated that all the public loot should be restored.

The Maharajah of Cashmere sent Her Majesty Queen Victoria a Cashmere shawl tent, and a solid gold bedstead, valued at £150,000, presented by Col. Wilmoughby and J. Prinsep, Esq., who brought them over.

The Gov.-General holds a durbar at Lucknow.

All the grantees in Oude are invited.

The mutinous soldiers of H.M. Indian army, 3rd Bengal European regiment, tried and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years, but Lord Clyde revised the sentence to 18 months' imprisonment.

Native petition against the property tax, and an offer to subscribe six millions for government, if such is rescinded.

Rajah Jyull Singh hung on the 1st, and on the 12th, Bundeh Hussun, and Futeh Ali also.

Teral restored to Nepal. The Bankee and Podnaha people in Baratch District dislike the change.

Only 50 out of 1,000 Europeans volunteered for China.

Sir G. Whitlock opened the campaign in Bundelcund.

Parbuttee river banks disturbed by marauders.

Ex-King of Oude accepts £120,000 per annum, and gives up all claim on his late territory of Oude.

Reported death of Nana Sahib, but not credited.

Pier at Madras, best harbour at Beypoor, and rail from thence to Madras, of which it is to be the landing port, nearly completed, and will be opened in 1864, when the Overland mails from London will reach Calcutta in 35 days.

Barracks being erected at the Sanitarium Stations in the N. of India.

Central India disturbed at Nassik, within 12

miles of which Bhagojee Naik was captured by Mr. Souter, and hung on the spot where he killed Captain Henry (1858).

1859. Deocan hill tribes in rebellion, also Rohilla bands at Hingolee, near which the Rohilla Jemadar, Sherceef Khan, was killed by the British troops.

The Rohillas advanced near to Hyderabad, Nizam.

The rebels defeated on the Goruckpoor frontier at Bootwat, 10,000 Goorkha troops commanded by Jung Bahadoor, are stationed to hunt down the rebels.

From Rangoon 1,034 elephants were supplied the Indian army.

Sir Hope Grant takes command of the China Expedition.

The Assam Tea Company's establishment, and all the Cacharees, struck for wages; the labourers attempted to murder Mr. de Mornay, resident director, and Mr. Mcintosh, superintendent, but Capt. Holroyd marched down upon them from Debrooghur, and disarmed them.

Delhi Banking Company do not receive any compensation for losses sustained during the rebellion.

The following is the compensation allowed by the Indian Government for losses sustained during the rebellion:—For loss of immovable property, $\frac{1}{3}$ its value up to £100 (ra. 1,000), and $\frac{1}{3}$ if of above that sum. Moveable property $\frac{1}{3}$ its value up to £500 (ra. 5,000).

The following European residents at Lucknow who lost their property are thus compensated. Mr. Schelling, the two Capts. Orra, Messrs. Hearsey, and Capt. Bunbury, with Jaghires, worth £1,000 per annum.

Feroze Shah hiding in the jungle in Bundelcund.

5,000 rebels encamped in a mud fortress near Neemuch on the banks of the Nerbudda.

The Brigade commands abolished, and the Senior officer has the command without extra allowances, and those of Barrackpore, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Jullunder, Lahore, Lucknow, Sealkote, abolished.

The Sumnud, "deed of grant," made to the Talookdars of Oude of their possessions, but

the Indian Government reserve the right to impose fresh taxes, although the changes in the assessment are not to be frequent.

1859. Nov. The Maharajah Scindia rewarded at the Durbar, held at Agra, by Lord Canning, with territory of the annual value of £30,000, permission to increase his army, which he desires to be composed of Europeans, arrears due from him to the Indian Government remitted, and permission to adopt a successor. The Talookdars in Oude appointed collectors of revenue, the most influential, to wit: Maun Singh being one.

Mr. James Wilson landed at Calcutta as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 29.

Dec. Mr. G. T. Watts has placed in Lincoln's Inn Hall a colossal fresco figure of Zoroaster, the Parsi legislator.

The Government of India about being formed thus:—

1. President and Secretary for Political Affairs.

2. Home Secretary.

3. Secretary of War.

4. Minister of Finance.

Non-official members to be admitted to the legislative council.

Major Abbott routed the rebels near Guntoor.

In travelling from Bunnoo to Khani, Capt. R. Meecham, Bengal Artillery, was murdered in a dooly, near Shittaner or Lalumma, by six marauders, the followers of the Wuzzeera robber, Zinzee, from Bellund Khail; the murderer given up to the British.

The Governor General bestowed rewards on the following native Princes, and fixed the revenue to be paid by them from 1859:—

£30,000 Maharajah of Buhampore.

30,000 Rajah of Kuppeorthulla's brother.

26,000 Maharajah Maun Singh.

9,900 Rana Rughonath Singh.

9,900 Rajah of Moramow.

3,700 Rajah Hardoo Bukah.

6,000 Rajah Roostum Sahas of Dera.

The Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, Jagherdars of Logassee and Gourihar, will, in the event of failure of direct heirs, be allowed to adopt successors as a reward for their meritorious conduct during the rebellion.

The Rajah of Rewah extremely brave. The Rajah of Chirkaree defended an English officer with his own hand, and his fort, and offered to surrender his son, as hostage to the British Government.

1859. The Indian and Queen's service to be amalgamated.

Dec. 15. The rebel leaders Mammoo Bahadoor, Khan Bahadoor, Beni Maddoo Khan, and his two sons, taken prisoners, as also 2,000 rebels. The Begum escaped.

Dec. Salt tax increased to 8 annas (1s.) per maund (80lbs.)

Income Tax fixed at 2 per cent. on incomes from £240 @ £600 per annum, and 4 per cent. above that sum, without any exceptions.

Bamte Madho and his brothers killed by Col. Puhlwan's Singh corps in the Terai. Nana Sahib's magazine (14 boxes of ammunition) captured.

Munnoo Khan captured Buldeo Singh.

Ummer Singh surrendered Dave Deen and Gung Sing, leaders of the Nusseerabad brigade, captured.

The Nusseerabad brigade surrendered to Jung Bahadoor.

Lord Canning has distributed gifts and lands valued at £3,000,000.

Dec. 24. New License Tax introduced into the Punjab.

Dec. 18. Lord Canning's tent burnt at Allahabad, and papers and records destroyed.

Jung Bahadoor marched his army against the rebels, captured Khan Bahadoor Khan, ex-Nawaub of Bareilly, Jowalla Persaud, "Lord Sahib," a sepoy, second in command to Nana Sahib.

1860. Jan. Rupee paper brought into the British market.

Jan. 9. Governor General at Lahore, to receive the Sikh Chiefs.

Jan. 10. Major Nonner defeated the Waghurs. News from Bombay in 26 days.

Sir R. Montgomery has imposed a License Tax on the villages, and a triple octroi on the towns in the N. W. provinces.

The Begum, the Nana's family, and Jowalla Pershad's women in Nepaul.

Ex-King of Oude settled at Garden Reach

(the Calcutta Richmond), and has bought nearly half the houses. Bill passed Council to exempt himself, family, residence, and retinue, from judicial process.

1860. The Nana seen on his road to Badrinath, disguised as a *Joge*, "religious mendicant."

Paper Money, in the shape of Bank Notes, about to be introduced into India, upon the same system as the Bank of England Notes.

Telegraph communication with Java and Singapore, completed and at work.

Telegraph communication, *via* Red Sea Suez, with Kurrachee, Muscat, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria, completed and at work.

Feb. Lord Canning holds a Grand Durbar, at Umballah, at which the Maharajah of Puttealah and Rajah of Jheend both attend. Grand review of British troops; and Lady Canning presents the gallant 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers with new colours.

Hyderabad, the Nizam's capital, a scene of disorder, through a vagary of the uncle of the Nizam, but the anarchy was soon quelled, after the loss of a few lives.

Captain Mecham's murderer captured from the Wuzerees, at Bunnoo.

New Route to China, about to be constructed, from Rangoon to the S.W. Provinces; distance, 500 miles, *viz.*:—250 miles across the British territory to the Burmese frontier; 250 miles across Burmah to Esmook, but whether by rail, tram, or bullock hackery road, undecided.

French pushing forward a Transit Route from Cochin China.

The Russians have complete control over the Inland operations of China in the N.

Lord Clyde proceeds with the Governor-General to Peshawur, to receive in Grand Durbar Dost Mahomed, of Cabool.

Jung Bahadoor surrenders The Begum and her son Burgees Kadr, unconditionally.

The European Artillery of the late E. I. Co. openly discontented.

Feb. 7. Mrs. Hodson, widow of Capt. Hodson presented to Her Majesty the sword taken from the King of Delhi, which belonged to Jehanghire, A.D. 1605, also the sword he surrendered, which belonged to Nadir Shah.

1860. Mr. Hunt (senior partner of Hunt, Moelnet & Co., of Poona), late sergeant-major of the 14th Dragoons, shot Cornet Browne for the seduction of his wife, tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and one week in each quarter to be passed in solitary confinement. A memorial presented to the Bombay Government for a remission of this severe judgment.

March. Her Most Most Gracious Majesty sent a telegraph message to the Viceroy of India on the completion of the Indian telegraph.

The price of the shares of the banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras fell considerably, as Mr. Wilson's bill enacts a government paper circulation, and that they will not be allowed to issue notes, and those in circulation to be withdrawn.

Degrees of B.A. first conferred on the students by the senates of the Madras and Calcutta Universities.

2,000 European singing-birds, consisting of blackbirds, canaries, goldfinches, nightingales, robin redbreasts, skylarks, and thrushes, imported into Calcutta.

Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, and soon afterwards named commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Mummoo Khan found guilty, and sentenced to be transported beyond the seas. Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, with whom the ex-king of Delhi corresponded up to February, 1859, from Birniah, found guilty, and hung in front of the Kotwalee at Bareilly.

Lord Elphinstone, through ill health, resigns the governorship of Bombay, and is succeeded by Sir George Clerk, who, at his first durbar, remains seated, as the native gentlemen of Bombay, and have not observed that respect, which, as the representative of Her Majesty, His Excellency was entitled to.

A clasp granted by the government for the relief of Lucknow.

Sir William Mansfield appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army.

Tufuzool Hossein Khan rewarded for his fidelity during the rebellion, by being created Sirdar Khan Bahadoor, and invested with a jaghire worth £600 per annum.

Lieut. Holmes, H.M. 20th regiment, burnt to death at Gondah.

Meer Uggur Singh installed in the rajaship of Hindoor.

No less than 1832 mutiny convicts are confined at Port Blair (Andamans), where the ex-Raja of Mithowil (Lonee Sing), died in March.

Allahabad Mela (fair) held; 50,000 persons attended, and £1,000 paid to Government for booths. The district visited with a paralysis disease, which attacked the natives.

The ex-king of Oude purchases of Mr. Blyth, three of his fighting tigers for £160.

[Bengal]

B*

The Parsis of Bombay have covenanted to pay the Shah of Persia £550 per annum, in order to exempt the Zoroastrian residents in Persia from the tax hitherto levied upon them. Numerous members of this most influential body arrive in England.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., visits England; attends Her Majesty's levee and state ball.

Mr. Burjorjee Nerwanjee presented by the Governor of Bombay's agent at Surat, in the Adowlut, with a pair of costly shawls, as a token of reward for his loyalty during the mutiny.

The first bullock train (in 10 days) established between Agra and Bombay.

Cavalry depot for the supply of horses for the Indian forces established at Sydney under Col. Atkinson.

The rebel Hurlkshen Singh hung in the chowk of Jundepore.

Coffee plantations succeeding admirably in Chota Nagpore, and on the Gali Parvatam Hills, in Orissa.

Lients. Gierthen and Drever destroyed the well-known Bund of Canara, and the former presented with a handsome charger by the Governor of Bombay.

The first section (33 miles) of the Baroda and Ahmedabad railway opened with great éclat. The Kookes descended from the Tipperah Hills, and attacked the British possessions, and murdered 1,000 individuals.

Monument erected at Hissar to the memory of the Europeans who were murdered in the mutiny in 1857.

The first English newspaper started by the natives, published at Bombay, and called "The Indian Banner." The Parsis also publish a religious magazine.

The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad (Tafuzzul Hoosain Khan), accompanied by two servants, heavily ironed, arrives at Aden, is conveyed to the north shore of the harbour; liberated on the Arab coast; receives £100 to defray journey to Mecca, and is distinctly informed that if he puts his foot on British territory his life will be forfeited.

Three of the Sepoys principally engaged during the mutiny in the murder of Messrs. Ricketts, Smith, Lemaistre, Dr. Balfour, and the Rev. M. Callum, at Shajehanpore, were hung at Lucknow.

The Lucknow jewels returned to the ex-king of Oude, but perished in the fire which took place, and consumed several of the houses purchased by that prince at Garden Reach, Calcutta, when 50,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Incendiarism very prevalent at Agra.

Sir Alexander Grant appointed principal of the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, vice Dr. Hackness, who retires after twenty-five years' service.

The Parsis establish the Fort Proprietary School, at Bombay, conducted by Mr. Charles Beyts.

The Pindarees plunder the village of Now-sharee, near Surat.

The Ryots of Lower Bengal commence an agrarian insurrection, refuse to grow any indigo, because the planters took the law into their own hands as regards their transactions with them, in lieu of having recourse to Mofussil justice; and the districts of Krishnagur, Baraset, Jessore, and Moor-shedabad are disturbed by formidable armed bands. Mr. Eden's (the magistrate of Baraset, conduct in this affair has been extremely indiscreet.

The privates of the European regiments stationed at Madras (to the number of twenty) allowed to attend the Madras Civil Engineering College.

The Parsis, Messrs. Dimshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee, established new cotton mills at Bombay.

The telegraph between Suez and Aden ceased communication in April.

The internal condition of India at this period resembles that of a volcano previous to an eruption. A mysterious communication; a written slip passed from hand to hand, viz.:—"Juggernaut is closed, distribute 500 copies, or your families are cursed!" is being circulated among the natives in the Behar Districts.

The Viceroy of India, when at Sealkote, presented the Maharajah of Cashmere, 25 years old, a fine handsome man, with a miniature of Her Majesty, a four-barrelled Lancaster rifle, shawls and pieces of silk, a musical box, and a pair of handsome opera glasses. The city of Dacca destroyed by fire and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

Ium-Dum Museum, "The Bengal Crystal Palace," most admirably formed by the indefatigable Mr. Norman, whose kindness in thus catering for the private European soldiery (50 of whom generally attend every opening), is beyond praise.

The Pundits, Appah Sahib, Kashi Nath Bhaya, and also Narain Rao, (who deserted from Sindia's service), who entered into the service of Tantia Topce, captured at Aron, 20 miles south of Goona.

Jung Bahadoor and the Nepaulese have pocketed in cash no less than £2,000,000 by the rebellion.

Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey sworn in an Advocate of the Calcutta Supreme Court, and also a few months afterwards of that of the Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction at Bombay issues five certificates for native pleaders in the Supreme Court.

Dehree formed into a new cantonment. A silver shield, designed by Mr. Landseer for presentation to "the Indian Bayard," Sir James Outram.

The Vehar waterworks at Bombay prove a failure.

The Parsis support four girl's schools, and have established a first class ladies' school under an English governess.

The East Indian railway in the Bengal district, viz., 24 miles between the river Adjal and Cynthea opened for traffic.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, viz., from Decksall to Barsee Road (50 miles) opened.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's (the Governor of Madras), secret minute on Mr. Wilson's budget appeared in print, and the Secretary of State for India re-called him and appointed Sir Henry Ward his successor.

The rebel Rummust Singh surrendered to Captain Osborne.

Mr. Landells, the government agent for Victoria, Australia, purchased several camels from the Rajah of Bickneer.

The People's Bank of India established with a capital of £50,000, at Calcutta, in imitation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra, an admirable establishment.

The ex-Nawab of Nujeeabad (Mamood Khan) captured at Rampore.

The silver plate at the Madras Government House sent to the mint, melted down, and its place supplied by a less valuable metal.

A new Sailor's Home established at Bombay.

The Raja of Nuggur Parkur, Kurrungee, and his accomplices Dwojoo, Ooda Singh, Khana, and Lukderr, all sentenced to transportation.

A memorial window, erected in St. John's Church, Colaba, in memory of the late Rev. Philip Anderson.

Cholera breaks out at Broach, and commits most frightful ravages.

The first Hindoo Brahmin (Mr. Maheputram Roopram, deputy educational inspector), left Bombay for England to be trained up in the practical art of teaching schools.

The English competitive examination of Civil Servants for India behave most disgracefully in the marble mosque at Cairo.

The Madras railway opened as far as Tripatore (137 miles).

Seebkissen Bannerjee, a native millionaire, (Dr. Crawford), since died of dysentery, and Kunnye Lal Pall convicted of forging a will, and all sentenced to transportation.

May 8. Professor Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, the best Oriental of the day, died, aged 75.

Disturbances take place at Peshawur respecting the taxes.

The Allahabad and Cawnpore line most badly conducted.

The Rajah of Puttiala visits Lahore in grand state.

Mr. Limond, "the drunken magistrate of Backergunge," died.

The Chutter Munzil, in Lucknow, repaired and converted into Assembly Rooms.

Dijhall Khan, the grandson of Dost Mahomed of Cabool, is at Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan.

The Brahmin Ashtandanalo exhibits his extraordinary powers of memory at Bombay, Bellary, and Poona.

The Madras Railway management is tainted with fraud and *insouciance*.

The Secretary of State for India has rendered it imperative that all Europeans engaged in the Indian Educational Department *must*, within a stated period, pass an examination in the vernacular language of the District in which they are employed.

The Lieut. Gov. of Bengal has suppressed the Churiuck Poojah, "The Swinging Festival."

Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., barrister-at-law, appointed Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the court of Persia.

General Sir Willoughby Cotton died.

The *Bombay Gazette*, in a most honourable manner, condemns Sir Charles Trevelyan's Secret Minute.

The Khasia Hills in a disturbed state.

Lord Clyde resigns command of the Indian Army.

Sir James Outram leaves for Ceylon to repair his shattered frame.

The Rajah of Dalhooon in Singhbroom presented by the Governor General with a *khiltut*, and a village bestowed upon Sao Mankee for his loyalty.

Baboo Dukinarunjee Mookerjee, who had a jaghire, in Lucknow, presented to him for his fidelity, writes a pamphlet in praise of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Nawab Nazim of Moorsshedabad obtains permission to visit England, and £8,000 granted for his travelling charges.

The Battle of Beniagram fought successfully by Messrs. Lyon and Wood against the Sonthals.

Major Macpherson, Political Agent at the court of H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior, died, universally esteemed and regretted.

Mr. James White (Madras Apothecary) presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by the non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. 73rd Regiment, for his kindness and attention to that corps.

The station of the European Barracks at Jackatalla, on the Nilgiri Hills, now called Wellington.

The Parsis have opened a female seminary at Bombay, under the management of Mrs. Smith, assisted by the two accomplished daughters of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, "the Byron of the East," who has appropriated a portion of his own mansion for that purpose.

Mr. Tyebee Bhoymeah, the Mahomedan Merchant of Bombay, sends his young son, Budrodeen, to England, to be trained up as a barrister.

A fire broke out among the cotton at Colaba (Bombay), when no less than £11,200 worth of cotton was destroyed.

Pubna in a disturbed state.

June. Major and Mrs. Tytler obtained the gold medal from the Calcutta Photographic Society for the best portraits.

Mr. Venables, brother of the late E. F. Venables, Esq., has been presented by the Indian Government with a jaghire, valued at £1,000 per annum, for his services and losses sustained during the mutiny.

The two daughters of H. H. Meer Jaffier Ali Khan Bahadoor, son-in-law of the late Nawaub of Surat, married to a Syud, who traces his descent from Mahomet; and to the son of the Jagheerdar of Beila Meer Jaffier, who intends to proceed to England, there to pass the remainder of his days.

The Parsee members of the Oriental Spinning Company vote £1,000 to erect a bronze statue to their late chairman.

The French have established a consul at Zanzibar.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral opened at Rangoon, and 12 large oil paintings, sent from Rome, adorn it.

The Maharajah Runbeer Sing of Cashmere presented the Governor General with a pair of shawls, valued at £2,000.

The port of Saigon, in Cochinchina, opened for foreign trade.

Mr. Juland Danvers, Secretary to the Railway Department of the Indian Office, publishes his valuable Report on Railways in India.

The population at Delhi disaffected, and extremely insolent in their bearing to Europeans; a mysterious symbol in circulation in Gwalior; the Punjab swarms with fakirs and vagabonds spreading all kinds of malicious reports against the Indian Government.

Sir Henry Rawlinson resigns his office as Minister at Tcheran.

Mehrab Khan, the Adjutant of the Kotah Rebels, Ewaz Khan, and Jeydeal, the ex-Kotah Vaqueel, all hung at the Kotah Agency.

Apoplexy rages in Oude to an alarming extent.

The opium sale realised £4,500,000; the produce was grown and manufactured at a cost of £1,000,000.

The Kings of Siam send two of their sons, accompanied by Sir Robert Schomburg, the British Consul at Bangkok, as an embassy to H. M. Queen Victoria.

A bell weighing 10 cwt., covered with Burmese inscriptions, found by the revenue surveyor of Akyab in one of the ruined Pagodas on the Koladyne river.

Drigbeji Singh, Rajah of Morar Mow, presented with a native service of silver plate, purchased by private subscription, valued at £252, and consisting of a hooka, chilunchee pandan, utterdan, lotah, mugs and trays,

by Mr. Wingfield, for having saved the lives of Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and also those of Privates Murphy and Sullivan, on their escape from the Cawnpore tragedy.

The forts of Calpee, Jaloun, and Oomri, raised to the ground by order of the Indian Government.

The Rajah of Bikaner ordered all the Sikhs in his service to learn English.

Protestant Church commenced at Kurrul.

The native community of Madras adopt a petition to Parliament, condemning the action of that local government in the matter of the Raj and the Rances of Tanjore, and 81,000 inhabitants of Tanjore also signed a similar document.

The whole of the works on the Bhoze Ghat Railway suspended, owing to the fearful visitation of cholera among all the officials and workmen.

Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee, the Superintendent of the Bandoop Distillery (Bombay Presidency), aged 70, whose hospitality to Europeans is patent to the Indian public, visits England, to which a complete Exodus of rich and influential Parsis has taken place this year.

The London and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, organised, with a capital of £2,000,000, to establish a monthly communication with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

The first portion, from Amrolee to Unklescer (26 miles) of the Bombay, Baroda, and General India Railway, between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, opened with eclat.

Brigadier Chamberlain drives the Mahsood Wuzerees from their last stronghold.

H.H. the Nizam has been presented with a son and heir.

The citizens of Jhansi maltreat Mr. Fuller, who holds the office of Tehseeldar of that town.

The Rajah of Amethce, who now resides at Benares, has been pardoned, and the proceeds of the sale of his property handed to him.

A white veined marble monument, erected at Cawnpore to the memory of the gallant and lamented Sir William Peel, R.N., K.C.B.

The property of Bombay is now worth £5,000,000, but when the British obtained possession of it (two centuries ago), its utmost value was £3,000.

The rebel Jawalla Pirsad hung at Cawnpore.

The remains of that celebrated traveller, the late lamented Monsieur A. Schlageintweit, and all his valuables, discovered by his two servants (Mahomed Ameer and Morad), and the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra promised them £20 each, provided when the Passes are opened that they bring such to him.

Excellent Egyptian Cotton, grown by Mr. Shubrick, at Changleput, Madras Presidency. The Shah of Persia appoints a Consul in Bombay.

The City of Surat visited by a fierce tiger, who committed severe depredations.

Messrs. Nana Moroba and Vizianung Moodliar, endowed by the Indian Government with the titles of Rao Bahadoor, and a grant of *Sunnud*, which were presented to them by Sir Hugh Rose.

Sabadar Major Gunga Sing, presented by Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay, with a gold watch, khillut, and a shawl; also a *Sunnud*, conferring on him the grant of a village, yielding an annual revenue of £209 10s. per annum for his distinguished conduct during the rebellion.

The Ship "Faith Raimon" stranded at Aden, the crew saved, and the vessel burnt.

A terrific cyclone visited Kurrachee, and effected damage to the amount of £160.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, the greatest Zemindar in Bengal, addresses the Hon. Mr. Wilson, and expresses his willingness to submit to the system of taxation proposed by the Indian Government.

The Delhi Prize Money amounted to £355,791 14s.

The amount of silver received and coined monthly at the three Presidency mints averages, viz. :—

	Received.	Coined.
Bombay	£4,985,771	£110,000
Calcutta	353,662 14s.	356,121 6s.
Madras	52,233 10s.	51,720 2s.

The Rebels still hovering about the Goruckpore District.

The population at Lucknow disaffected about the income tax, and the Europeans and troops all on the *qui vive*, expecting an *emeute*.

The Ex-King of Delhi's crystal throne sent to Calcutta. The marble throne is to be erected in the old position in the Dewan-i-Khas.

The Rajah of Travancore was presented by Mr. Maltby, the Resident, with a sword-belt, valued at £500, the gift of H.M. Queen Victoria, in return for the Ivory state chair presented by the Rajah to H. Majesty.

School of Industry established at Surat.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Malabar* wrecked in the harbour of Gallo, having a cargo of £390,000 in specie on board, and the British and French Plenipotentiaries (Lord Elgin and Baron Gros) to the Court of Peking on board.

The Local Army in India now consists of 4,980 officers, and 224,353 men, of whom 13,884 are Europeans, and 210,469 Natives.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Extends from S. to N., from the Pak Chan river, in Tenasserim to the northern frontier of Assam, lat. 10° 50' to 28° 16', long. 75° 40' to 95° 28', from W. to E., from the S.E. boundary of Mirzapore, to the western frontier of Siam; lat. 24° to 12°, long. 83° 19', to 99° 30'. It is bounded on the N. by Nepal, Sikkun and Bhotan, N.E. by Thibet, E. by Burmah and Siam; S. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. by the small States on the frontier, W. by the territory governed by the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces. It has an area of 225,103 square miles, 50 districts, viz.: Arracan, Assam, Lower (comprising Camroop, Nowgong, Durrang), Assam Upper, with Joorhat and Seebpor, Sudy, Mutrack, Luckinpoor, Burdwan, Baraset, Bancoorah, Bhaugulpore, Balasore, Bagoorah, Beerbhoom, Bakergunge (with Deccan, Shabazpore), Behar, Cachar, Cossya Hills, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dacca, Dinapore, Furreehpore, with Deccan, Jelalpoore, Goalpara, Hooghly, Jessore, Koondal, Lohurdugga, (with Chota Nagpore and Palamow), Maumbhoom (with Pacheta and Barabhoom), Noymensing, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, (with Hidgellee), Maldah, Monghyr, Nuddea, Pubna, Pooree, Poorneah, the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, viz: Rajshaye, Ramguri, (with Huzzeebeh), Shahabad, -arun, (with Champaran) the Sunderbunds, from Saugor Island on the W. to the Ramnabad channel on the E., Sumbulpore, Singbhoom, Sylhet, (with Jyntea), Tippihah, with Bulloah, The Tenasserim Provinces, the principal towns of which are Balasore, Bancoorah, Berhampore, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chuppra, Cuttack, Dacca, Gayah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Patna, Purnea, Pooree, Rajmahal, &c. It contains a population of 41,094,355, who speak either Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Hindustani, Oorloo, or Ooriya.

The Chief Manufactures are tanning, arrack (a distillation of rum), coarse cotton fabrics, salt cloth, ropes. *Ironworks*.—There is an iron foundry at Coaspore, 3 miles N. of Calcutta, where 200 pieces of ordnance are made annually. Its Exports, which exceed £8,000,000 per annum, are cotton, indigo, sugar, rum, rice, saltpetre, lac, silk, opium, coffee, tobacco; gold is found at Sumbulpore, in Orissa, and in the land of the Assam streams; coal, which covers a tract as large as all England, in the vicinity of Rajmahal to the Son river, and S. to Talcher; safflower, hemp, Assam tea, from the genuine plant, which has now found a good market in England; from Dacca, wheat, bajra, jowar, oil seeds, mustard, til, castor oil plant, ginger, turmeric, capsicums, chillies, teak, sal, and other timber trees from the W. Highlands. The principal fruits are mangoes, jaks, oranges, limes, shaddockes, citrons, cocoa-nuts, tamarinds, plantains, betel nuts, guavas, mulberries, &c. The Imports, which average £12,000,000 per annum, consist of every kind of British cotton goods, salt, iron, hardware, and almost every known European, American, and Asiatic commodity. Wild elephants, which are never hunted, but caught by the natives, so that

they may be tamed, which feat they accomplish by sending two tame elephants into the jungle, who, by their carresses, induce the wild ones to follow them to the spot where the ropes are placed, and then they fall into the snare, and are quickly bound fast, and half starved, until they can be removed; rhinoceroses, jackals, which are numerous, and as they form excellent sport, they are hunted at Calcutta with much *éclat* in the cold mornings of November, December, January and February, with a pack of hounds brought out from England. These animals are quite as destructive as foxes in England, lynxes, gayals (a large bovine animal) wild swine, monkeys, lemurs, hyenas, wolves, foxes, wild dogs, wild boars, elks, antelopes, stags, bears, tigers, especially in the dense forests of Coorg (Kurg), but formerly infested the Gorruckpore Terai, near the Nepal frontier, (now handed over to Sir Jung Bahadoor, K.G.) wild buffaloes, deer, leopards, (chetas) busters.

Its Educational Institutions consist of a University, 5 colleges, 120 schools (British and vernacular), attended by 104 Christians; 796 Mahometans; 4,153 Hindus; and 189 scholars of other castes, making a total of 11,819 pupils.

The climate is very damp. The annual fall of rain averages 85 inches. The mean temperature 80°. The S.W. monsoon, with heavy weather, begins in June and ends in September, when the periodical rains commence. The N.E. monsoon, with heavy weather, begins in October, and terminates in January, during which period the weather is extremely unsettled. The S. wind blows during the months of February, March and April. In May it is intensely sultry. The sea coast includes the greater portion of the N.W. shore of the Bay of Bengal, and a great part of its E. coast. It commences at Priaghi on the Orissa coast (lat. 19° 27', long. 85° 15'), and extends to False Point (lat. 20° 22', long. 86° 59'), where it forms a bay, which extends 35 miles to Point Palmyras (lat. 20° 44', long. 87° 38'), into which ships of moderate burthen cannot enter, but native boats of moderate tonnage may navigate it safely. From hence W. to Balasore Roads it inclines N.E. to the Hooghly, 130 miles (lat. 21° 40', long. 88°), but it is so shallow that vessels must anchor 3 miles off, thence bending E. for 180 miles, passes the Soonderbunds, and the several inlets, with the land very low, few of which are visited by vessels of even moderate tonnage, except the Hoorungatta estuary, which, although not much frequented, will admit ships of 400 tons burthen. The "Swatch of no Ground," off the Hooghly, is fathomless. From Rubuhab Island (lat. 21° 52', long. 90° 23') for 50 miles, the coast inclines N., then E. for 65 miles, to Chittagong, thence to the S. where it forms a bay, which on the N. receives the main streams of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, which is studded with islands, the water in which, during the rainy season, is perfectly fresh for a distance of many leagues. From Chittagong it bends to the E.

for 530 miles, to Cape Negrais, close to the Irrawaddy river (lat. 16° 1', long. 94° 16'), from whence begins the newly acquired territory of Pegu, and so continues for 250 miles, to Martaban (lat. 46° 27', long. 97° 30') where it joins the Tenasserim coast, then inclines S. for 400 miles, to Pak Chau, making the total length of sea coast 1,770 miles. Prior to the Sepoy Rebellion, in 1857, it was divided into the following Military Divisions, viz.: Bengal, Benares, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Lahore, Meerut, Nagpore (Irregular Force), Oude (Irregular Force), Peshwar, Punjab, Rohilcund, and Kemaon. Gwalior (Contingent Force) and Sirhind; and the military force comprised, viz.: 3 Brigades of Horse Artillery (Native and European); 6 Battalions of Foot Artillery, European; 3 Battalions of Foot Artillery, Native (a portion of each mutilated); 1 corps of Engineers; 1 corps of Guides; 11 regiments of Light European Cavalry; 2 regiments of Light European Fusiliers; 74 regiments of Sepoys (out of which 40 mutilated, 18 were disbanded, 2 disbanded, and 14 remained faithful; 81 regiments of Irregulars (out of which 11 mutilated, 2 were disbanded, and 18 remained faithful); 10 regiments of H. M. Infantry; 2 regiments of H. M. Light Dragoons; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; Calcutta Volunteer Guards, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

This Presidency lies principally on the basins of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers, except part of Orissa and Chittagong, and also along the N.E. coast of the Bay of Bengal. The surface slopes S. from the Himalayas, W. and S.W. from Assam, Sylhet, and Tipperah, and E. and S.E. from the highlands which join the Vindhya range, to the Western Ghats. The rivers that water it are, the Ganges, (also fully described in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 177), which rises in Ghuzzeepoor (North Western Provinces), passes Chowra, serpentines for 70 miles N.E., where it is joined by the Gogra (an immense watercourse), winds S.E. for 20 miles, and then receives the Sone, which flows from S.W., thence it bends E. for 20 miles, and at Hajeepeer is joined by the Ganduck, which flows from the N., then E. for 160 miles, when it is joined by the Coorg (which rises in Ramgarh) from the N. at Kattree, below which its courses spread through this presidency in various directions, which re-unites with the main, or irrigates the land, in lat. 24° 44', long. 87° 56', and forms the Bhagruttee and Delta with the Brahmapootra, the whole of the country about which is completely traversed with water-courses; from thence it is called the Podda (Pudra); it then bends S.E. for 70 miles, and forms the Jeltinghee, which joins the Bhagruttee, and also forms the Hooghly, which flows S. past Calcutta, and enters the Bangor Island, the channel to which is gradually lessening, and will ultimately become unnavigable. The Matwal, which flows 25 miles to the E. will then be used, but it must previously be connected with the "City of Palaces" (Calcutta) by a railway which is now in progress. It then proceeds S.E. for 100 miles, to Juffergunge, joins the Konaia, a branch of the Brahmapootra, from whence both streams flow S. for 150 miles, and discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 15', long. 90° 43'. The Brahmapootra first flows in this Presidency near

Soora, N.E. of the Valley of Assam, and in lat. 27° 48' it receives the Dihong (the Sanpoo river, under another appellation, which takes its rise in the Himalayas), thence it serpentines as far as Mehen-dergunge, where it receives the Teesta, and then branches off to the S., and forms the large stream Konaia, which joins the Ganges and Juffergunge, where it receives the Atarce, then flows S.E. to Dulasseree, until it re-unites with the Brahmapootra, which flows to the E. from the formation of the Konaia, as far as Bairubbazar, thence S.W., where it is known as the Megna, to the Dulasseree, and thence to where the Kirtynassa (an offshoot of the Ganges) joins it. It then bends S.E., and separates into three branches, two of which fall into the Bay of Bengal, viz. (1), the Hattia, in lat. 22° 25', long. 91° 22'; (2) Shabazpore, in lat. 22° 20', long. 91° 8'; (3) forms a junction with the Ganges. The Sone (the Damoodah) rises in Ramgarh, flows S.E., and falls into the Hooghly, near Basutoa. The Soobmreeka rises in Chota Nagpore, flows S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, below Peeply, (lat. 21° 35', long. 87° 23'). The Byrtunnee (the Sink-coal) rises in Chota Nagpore, flows to the S.W. frontier, passes Cuttack, thence S.E. to Point Palmyras, where it is called the Dumrah, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 50', long. 87° 3'. The Braming rises in Palamow, flows S.E., through the Native States of the N.W. frontier, enters Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Point Palmyras. The Mahamaddy flows through the Cuttack Mehal States, then proceeds S.E. to Cuttack, where it branches off into several streams, the largest of which enters the Bay of Bengal, near False Point. It possesses ample inland navigation, rapidly on the increase, which employs upwards of 120,000 people, and several European Steam Navigation Companies have started lately (1860), to ply a fleet of steamers upon the different rivers. Even now, it is considerably extended in the monsoon, as the Jhels "Lakes," which remain dried up in the hot season are then navigable, the largest of which are the Aka in Jessore, Chulium, Dulabari, and Monda in Rajeshahi, and the Great Jhil in Backergunge. In the N.E. part of Assam, the Himalaya appears, following the N. branch of the Brahmapootra. The most elevated part is Dupha Boom (15,540 ft.) situated in lat. 27° 38', long. 96° 40', the summit of which is covered with perennial snows; to the W. lie the Sub Himalaya, which separates the unhealthy district of Terai, by a narrow jungly tract, the refuge in 1859 of the rebel Sepoys and Nana Sahib. The mountain tract, which connects the Vindhya on the W., and extends over one third of the entire Presidency, is divided from the Himalaya, by the valley of the Ganges, which also stretches to the S. of Berar, to the N. of which is a plain, interspersed with only one isolated group of hills. In the E. part there is a large mountain tract. The Youmadoung mountains, in which coal, iron, and limestone abound, form the S.E. barrier of the valley of the Brahmapootra, connect the Tipperah and Chittagong, and extend S., through Arracan. The highest elevation in the E., is 5,000 ft. and its geological formation granite, with carboniferous sandstone. The extent of its road communication will be easily appreciated by reference to

the Polymetrical Dawk Table of the Bengal Presidency. Its chief Railways are fully described under the head of "Railways in progress throughout the Presidency."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Its early history is enveloped in fable.

1206. Shahab-oo-Deen died, when this Presidency was absorbed into his dominions, and One of his native chiefs took upon himself its government, but in

1225, he fell in battle. In

1272, Togral, another commander, assumed the title of king, but was soon defeated, and slain in battle by the Emperor of Delhi, who placed one of his own sons on the throne. In

1340, the inhabitants revolted, and kept up a continual warfare against the Emperor of Delhi. In

1356, Feroze III. received an embassy from this territory at Delhi, thus acknowledging it as an independent state, and at his death, the reigning sovereign of Delhi marched an army against this district, but a treaty was soon concluded.

1528. The King of Bengal declared war against Baber of Delhi, whom the bold Shir Khan defeated twice, and then assumed the sovereignty himself,

But was soon afterwards defeated by Humayon, and eventually conquered by the Emperor Baber himself.

1553. Mahommed Sur, the then governor, revolted, but Hemu, Shah Sur Adill's able minister, defeated and slew him in battle.

A pretender for the throne appeared, to oppose whom, the Emperor Adill headed his own troops, and perished in the conflict.

Akbar some years afterwards annexed it to Delhi.

For 15 years afterwards, It was the scene of dreadful internal commotions, owing to the introduction of financial reforms. Then followed

The insurrection of the Afghan settlers, but in

1624, Shah Jehan fled from his father; Jehangir took possession, but was soon dislodged therefrom.

18th century. The Delhi empire was broken up, when the English, French, and Maratta wars took place, in all of which the British power predominated, and the English obtained permission to establish factories at Hooghley (Hooghli) and Cossimbazar (Cossimbazar).

1700. The British factory at Hooghley was removed to Calcutta.

1756. The Nabob (Nawaub) of Bengal, Sooraj-oo-Dowish, took possession of the English factory at Cossimbazar, attacked and cap-

tured Calcutta, and treated the E.I.C.'s servants most barbarously.

The gallant Clive soon retook Calcutta, a peace was concluded, but was soon broken, and in

1757, The chivalrous Clive defeated and completely routed Sooraj-oo-Dowish at the celebrated battle of Plassey, which laid the solid foundation of British rule in India.

1765. The Emperor of Delhi bestowed the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa on the E.I.C., who, in 91 years, rendered the British dominions in India a vast and mighty empire, the administration of which, at the termination of the hundredth year, was centred in the crown, and, in

1857, became the scene of a diabolical and blood-thirsty rebellion, in which the native soldiery committed the most barbarous atrocities, and massacred all the European residents they could lay their hands on; but in

1858-59, the British forces overcame those miscreants, and now,

1860, the government having passed into the hands of Her Majesty, the whole system of administration is being reformed, and the country gradually resuming a state of tranquillity.

The traveller, on his arrival in the Bay of Bengal, will be forcibly astonished when he beholds, should it be in the evening, the gorgeously superb sunset, which extends its golden and magnificently resplendent rays over the wide waste of yellow waters that are bounded on both sides by low and desolate looking land, as the vessel glides rapidly along towards the pilot steamer, having on board one of the government pilots, generally very gentlemanly men, and who, at the expiration of the term of their hazardous and responsible service, retire on a pension of £700 per annum, who takes the ship in charge, when the Indian government steamer tows her through the numerous winding channels of that dirty, sluggish, muddy river,

THE HOOGHLEY (Hughli, Hoogly),

Which is formed by the confluence of the Bhagrittee and Jellinghee streams, two large offshoots of the Ganges, which takes place in lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22', at a distance of 125 miles from the sea. Its breadth above Calcutta is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and formerly large vessels could ascend it as far as Chandernagore. The general opinion at the present day (1860) is, that the stream is gradually silted up, and that, in the course of a few years, it will not be navigable up to Calcutta for vessels of large burthen; and it is therefore thought that a ship canal, or railway should be constructed from Calcutta to the Mutwal river, which flows to the E., as that stream will be navigated by large vessels, in the event of this stream becoming silted. At present vessels drawing 17 to 18 feet of water can proceed up to Calcutta. The variation of the tides of this stream is very considerable. The lowest point of low water in the hot season to the

highest point of high water in the freshes, which take place from July to October, is 20 feet 10 inches, when they go out of the river, and its most quiet state is from November to February, when the night tides are much higher and more rapid than those of the day, and flow on at the rate of 7 miles per hour, near Calcutta; and in the S.W. monsoon that curious phenomenon, the bore, a beautiful illustration of which may be seen in the *Illustrated London News*, appears, which consists of the waves rising up perpendicularly, upwards of 15 feet on the sands, near the banks, and flowing at the rate of 12 miles per hour, and carrying everything before it. From March to May the greatest mean rise of tide from high to low water is 15 feet 10 inches, and in the freshes it is 10 feet, and the smallest, 3½ feet. In the dry season the smallest mean is 4 feet. The river is at the lowest in March, and though about 1 mile wide at Calcutta, ships cannot be considered to be always in safety, as when violent storms arrive they have been known to be blown ashore. It increases in breadth after it receives the Damoodah and Rupnarain rivers, just beyond Diamond Point, where it expands, and at Saugor (Sagar) roads, where it falls into the sea, it is 15 miles wide. Its mouth is considerably choked up with sandy shoals, amidst which it is extremely dangerous to navigate vessels, and requires considerable attention and tact. There are no less than 7 different channels open for vessels, viz.: (1.) The inside passage, which lies to the W., extends from Balasor, along the shore islands, N.W. of the shoals, with 2 to 3 fathoms depth of water, and is only navigated by the natives in their coasting vessels. (2.) The fairway or W. passage can only be navigated by vessels of 14 to 15 feet draught of water. (3.) The middle channel, which will not admit of vessels drawing more than 8 fathoms, is very narrow, and consequently very seldom used. (4.) The E. or Saugor (Sagar) channel is that by which ships generally enter and depart from the river. (5.) The Thornhill Passage is about 2½ fathoms deep at low tide, and from 3 to 3½ at other seasons. (6.) The old channel is not more than 4 fathoms deep at low water. (7.) The Lacam (Creek or Baratulla) Channel which separates Saugor (Sagar) and Clive Islands, from the Sunderbund lowlands is extremely difficult, on account of the projecting sands which intersect it, notwithstanding which they are not marked with buoys; the depth of water is considerable, and vessels which have sailed up it by mistake have passed through it safely. It is to be hoped that beacons will be placed along it, as then the passage would be safe and easy. This stream is considered by the Brahmins to be the actual Ganges, which rises at Gangotri, and the Podda, only a branch, although the latter rises farther E., and has a much greater volume of water. The Scenery along the high banks, which in some places may not inappropriately be termed promontories, is extremely beautiful and charming, as they are completely studded with towns and villages, most romantically and picturesquely situated amidst the beautiful foliage of the bamboo, whose branches hang down as gracefully as the weeping willow, the majestic palma, bright masses of the neem peepul, and other variegated plants, among which the mag-

nolia and babool, the perfume from whose tufted, golden, ball-like flower is so powerful that the whole atmosphere is impregnated with its delicious and fragrant odour, almost all of which have been rendered celebrated by some historical event. On the starboard side we pass near

† THE SAUGOR (Sagar) ISLAND.

Which bounds the great entrance of the above stream on the E. side. It is 7 or 8 miles long (infested with tigers, who prey upon the deer, and keep the staff at the lighthouse on the *qui vice*), and ½ mile broad. On the E. side stands an antique Hindu Pagoda, much frequented and venerated by the Hindus, who there annually offer up sacrifices. Productions: Rice, sugar cane, indigo, mulberry trees, wild honey, and fish in abundance. Population, 15,000. Manufactures: Salt, but lately discontinued. Lat. 21° 42', long. 88° 8'.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1825. Granted by the E.I.C. for a lease of 99 years to a private company, on condition that at the expiration of 20 years they should pay land tax, but such was in
1830, remitted, and the rent free tenure term was extended to them.
1853. The iron lighthouse was sent out from England, and erected on Middleton Point.

We then enter

THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 13' and 23° 13'; long. 87° 34' and 88° 30'; is bounded on the N. by Burdwan; E. by the river Hooghly; S. by the river Roopnarain; and W. by Midnapore and Burdwan; is 72 miles long from N. to S., and 62 broad; has an area of 2,089 square miles; population of 1,520,840, chiefly Mussulmans; Christians extremely numerous, and comprising, viz.: Europeans, East Indians, the offspring of English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese, by native mothers, and natives. The general appearance of the country is low, extremely level in the E., but hilly in the W. and N.W., it is well watered by the Hooghly, Roopnarain, Damoodah, Dalkissore rivers, and numerous torrents and water courses. The climate is rather insalubrious. The dry season commences in March, and ends in June. The monsoon begins in June and ends in October: this is considered the most insalubrious portion of the year, as fevers and ague prevail. The cool season begins in November, and ends in January, during which period the nights are so cold that much ice is collected and preserved for the hot months. The most acceptable period of the year to Europeans is the month of February. Its productions are rice, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, mulberry trees, for the leaves, as food for the silkworms, tobacco, mustard, oilseeds, ginger, hemp, potatoes, peas, onions, plantains, which are conveyed to Calcutta for the purpose of extracting rum therefrom; dates, palmyra, and toddy palm trees, from all of which intoxicating liquors are distilled;

hemp, coarse sacking, and canvas; cotton cloths are manufactured in small quantities; mango, jak, coconuts and date palms, tamarind, guava, lime, orange, and betel palm trees. Here are encountered, occasionally, deer, wild boars, elephants, wolves, tigers, and buffaloes. Its chief towns are Chaudernagore (French possession), Chinsura, Boenchie, Jahanabad. Ghotal, Keerpooy, Omptah (Ampata), Hooghly, Serampore, and Shahbazar. The chief roads, are, 1. S.E. to N.W. from Calcutta, via Hooghly to Burdwan. 2. S.E. to N.W. Calcutta, via Jahanabad to Bancoora. 3. N. to S., via the right side of the Hooghly river. 4. N.E. to S.W., Burdwan to Midnapore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formerly formed a portion of the Tamaranlipata kingdom, and in

1001, the reigning king sent an embassy to China.
13th Century. It belonged to a Rajah, who lived at Nuddea (which lies on the Bhagirathi river, N. of this district, from whom the Mussulman General, Bukhtyar Khulji, wrested and annexed it to the kingdom of Bengal.

1542. Sher Shah overran that Presidency, and incorporated it with the kingdom of Delhi; at that prince's demise it was taken from Delhi, but Khan Jehan, one of Akbar's officers, in

1576, recaptured and united it to Delhi.

18th Century. It formed a portion of the state established by Murshid Kali Khan.

1760. It was ceded to the British by Meer Cossim, and in

1765, Shah Alum ratified the transfer.

1857. Mr. Pratt, C.S., armed a force of 100 Christians and 30 casteless Hindus, who make good soldiers, stand 5 feet high, and live like Europeans.

Continuing our passage up the river, we skirt along the shore, and soon reach the small, seafaring place called

† KEDJEREE (Kedgeri, Kedgeroe).

Territory, the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. District, Hooghly. Civil Authority, the Governor-General at Calcutta. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division. Post Office. Telegraphs to all parts of India and Egypt, and from thence the overland intelligence is conveyed to Calcutta as the steamer passes by it, and the latest Indian intelligence is also transmitted to England after the departure of the mail from Calcutta. It stands on the W. coast of the Hooghly Estuary, and on the inside, or most westerly channel, formerly the principal approach for shipping destined for Calcutta, and here the largest ships might at that period anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, but a sand bank has reduced the depth from 2 to 2½ fathoms at low water. Lat. 21° 53', long. 88°.

Dawes to Calcutta, 40 miles S.W.

Thence the passage up the river becomes much narrower, the tide produces a muddy rushing current, and the banks are lined with villages, interspersed amidst clumps of trees, from which peer forth the white cupolas of numerous Hindu Temples. Soon after which the high, artificially-raised banks obstruct the view, and merely enable the traveller to gaze upon the dense forest groves in the distance, the perfume wafted from the land now becomes grateful to the senses, and the thermometer averages about 77°; then the shores again become flat, like the banks of the Thames above Richmond, and the scenery extremely monotonous, nothing but a few palm trees dotted here and there being visible. On the right we pass

THE SONDERBUNDS (Sunderbunds,

So called from Sandar "beautiful," and Ban, "forest," on account of the luxuriant forest groves with which it is covered.

A dense cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow, brackish, and fresh water channels, much affected by the tide, formed by the deposition of the earth swept down the mighty Ganges during its periodical inundations. They extend from the mouth of the Hooghly (Hugli, Hooghley, Hoogly), lat. 21° 40', long. 88° 3', to the island of Rabanabad, lat. 22°, long. 90° 30', a distance of 158 miles, and are bounded on the S. by the Bay of Bengal; E. and N.E. by the British district of Backergunge; N. by the British districts of Jessore and Baraset; N.W. by the British district of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, and W. by the Estuary of the Hooghly. They are 75 miles broad; have an area of 6,500 square miles, and the following 14 channels by which the Ganges reaches the Bay of Bengal; from W. to E. the Hooghly, towards the Meghna, viz.: (1.) The Moree Gunga, or Channel Creek. (2.) The Subternookhi (Surseni). (3.) The Thakooran (Hulluri, or Jumerah). (4.) The Mutwal. (5.) The Bangadooli. (6.) The Ganasub. (7.) The Roymungal. (8.) The Mollinchoo. (9.) The Baypunga. (10.) The Murjatta (Kagga). (11.) The Puseur. (12.) The Bangarah. (13.) The Hooringottah, and (14.) The Rabnabad, all of which are navigable for the largest inland navigation craft, but are so narrow that their rigging is frequently entangled in the branches of the trees, with which the banks are thickly studded, but which timber, although fine, is of such dwarfish growth that it is only used for building boats, firewood, and the making of charcoal for the Calcutta market. Its productions are salt, sugar cane, rice, the staple commodity, and of which only one crop is gathered annually; indigo, mulberry trees, and wild honey. The population are chiefly engaged in fishing (a dangerous avocation, owing to the shoals of fierce and large alligators by which they are infested), in the numerous channels and water courses, which abound with prawns nearly 8 inches long, but the partaking of which should be eschewed by Europeans, as they feed upon the dead bodies which float down the rivers, and mango fish, of similar size, with longer beards, and which Europeans consider a delicacy, worth even a visit to India to

partake of. They abound with rhinoceros, wild buffaloes, wild swine, monkeys, deer, and tigers, who are extremely fierce and daring, owing to their chief prey being the Molunghees, "wood-cutters," and salt makers. The general appearance of the land is loose sand, and the surface is subject to periodical inundations, especially when the rivers are flooded, and the tides unusually high.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1383. The large island of Sagar (Sagar) was totally submerged by the effects of a sudden and protracted gale.

The tract was divided into 264 estates, comprising 1,800,000 acres, and granted to applicants upon stipulated conditions, as regards their clearance and cultivation.

1825. A scheme was promulgated for bringing the waste lands under cultivation, and in

1830, a more favourable one was granted to the grantees, and in

1858, a renunciation of all immediate revenue was granted by the Indian Government, and a mere nominal payment for 99 years, was then stipulated, in order to induce the clearance of the pestilential jungle, with which they were covered.

Now all presence of tropical vegetation disappears, and nought but the uniform foliage of cocoa-nut trees, fringe the banks. The muddy water of the stream turns to a yellowish hue, and dashes foamingly against the sand banks; the channel narrows, and here and there are seen the tall masts of many a full-rigged vessel. The tides and currents, so dangerous to crafts of all sizes and tonnage, become extremely strong and rapid, and the vessel soon approaches

† DIAMOND HARBOUR, (The Wapping of Calcutta).

Telegraph communication to all parts of India and Egypt. Road to Calcutta, 29 miles, excellent. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$. The Port generally contains an immense number of vessels, either waiting for the loading or discharging of their cargoes. It stands on the river Hooghly, and merely consists of a few native huts, after passing which, the appearance of the shores becomes much prettier and interesting; the villages appear larger, and the land well cultivated. On the right bank, detached, high, sloping roofed, two-storied, deep, verandahed, and porticoed houses, painted white, buff, or grey, loom forth, standing in well-arranged compounds, beautifully ornamented with lovely exotics, plantations, and shrubberies, the verandahs of which are generally crowded with European ladies and their attendants, who, as the steamer surges onward, salute their friends and acquaintances by waving their handkerchiefs. Gradually dense masses of handsome residences dot both sides of the stream, and as Garden Reach is approached, nearly half the residences on which have been (1860) purchased by the ex-king of Oude, who there resides, plantations

and fences reach to the brink of the water, the vessel wends her way amidst innumerable vessels of all nations and sizes, as the bend of the river is turned, and elegant, white villa residences, quite as pretty and neat in appearance as those with which the Thames environ of Richmond is studded, line the upper banks, beautifully planted with stately trees, along which leads a broad carriage drive, thronged with natives in various picturesque costumes and elegant equipages; then on the summit of a lovely emerald sward, fortified with guns, stands the flag-staff, with the Union Jack floating in the breeze. On the right lie numerous ships at anchor, off the wharf, inside which appear luxuriant gardens, hedge-rows, and magnificent, two-storied houses, behind which peer forth many spires, and soon after the traveller jumps into a Bohah, (a boat very much resembling a gondola) and is gently rowed by some lazy boatmen to the Ghaut (landing place) of the

CALCUTTA DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PEGUNNAHS,

Which lies in lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$ and $22^{\circ} 48'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 43'$, is bounded on the N.E., by Baraset, E.S.E. and S. by the Sunderbunds, S.W. and W. by the river Hooghly, which divides it from the Hooghly and Hidgelee district, and is so termed on account of its having formerly contained twenty-four divisions, although now it only consists of twenty, viz:—Azimabad, Balleysa, Buridatrati, Burrackpore, Boroo, Calcutta, Dumdum, Dukinsagar, Ghur, Huttageghar, Kharee, Kaspoor, Moida, Muhammad, Alipore, Magurah, Muragacha, Medammullo, Pakchakuli, Shakpore, and Shahnagar; it is 60 miles long from N. to S. and 32 broad; has an area of 1,186 square miles. Population of 288,000, exclusive of that of Calcutta, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins, although there are considerable numbers of Europeans, Native Christians, Jews, Armenians, and Chinese. The appearance of the country is that of a large plain, slightly elevated above the sea, and considerable jungle prevails in the Eastern part. It is well watered by the Hooghly, Rooparain, and Pall rivers. The climate possesses three seasons. The hot season begins in March, during which the temperature in the shade is 112° , and in the sun 140° , and ends in June. The S.W. monsoon begins in June, and ends in October. In November the days are warm, but the weather cool. The months of December, January, and February is the most pleasant and healthy part of the year. Its chief productions are native cotton cloths, coarse silk cloths, cotton, hemp, coir (rope made of cocoa-nut fibre), cocoa-nuts, betel nuts, teak, various other kinds of timber; ginger, turmeric, yams, sugar, molasses (procured from the saps of palms), honey, wax, oil of mustard seed, rice, indigo, hides, salt fish, sugar, rum, bullocks, which are used for draught, small horned cattle, sheep, and goats; cocoa-nut palms, toddy palm, mango, jak, guava, tamarind, mulberry, custard apple. The jungly district abounds with tigers, tiger cats, hyenas, wild swine, buffaloes, deer, jackals.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

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HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1757. The Nawab Jaffer Ally Khan, granted it to the E. I. Co., and it is celebrated as having been the first territory of any considerable extent that the British possessed in India.

ROUTES.—The principal of these are: 1st. From Calcutta to Dacca, via Jessore. 2nd. S. to N. from Calcutta to Barrackpore. 3rd. N. to S. from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour. 4th. N.E. to S.W. from Calcutta to Midnapore, via Bhujbuj. 5th. S.E. to N.W., and entering

THE BENGAL DIVISION OF THE BENGAL ARMY,

We soon reach the metropolitan city of

— + † CALCUTTA,

The Metropolis of the British Indian Empire, so called from Kall, "a goddess," and Cuttah, "a temple."

Territory, the twenty-four Pergunnahs. District, Calcutta. Civil Authority, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India. Government House, here and at Barrackpore. Lat. 22° 34', long. 88° 25'. Telegraph communication with all parts of India and Egypt. Population nearly 500,000. Seat of the Supreme Government, and Head Quarters of the Bengal Army. Lord Clyde, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. Naval Station of Her Majesty's Fleet in India, and the Bengal Marine Force. Area, 8 square miles. Elevation, 30 feet above the sea. Breadth, 1½ mile from the river bank to the Circular road. Length from N. to S. 4½ miles along the river bank.

Conveyances, &c.—Horses, per day, Rs. 3; Shighrains (Gharries), Rs. 5, driver included; Buggies (like the old fashioned cabs, with covers, by the side of which runs the Syce), on the stands, ½ Rs. per course within the city; Palanquins on the stands ½ Rs. per turn within the Fort; Rs. 30 per month, with 4 bearers, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Coolies (Kulis) can be hired at ½ Rs. (6d.) per diem.

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Rupce	0	16	0	0
Annas	0	0	4	0
Pice	0	0	0	3

Indian Bank Notes will shortly be issued.

Bank of England Notes, Rs. 10.

BOATS.—Budgerows, from 50 to 80 tons burthen, are generally used for travelling up and down the large rivers in the interior, and form a very pleasant mode of transit. One half aft, forms a decked cabin, with two large rooms, a poop, and awning. The fore part is appropriated to the crew, generally 11 in number, viz., a steersman (*marjee*) and ten seamen (*standees*). Travellers can, with the greatest ease and comfort, proceed upwards of 1,200 miles in the interior in one of them, which journey would occupy four months. It is necessary to take a set of servants, *Mores* of every description, and a complete camp

equipage, when adopting this mode of travelling, as no public accommodation exists in any part of the interior. Only casual supplies of fowls, milk, butter, rice, and fire-wood, are obtainable at the villages on the banks of the rivers, the scenery along which is varied, beautiful, grand, majestic, picturesque, and magnificently imposing; so that when the wind is contrary, or the budgerow grounds on a sand-bank, sketching and shooting will beguile the wayfarer's time most pleasantly. Those vessels are always accompanied by a

Paushway, or small boat, in which all the cooking is performed, as the effluvia from such would be intolerable if conducted on board the budgerow.

The Patella, or Hindoostan (Hindustan) baggage boat, is built of saul wood, clinkered, flat bottom, with slanting bulwarks, and not so easily manœuvred as an English barge or punt boat. It is very broad, draws little water, and well calculated for bringing down cotton and produce from the interior.

The Oolak, or Hooghly and Bengal common baggage boat, sharp at the bow, with rounded sides, is an excellent vessel for tacking and sailing before the wind, and can be managed very well in smooth water with the oar.

The Dacca (Dacca) Palwar, which, like the Patella and Oolak, built with a keel, is well calculated for stormy weather, and extremely handy for general use.

The Tumlook Boats are well-built, and admirably adapted for carrying salt, for which purpose they are used.

The Light Boats are of various forms and sizes, and principally used to carry betel leaf.

The Wood Boats of the Sunderbunds are from 600lbs. to 60,000lbs. burthen, and well constructed for such traffic.

The Calcutta Bhur is used to convey cargo to and from vessels lying in the ports.

The Chittagong Boats are also well built vessels.

The Light Mag Boats have single hollowed piece timber floors, raised sides, sewed together with strips of bamboo over the seams.

The Small Dinghee and Kertch-rigged Pinnace are both used by European travellers for river travelling.

The European traveller's fleet of boats when performing a river journey, is regulated by his position in the service, and the number of his retinue. Some require three, whilst others seldom have less than five, six, or even fifteen, as horses, &c. are conveyed by them. They are chiefly used in the inland navigation on the rivers Ganges, Indus, Brahmapootra, and Irrawaddy. The Nerbudda, Godavery, Kistnah, &c., are seldom traversed by Europeans, and will only admit of very small boats, of light draught of water, as also the Jhils (lakes) of Munda, Dalubari, Chalum, Aka, and great Jhil. —

BOAT TARIFF.

Description.	Size.	No. of Crew.	Passengers Carried.	Charges for detention of boat, including Batta, or Provisions for Men.
Bajra (Badgerow) or Cabin Boat	1	5	4 with their baggage.	3½ Rupees (7s).
Ditto	2	3 or 4	2 ditto.	2½ Rupees (5s).
Fullsize top boat, with tarpauling cover, small, light, and excellent sailing vessel	3	2	4 ditto.	1 Rupee (2s).
Northern boat, or lighter, } from 5 to 20 tons burthen. }	Large.	2	6 bearers, palkis, and baggage, or 10 cart loads of baggage.	1½ Rupee (2s. 6d).
Ditto	Small.	2	6 bearers, palkis, and a small quantity of luggage.	1½ Rupee (2s. 6d).

BOAT HIRE.—Rs. ½ per turn to or from vessels in the harbour. Bunder Boats, Rs. 5 per diem, either for excursions near the harbour, or sailing about it. Some of the Ferries in the interior and near the up country stations are obliged to be crossed in wickerware, and baskets covered with buffalo hides, which whirl about very unpleasantly, but seldom or ever upset.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (Bengal Division).

Passengers, to insure being booked, should be at the Station where they intend to join a Train, at least ten minutes before the time stated in the Table.

Miles from Calcutta.	UP FROM CALCUTTA.	WEEK DAYS.				SUN.	FARES FROM CALCUTTA.					
		1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1 & 2		SINGLE JOURNEY.					
		class.	class.	class.	class.		1st class 2nd class 3rd class.					
		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
—	CALCUTTA	dep. 9 0	4 30	5 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Howrah	9 20	4 50	5 40	8 45	8 45	0 1	6 0	0 9	0 0	0 3	0 3
7	Bally	9 40	5 8	5 58	8 59	8 59	0 11	6 0	0 9	0 1	0 9	1 9
94	Connaghur	9 45	5 19	6 9	...	...	0 13	6 0	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3
13	Serampore	10 7	5 31	6 21	9 13	9 13	1 3	6 0	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3
16	Bidabutti	10 13	5 43	6 33	...	...	1 4	6 0	12 9	0 4	0 0	0 0
21	Chandernagore	10 30	5 58	6 48	9 31	9 31	1 15	6 0	15 9	0 5	0 8	0 8
25	Hooghly	10 46	6 13	7 3	9 40	9 40	2 5	6 1	2 9	0 6	0 8	0 8
30	Mugra	11 6	6 30	7 20	...	...	2 13	6 1	6 9	0 8	0 8	0 8
39	Fundooah	11 31	6 58	7 48	10 10	10 10	3 11	6 1	13 9	0 10	0 3	0 3
44	Bidabutti	11 51	...	...	...	...	4 3	6 2	1 9	0 11	0 2	0 2
52	Mymaree	12 13	...	...	...	...	4 13	6 2	6 4	0 13	0 3	0 3
60	Sakteghur	12 38	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 2	13 3	0 14	0 9	0 9
67	Burdwan	arr. 1 2	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 3	0 9	1 0	0 3	0 3
Runs to Fundooah on Saturdays only.		Runs to Burdwan Saturdays arriving at 12 19 p.m.										
Fares from Burdwan.	Burdwan	dep. 1 3	...	...	a.m.	a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	91 Mancoor	2 35	...	...	12 30	12 30	8 7	6 4	3 9	1 6	0 9	0 9
	98 Paneghur	2 58	...	...	12 44	12 44	9 1	6 4	8 9	1 8	0 3	0 3
	123 Kaneegunge	arr. 4 0	...	...	1 45	1 45	11 5	6 5	10 9	1 4	0 3	0 3
—	Burdwan	dep. 1 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Gooshara	2 43	...	...	...	...	8 4	0 4	2 0	1 6	0 0	0 0
94	BADDIAH	arr. 3 10	...	...	...	...	9 0	0 4	8 0	1 8	0 0	0 0

Miles from Beddiah.	Miles from Raneegunge.	DOWN TO CALCUTTA.	WEEK DAYS.					SUN. 1 & 2	FARES FROM BEDDIAM. SINGLE JOURNEY.				
			1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1 & 2	1 & 2		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.
			class.	class.	class.	mail.	mail.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
—	—	BEDDIAM .....dep.	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	...
8	—	Gooskhara .....dep.	...	11 24	...	...	...	...	2 11 6	1 5 9	0 7 3	...	...
29	—	Burdwan .....dep.	...	12 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	—	Raneegunge .....dep.	...	Runs from	10 0 11 15	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	—	Burdwan .....dep.	...	Burdwan on Mon-	11 5 12 3	12 3	12 3	...	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 6 0	...	...
—	—	Mancoor .....dep.	...	day morn-	11 30 12 30	12 30	12 30	...	2 14 0	1 7 0	0 7 6	...	...
—	—	Burdwan .....arr.	...	ings only.	12 35 1 20	1 20	1 20	...	5 4 0	2 10 0	0 14 0	...	...
—	—	Burdwan .....dep.	...	6 45	1 18	1 50	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	62	Saktoghur .....dep.	...	7 0	1 37	...	...	...	5 13 0	2 15 6	0 14 6	...	...
44	70	Mymaree .....dep.	...	7 18	2 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	3 4 0	1 1 0	...	...
51	77½	Boinshee .....dep.	...	7 39	2 24	...	...	...	7 5 0	3 10 6	1 3 6	...	...
57	83	Pandooah .....dep.	...	7 12	2 41	2 46	2 46	...	7 10 0	3 13 0	1 4 0	...	...
66	92	Mugra .....dep.	...	7 40	8 22	3 10	...	...	8 8 0	4 4 0	1 6 0	...	...
71	97	Hooghly .....dep.	...	7 59	8 40	3 26	3 20	...	9 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	...	...
75	101	Chandernagore .....dep.	...	8 15	8 54	3 32	3 28	...	9 6 0	4 11 6	1 9 0	...	...
80	106	Bidabutti .....dep.	...	8 33	...	3 59	...	...	9 12 0	4 14 0	1 10 0	...	...
83	109	Serampore .....dep.	...	8 44	9 7	4 10	3 46	...	10 2 0	5 1 0	1 11 0	...	...
87	112½	Connaghur .....dep.	...	8 58	...	4 22	...	...	10 8 0	5 4 0	1 12 0	...	...
89	115	Bally .....dep.	...	9 8	...	4 34	4 0	...	10 11 0	5 5 6	1 12 6	...	...
95	121	Howrah .....dep.	...	9 30	9 51	4 59	4 15	...	11 4 0	5 10 0	1 14 0	...	...
96	122	CALCUTTA .....arr.	...	9 40	10 0	5 9	...	...	11 5 6	5 10 9	1 14 3	...	...

N.B.—24 miles between the river Adjal and Cynthesia, the remaining portion of the South Beemhoom, is open for traffic.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Allahabad to Cawnpore, at 5½ a.m. daily (Sundays excepted);
 returning at the same hour. Time of transit, 5½ hours.

ABSTRACT OF THE BYE-LAWS.

1. No Passenger will be allowed to take his seat in or upon any carriage used on the railway, without having paid his fare.
2. Passengers must show their tickets to the guard when required, and deliver them up to the persons authorised to receive them, before leaving the station.
3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their tickets, will be required to pay the fare from the place whence the train originally started.
4. Passengers at the road stations will only be booked conditionally upon there being room in the carriages.
5. Every person attempting to defraud the company, by in any manner endeavouring to evade the payment of his full fare, is liable to a penalty of fifty rupees.
6. Any person attempting to get into or upon, or to quit, any carriage after the train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of twenty rupees.
7. Any person smoking in a carriage or station is liable to a penalty of twenty rupees; and if after

being warned any person shall persist in smoking, he will be liable, in addition to the penalty of twenty rupees, to removal from the premises, and to the forfeiture of his fare.

8. Any person found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or, wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers, or obstructing any officer of the company, in the discharge of his duty, is liable to a penalty of twenty rupees, removal from the premises, and forfeits his fare.

9. Any passenger wilfully damaging, or removing any lamp, number-plate, or any part of any carriage, wagon, truck, or other property of the railway company, will be liable to a fine of fifty rupees.

10. No person, unless duly authorised, will be permitted to ride on the engine or tender, under a penalty of twenty rupees.

11. No male person shall enter a carriage or waiting-room reserved for females, under a penalty of 100 rupees.

12. Trespassers on any part of the railway subject to heavy penalties.

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Territory, the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. District, Hooghly. Civil Authority, the Governor-General at Calcutta. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division. Post Office. Telegraphs to all parts of India and Egypt, and from thence the overland intelligence is conveyed to Calcutta as the steamer passes by it, and the latest Indian intelligence is also transmitted to England after the departure of the mail from Calcutta. It stands on the W. coast of the Hooghly Estuary, and on the inside, or most westerly channel, formerly the principal approach for shipping destined for Calcutta, and here the largest ships might at that period anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, but a sand bank has reduced the depth from 2 to 2½ fathoms at low water. Lat. 21° 53', long. 88°.

Distance to Calcutta, 40 miles S.W.

Thence the passage up the river becomes much narrower, the tide produces a muddy rushing current, and the banks are lined with villages, interspersed amidst clumps of trees, from which peer forth the white cupolas of numerous Hindu Temples. Soon after which the high, artificially-raised banks obstruct the view, and merely enable the traveller to gaze upon the dense forest groves in the distance, the perfume wafted from the land now becomes grateful to the senses, and the thermometer averages about 77°; then the shores again become flat, like the banks of the Thames above Richmond, and the scenery extremely monotonous, nothing but a few palm trees dotted here and there being visible. On the right we pass

THE SONDERBUNDS (Sunderbunds,

So called from Sundar "beautiful," and Ban, "forest," on account of the luxuriant forest groves with which it is covered.

A dense cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow, brackish, and fresh water channels, much affected by the tide, formed by the deposition of the earth swept down the mighty Ganges during its periodical inundations. They extend from the mouth of the Hooghly (Hugli, Hooghley, Hoogly), lat. 21° 40', long. 88° 3', to the island of Rabanabad, lat. 22°, long. 90° 30', a distance of 158 miles, and are bounded on the S. by the Bay of Bengal; E. and N.E. by the British district of Backergunge; N. by the British districts of Jessore and Baraset; N.W. by the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and W. by the Estuary of the Hooghly. They are 75 miles broad; have an area of 6,500 square miles, and the following 14 channels by which the Ganges reaches the Bay of Bengal; from W. to E. the Hooghly, towards the Meghna, viz.: (1.) The Moree Gunga, or Channel Creek. (2.) The Subternookhi (Surseni). (3.) The Thakooran (Hulluri, or Jumerah). (4.) The Mutwal. (5.) The Bangadonol. (6.) The Gussabul. (7.) The Roymungal. (8.) The Mollinchoo. (9.) The Baypunga. (10.) The Murjatta (Kagga). (11.) The Pussur. (12.) The Bangarrah. (13.) The Hooringottah, and (14.) The Rabnabad, all of which are navigable for the largest inland navigation craft, but are so narrow that their rigging is frequently entangled in the branches of the trees, with which the banks are thickly studded, but which timber, although fine, is of such dwarfish growth that it is only used for building boats, firewood, and the making of charcoal for the Calcutta market. Its productions are salt, sugar cane, rice, the staple commodity, and of which only one crop is gathered annually; indigo, mulberry trees, and wild honey. The population are chiefly engaged in fishing (a dangerous avocation, owing to the shoals of fierce and large alligators by which they are infested), in the numerous channels and water courses, which abound with prawns nearly 8 inches long, but the partaking of which should be eschewed by Europeans, as they feed upon the dead bodies which float down the rivers, and mango fish, of similar size, with longer beards, and which epicures consider a delicacy, worth even a visit to India to

highest point of high water in the freshes, which take place from July to October, is 20 feet 10 inches, when they go out of the river, and its most quiet state is from November to February, when the night tides are much higher and more rapid than those of the day, and flow on at the rate of 7 miles per hour, near Calcutta; and in the S.W. monsoon that curious phenomenon, the bore, a beautiful illustration of which may be seen in the *Illustrated London News*, appears, which consists of the waves rising up perpendicularly, upwards of 15 feet on the sands, near the banks, and flowing at the rate of 12 miles per hour, and carrying everything before it. From March to May the greatest mean rise of tide from high to low water is 15 feet 10 inches, and in the freshes it is 10 feet, and the smallest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the dry season the smallest mean is 4 feet. The river is at the lowest in March, and though about 1 mile wide at Calcutta, ships cannot be considered to be always in safety, as when violent storms arrive they have been known to be blown ashore. It increases in breadth after it receives the Damoodah and Rupnarain rivers, just beyond Diamond Point, where it expands, and at Saugor (Sagar) roads, where it falls into the sea, it is 15 miles wide. Its mouth is considerably choked up with sandy shoals, amidst which it is extremely dangerous to navigate vessels, and requires considerable attention and tact. There are no less than 7 different channels open for vessels, viz.: (1.) The inside passage, which lies to the W., extends from Balasore, along the shore islands, N.W. of the shoals, with 2 to 3 fathoms depth of water, and is only navigated by the natives in their coasting vessels. (2.) The fairway or W. passage can only be navigated by vessels of 14 to 15 feet draught of water. (3.) The middle channel, which will not admit of vessels drawing more than 3 fathoms, is very narrow, and consequently very seldom used. (4.) The E. or Saugor (Sagar) channel is that by which ships generally enter and depart from the river. (5.) The Thornhill Passage is about 24 fathoms deep at low tide, and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ at other seasons. (6.) The old channel is not more than 4 fathoms deep at low water. (7.) The Lacam (Creek or Barattulla) Channel which separates Saugor (Sagar) and Clive Islands, from the Sunderbund lowlands is extremely difficult, on account of the projecting sands which intersect it, notwithstanding which they are not marked with buoys; the depth of water is considerable, and vessels which have sailed up it by mistake have passed through it safely. It is to be hoped that beacons will be placed along it, as then the passage would be safe and easy. This stream is considered by the Brahminists to be the actual Ganges, which rises at Gangoutri, and the Poddá, only a branch, although the latter rises farther E., and has a much greater volume of water. The scenery along the high banks, which in some places may not inappropriately be termed promontories, is extremely beautiful and charming, as they are completely studded with towns and villages, most romantically and picturesquely situated amidst the beautiful foliage of the bamboo, whose branches hang down as gracefully as the weeping willow, the majestic palms, bright masses of the neem peepul, and other variegated plants, among which the mag-

nolia and babool, the perfume from whose *trifol*, golden, ball-like flower is so powerful that the whole atmosphere is impregnated with its delicious and fragrant odour, almost all of which have been rendered celebrated by some historical event. On the starboard side we pass near

† THE SAUGOR (Sagar) ISLAND.

Which bounds the great entrance of the above stream on the E. side. It is 7 or 8 miles long (infested with tigers, who prey upon the deer, and keep the staff at the lighthouse on the *qui vive*), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. On the E. side stands an antique Hindu Pagoda, much frequented and venerated by the Hindus, who there annually offer up sacrifices. Productions: Rice, sugar cane, indigo, mulberry trees, wild honey, and fish in abundance. Population, 15,000. Manufactures: Salt, but lately discontinued. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $88^{\circ} 8'$.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1825. Granted by the E.I.C. for a lease of 99 years to a private company, on condition that at the expiration of 20 years they should pay land tax, but such was in
1830, remitted, and the rent free tenure term was extended to them.
1853. The iron lighthouse was sent out from England, and erected on Middleton Point.

We then enter

THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$ and $23^{\circ} 13'$; long. $87^{\circ} 34'$ and $88^{\circ} 30'$; is bounded on the N. by Burdwan; E. by the river Hooghly; S. by the river Roopnarain; and W. by Midnapore and Burdwan; is 72 miles long from N. to S., and 52 broad; has an area of 2,089 square miles; population of 1,520,840, chiefly Mussulmans; Christians extremely numerous, and comprising, viz.: Europeans, East Indians, the offspring of English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese, by native mothers, and natives. The general appearance of the country is low, extremely level in the E., but hilly in the W. and N.W., it is well watered by the Hooghly, Roopnarain, Damoodah, Dalkisore rivers, and numerous torrents and water courses. The climate is rather insalubrious. The dry season commences in March, and ends in June. The monsoon begins in June and ends in October; this is considered the most insalubrious portion of the year, as fevers and ague prevail. The cool season begins in November, and ends in January, during which period the nights are so cold that much ice is collected and preserved for the hot months. The most acceptable period of the year to Europeans is the month of February. Its productions are rice, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, mulberry trees, for the leaves, as food for the silkworms, tobacco, mustard, oilseeds, ginger, hemp, potatoes, peas, onions, plantains, which are conveyed to Calcutta for the purpose of extracting rum therefrom; dates, palmyra, and toddy palm trees, from all of which intoxicating liquors are distilled;

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THE SONDERBUNDE (Sunderbunds,

So called from *Sundar* "beautiful," and *Ban*, "forest," on account of the luxuriant forest groves with which it is covered.

A dense cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow, brackish, and fresh water channels, much affected by the tide, formed by the deposition of the earth swept down the mighty Ganges during its periodical inundations. They extend from the mouth of the Hooghly (Hugli, Hooghley, Hoogly), lat. 21° 40', long. 88° 3', to the island of Rabanabad, lat. 22°, long. 90° 30', a distance of 158 miles, and are bounded on the S. by the Bay of Bengal; E. and N.E. by the British district of Backergunge; N. by the British districts of Jessore and Baraset; N.W. by the British district of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, and W. by the Estuary of the Hooghly. They are 75 miles broad; have an area of 6,500 square miles, and the following 14 channels by which the Ganges reaches the Bay of Bengal; from W. to E. the Hooghly, towards the Meghna, viz.: (1.) The Moree Gunga, or Channel Creek. (2.) The Subternookhi (Surseri). (3.) The Thakooran (Hulluri, or Jumerah). (4.) The Mutwal. (5.) The Bangadooli. (6.) The Guasubu. (7.) The Roymungal. (8.) The Mollinchoo. (9.) The Baypunga. (10.) The Murjatta (Kagga). (11.) The Fussur. (12.) The Bangarah. (13.) The Hooriogottah, and (14.) The Rabnabad, all of which are navigable for the largest inland navigation craft, but are so narrow that their rigging is frequently entangled in the branches of the trees, with which the banks are thickly studded, but which timber, although fine, is of such dwarfish growth that it is only used for building boats, firewood, and the making of charcoal for the Calcutta market. Its productions are salt, sugar cane, rice, the staple commodity, and of which only one crop is gathered annually; indigo, mulberry trees, and wild honey. The population are chiefly engaged in fishing (a dangerous avocation, owing to the shoals of fierce and large alligators by which they are infested), in the numerous channels and water courses, which abound with prawns nearly 8 inches long, but the partaking of which should be eschewed by Europeans, as they feed upon the dead bodies which float down the rivers, and mango fish, of similar size, with longer beards, and which Europeans consider a delicacy, worth even a visit to India to

partake of. They abound with rhinoceros, wild buffalo, wild swine, monkeys, deer, and tigers, who are extremely fierce and daring, owing to their chief prey being the Molanghees, "wood-cutters," and salt makers. The general appearance of the land is loose sand, and the surface is subject to periodical inundations, especially when the rivers are flooded, and the tides unusually high.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1825. The large island of Sanger (Sagar) was totally submerged by the effects of a sudden and protracted gale.

The tract was divided into 264 estates, comprising 1,800,000 acres, and granted to applicants upon stipulated conditions, as regards their clearance and cultivation.

1825. A scheme was promulgated for bringing the waste lands under cultivation, and in

1830, a more favourable one was granted to the grantees, and in

1858, a renunciation of all immediate revenue was granted by the Indian Government, and a mere nominal payment for 99 years, was then stipulated, in order to induce the clearance of the pestilential jungle, with which they were covered.

Now all presence of tropical vegetation disappears, and nought but the uniform foliage of cocoa-nut trees, fringe the banks. The muddy water of the stream turns to a yellowish hue, and dashes foamingly against the sand banks; the channel narrows, and here and there are seen the tall masts of many a full-rigged vessel. The tides and currents, so dangerous to crafts of all sizes and tonnage, become extremely strong and rapid, and the vessel soon approaches

† DIAMOND HARBOUR,

(The Wapping of Calcutta).

Telegraph communication to all parts of India and Egypt. Road to Calcutta, 29 miles, excellent. Lat. 22° 12', long. 88° 10'. The Port generally contains an immense number of vessels, either waiting for the loading or discharging of their cargoes. It stands on the river Hooghly, and merely consists of a few native huts, after passing which, the appearance of the shores becomes much prettier and interesting; the villages appear larger, and the land well cultivated. On the right bank, detached, high, sloping roofed, two-storied, deep, verandahed, and porticoed houses, painted white, buff, or grey, loom forth, standing in well-arranged compounds, beautifully ornamented with lovely exotics, plantations, and shrubberies, the verandahs of which are generally crowded with European ladies and their attendants, who, as the steamer surges onward, salute their friends and acquaintances by waving their handkerchiefs. Gradually dense masses of handsome residences dot both sides of the stream, and as Garden Reach is approached, nearly half the residences on which have been (1860) purchased by the ex-king of Oude, who there resides, plantations

and fences reach to the brink of the water, the vessel winds her way amidst innumerable vessels of all nations and sizes, as the bend of the river is turned, and elegant, white villa residences, quite as pretty and neat in appearance as those with which the Thames environ of Richmond is studded, line the upper banks, beautifully planted with stately trees, along which leads a broad carriage drive, thronged with natives in various picturesque costumes and elegant equipages; then on the summit of a lovely emerald sward, fortified with guns, stands the flag-staff, with the Union Jack floating in the breeze. On the right lie numerous ships at anchor, off the wharf, inside which appear luxuriant gardens, hedge-rows, and magnificent, two-storied houses, behind which peer forth many spires, and soon after the traveller jumps into a *Bohah*, (a boat very much resembling a gondola) and is gently rowed by some lazy boatmen to the Ghaut (landing place) of the

CALCUTTA DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS,

Which lies in lat. 21° 55' and 22° 48', long. 88° 6' and 88° 43', is bounded on the N.E., by Baraset, E.S.E. and S. by the Sunderbunds, S.W. and W. by the river Hooghly, which divides it from the Hooghly and Hidgelee district, and is so termed on account of its having formerly contained twenty-four divisions, although now it only consists of twenty, viz:—Azimabad, Balleeya, Buridatrat, Burrackpore, Boroo, Calcutta, Dumdum, Dukinsagar, Ghur, Hutteggahar, Kharee, Kaspoor, Moida, Muhammad, Alipore, Magurah, Muragacha, Medammullo, Pakchakuli, Shakpore, and Shahnagar; it is 60 miles long from N. to S. and 32 broad; has an area of 1,186 square miles. Population of 288,000, exclusive of that of Calcutta, the greater portion of whom are Brahmimists, although there are considerable numbers of Europeans, Native Christians, Jews, Armenians, and Chinese. The appearance of the country is that of a large plain, slightly elevated above the sea, and considerable jungle prevails in the Eastern part. It is well watered by the Hooghly, Rooprain, and Pall rivers. The climate possesses three seasons. The hot season begins in March, during which the temperature in the shade is 112°, and in the sun 140°, and ends in June. The S.W. monsoon begins in June, and ends in October. In November the days are warm, but the weather cool. The months of December, January, and February is the most pleasant and healthy part of the year. Its chief productions are native cotton cloths, coarse silk cloths, cotton, hemp, coir (rope made of cocoa-nut fibre), cocoanuts, betel nuts, teak, various other kinds of timber; ginger, turmeric, yams, sugar, molasses (procured from the saps of palms), honey, wax, oil of mustard seed, rice, indigo, hides, salt fish, sugar, rum, bullocks, which are used for draught, small horned cattle, sheep, and goats; cocoa-nut palms, tordly palm, mango, jak, guava, tamarind, mulberry, custard apple. The jungle district abounds with tigers, tiger cats, hyenas, wild swine, buffaloes, deer, jackals.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES: -

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RULES.

FEES.—No gratuities allowed.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—The company will not be responsible for the safety of luggage not booked and paid for, and all luggage, except such as a small carpet bag, or other article containing personal baggage, which will not occupy more space than that under the seat of the carriage taken by the owner of such article, to be charged at the rate of one anna per maund for every 3 miles, as per table on the back of the receipt, which will be given on payment of the same.

PARCELS, not considered as goods, are conveyed from one station to another at the following rates, viz: not exceeding 5 seers, charged 8 annas each, and all above 5 seers, and not exceeding 25 seers, 16 annas each. Delivery of parcels not undertaken.

GOODS.—Goods forwarded the morning of the day following that on which they were received; if intended to be forwarded the same day, they will be charged at the rate of passengers' luggage.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and PALANQUINS, are now conveyed by railway, to and from the principal stations, and must be at the stations for loading one hour before the departure of the Train. For rates, &c., inquire at the stations.

Dogs will be conveyed in the guard's van at the published rates, to be provided by the owner with collars, chains, and muzzles.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS are opened at the principal stations, where the public can be provided with refreshments at fixed rates of charges, viz.:—Bed, 1 rupee; board and lodging, 3 rupees per day; supper, 1 rupee; ditto, hot, 1½ rupee; breakfast, 1 rupee; tiffin, hot, 1½; ditto, cold, ½ rupee; ditto, sent out, 1½ rupee; Allsop's Pale Ale, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; ditto, C. beer, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; Bass's ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; porter, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; ditto, London bottled, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; sherry, per quart bottle, 2 to 3 rupees; ditto, per pint bottle, 1 to 1½ rupee; port, per quart bottle, 2 to 3½ rupees; Castillon brandy, per quart bottle, 2½ rupees; ditto, per glass, ½ rupee; ditto, with sodawater, ½ rupee; ditto, with lemonade, ½ rupee; soda water, per bottle, 4 annas; lemonade water, per bottle, 4 annas.

The times shown on this table are those at which the trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the various stations; but the company do not guarantee those times being kept under all circumstances.

Passengers cannot be re-booked at the intermediate stations by the same train in which they are travel-

ling, and tickets are only available for the train for which they are issued.

DOUBLE JOURNEY TICKETS are available only for the day on which they are issued.

CHILDREN under 12 months of age travel free, and children under 8 years of age are charged half fare.

It is requested that any incivility or want of attention on the part of the company's servants, or any other complaint that the public may have to make, may be reported to the Traffic Manager, at his office, Howrah Station.

EUROPEAN ETIQUETTE OF THE PRESIDENCY.—Send letters of introduction (which, by-the-by, are worth *nil* unless of a family character), by Sepoy, with card, and then call next day, either at residence (then before 10 a.m. or after 1 p.m.), or at the office from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Intimacies must only be formed with persons holding similar position in the services, as the cliques are very exclusive among the civil, military, naval, clerical, mercantile, and professional communities, and the line of demarcation most rigidly and strictly observed. Military officers must report themselves on arrival to the Town Major. Naval officers to the Master Attendant at the Dock Yard. Travellers should send their address to the Post Office Authorities; call on parties to whom they wish to be known, and if on military men, leave their card at the mess room of the regiment.—Native Etiquette, see page 4.

EXCHANGE.—Sovereigns are generally worth Rs. 10, but, if procured in the bazaar, they can seldom be procured under 10 rupees 1 anna.

HOTELS.—The Auckland (Wilson and Co.), the best (having on the basement the stores of a confectioner, coffee-house, dressmaker, grocer, hardwareman, haberdasher, milliner, perfumer, provision-dealer, restaurant, spirit and wine merchant, tailor and woollen dealer); Bodry's (also news-room), at Garden Reach; Railway, at Howrah; Family (Hardie and Co.); King's; Mountain's; Slade and Co.'s Family; Spence and Co.'s Family; Vivier's (the French). Tariff.—Rs. 5 per diem for board and lodging, which includes the use of a small bedroom and general apartment; coffee, at 6 a.m.; breakfast (*déjeuner à la fourchette*), at 10 a.m.; tiffin (luncheon), 1 p.m.; dinner, at 7 p.m. All wines, spirits, pale ale, soda water, &c., are charged extra. Pale ale, per bottle, R. 1; soda water, R. ½; brandy, Rs. 2 per bottle; wines—viz., port and sherry—Rs. 2. Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 per month (£10 to £11).

STEAM PACKETS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels (Acting Agent—T. H. Tronson, Esq.) arrive here, outward bound, from Aden, Ceylon, and Madras, on the 13th and 29th of every month, and sail, outward bound, *via* Madras, Ceylon, and Aden, on the 10th and 24th of every month. In May, June, and July, the Steamers leave Calcutta five days earlier, viz.:—on the 5th and 19th.

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WOMAN'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

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DOUBLE JOURNEY TICKETS are available only for the day on which they are issued.

Children under 12 months of age travel free, and children under 5 years of age are charged half fare.

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... ENIGMA OF THE PRESIDENCY.—
... (which, by-the-by, are

Intimate friends of the prisoner, or persons of a family character, by Deputy, may visit him either at residence, or at the office, at 10 a.m. or after 1 p.m., or at the office. Intimates must only be persons holding similar position in the Government, and they are very exclusive among themselves, and the line of demarcation is very sharply observed. Military officers are not allowed to arrive at the Town Master's Office, and the Master Attendat must refer them to the Office Authorities; call on them, and be known, and if on duty, be kept at the mess room of the Garrison, see page 4.

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 and general apartment;
 together with a four-story
 building, 1 p.m.; dinner, at
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RULES.

FEE.—No gratuities allowed.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—The company will not be responsible for the safety of luggage not booked and paid for, and all luggage, except such as a small carpet bag, or other article containing personal baggage, which will not occupy more space than that under the seat of the carriage taken by the owner of such article, to be charged at the rate of one anna per pound for every 3 miles, as per table on the back of the receipt, which will be given on payment of the same.

PARCELS, not considered as goods, are conveyed from one station to another at the following rates, viz: not exceeding 5 seers, charged 8 annas each, and all above 5 seers, and not exceeding 25 seers, 16 annas each. Delivery of parcels not undertaken.

GOODS.—Goods forwarded the morning of the day following that on which they were received; if intended to be forwarded the same day, they will be charged at the rate of passengers' luggage.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and PALANQUINS, are now conveyed by railway, to and from the principal stations, and must be at the stations for loading one hour before the departure of the Train. For rates, &c., inquire at the stations.

Dogs will be conveyed in the guard's van at the published rates, to be provided by the owner with collars, chains, and muzzles.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS are opened at the principal stations, where the public can be provided with refreshments at fixed rates of charges, viz.:—Bed, 1 rupee; board and lodging, 3 rupees per day; supper, 1 rupee; ditto, hot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; breakfast, 1 rupee; tiffin, hot, $1\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, cold, $\frac{2}{3}$ rupee; ditto, sent out, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; Allsop's Pale Ale, per quart bottle, $\frac{2}{3}$ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; ditto, C. beer, per quart bottle, $\frac{2}{3}$ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; Bass's ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; porter, per quart bottle, $\frac{2}{3}$ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; ditto, London bottled, per quart bottle, $\frac{2}{3}$ rupee; sherry, per quart bottle, 2 to 3 rupees; ditto, per pint bottle, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; port, per quart bottle, 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; Castillon brandy, per quart bottle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; ditto, per glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; ditto, with sodawater, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; ditto, with lemonade, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; soda water, per bottle, 4 annas; lemonade water, per bottle, 4 annas.

The times shown on this table are those at which the trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the various stations; but the company do not guarantee those times being kept under all circumstances.

Passengers cannot be re-booked at the intermediate stations by the same train in which they are travel-

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Esq.) arrive here, outward bound, from Aden, Ceylon, and Madras, on the 13th and 29th of every month, and sail, outward bound, *via* Madras, Ceylon, and Aden, on the 10th and 24th of every month. In May, June, and July, the Steamers leave Calcutta five days earlier, viz.:—on the 6th and 19th.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM CALCUTTA THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

ACCOMMODATION.	Madras.	Galle.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Marseilles.	Southampton.	Bombay.	Penang.		Singapore.		Hong-Kong.	
										Direct.	Via Galle.	Direct.	Via Galle.	Direct.	Via Galle.
<i>Gentlemen or Ladies Travelling Single.</i>															
Gentlemen occupying a berth in a Cabin, with 2 or 3 others on the Lower Deck: Ladies, if booked sufficiently early, a berth in a Cabin, with 2 or 3 others on Upper Deck.	160	240	450	750	850	950	1,000	1,050	420	250	480	330	550	350	732
Return to India for 4 months.	120	195	333	563	..	..	..	..	315	188	360	248	413	413	548
Double passage pre-paid.	280	455	758	1,313	..	..	..	..	735	438	840	578	963	963	1,273
Half a Cabin on Main Deck throughout.	..	..	600	1,000	1,100	1,250	1,300	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Cabin, with but one berth, should such be available.	..	..	550	900	1,000	1,150	1,200	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A reserved Cabin.	..	..	800	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,750	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Married Couples.</i>															
Married Couples occupying a Cabin on Main Deck.	..	..	1,200	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,600	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Children with their Parents.</i>															
Three years and under ten	80	130	200	350	400	450	450	500	210	125	240	165	275	275	365
Under three years (if only one child).	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
<i>Servants of Passengers.</i>															
Europeans.	80	130	200	350	400	450	450	500	210	125	240	165	275	275	365
Natives.	40	70	120	200	250	250	250	300	105	63	120	83	138	138	183
Double passage.	27	47	80	134	250	250	250	300	70	42	80	56	92	92	122
Single ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deck Passengers.</i>															
Victualled by Ship.	53	90	100	250	..	..	..	..	140	83	160	110	183	183	243
by themselves.	40	63	75	138	..	..	..	..	105	63	..	83	..	138	..
Natives, 1st Class, victualled themselves.	120	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	188	360	248	413	413	548

* Rupees 50 charged for transit if over two years. — The Transit through Egypt is defrayed by the Passengers themselves who should purchase their Tickets from the P. & O. Company's Agent at Suez. — Tariff, 1st class, 37; 2nd class, 43 10s. Children above 3 and under 10 years blt., half-fare.

RATES OF HORSES, DOGS, &c., FROM CALCUTTA.

DESCRIPTION.	Madras.	Galle.	Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Malta.	Marseilles and Southampton.	Penang direct.	Singapore direct.	Hong-Kong.	Shanghai direct.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Buggy or horse each on Deck	100	150	200	350	550	700	150	160	300	..	..
Dogs	25	35	50	60	80	100	35	40	60	..	..
Garry or Pheon-ton	150	200	250	400	600	..	300	210	350	..	..

Licensed boats, for the purpose of landing passengers, &c., are in attendance on the arrival and departure of the steamers at Garden Reach. The following are the authorised charges:—

	Ra.	As.	P.
For each person going to the Steamer	0	4	0
For each person landing from ditto	4	As.	or 6 pence
For each person going to and returning from ditto	0	8	0
One person taking an entire boat (including luggage)	1	8	0
For further particulars for rates, freightage, &c., of goods and parcels, inquire at the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Ghaut, Garden Reach.			

The Steamers of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company with their flats in tow, start regularly and punctually every 7 to 10 days throughout the year. From the beginning of October to the middle of June—down the river Hooghly, through the Soonderbunds, Jessore, and Pubna, passing Commercally, Rampore Beaulah. From the middle of June to the beginning of October, it is up the Hooghly and Bhageruttee rivers, passing Cutwa and Berhampore.

In Calcutta all arrangements for passage, accommodation, &c., must be made through the Secretary; away from Calcutta the Captains of the steamers will attend to all these.

A cabin bespoke for any station, below Dinapore, must, if required for another passenger going to or above that station, be either given up or secured by paying the hire of the cabin to Dinapore.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

UPWARD FROM CALCUTTA TO	Allahabad.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Rajmehal.	Bhaugulpore.	Intermediate rates from station to station
First Class, a Cabin ..	150	130	120	110	100	90	80	60	20
Second person in any Cabin	75	70	60	55	50	45	40	30	10
Second Class, a Cabin ..	100	90	80	70	60	55	50	45	30
First Class Deck Passage	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	20	10
Second Class ditto ditto ..	40	35	30	25	20	15	12	10	7
Third Class ditto ditto ..	20	11	16	14	12	10	8	6	4

DOWNWARD FROM ALLAHABAD TO

	Calcutta.	Rajmehal.	Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr.	Dinapore.	Ghazepore.	Benares.	Mirzapore.	Intermediate rates from station to station
First Class, a Cabin ..	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	15
Second Class, a Cabin ..	75	60	50	45	40	35	30	25	10
Second person in any Cabin	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	7
First Class Deck Passage ..	40	35	30	25	22	20	18	15	7
Second Class ditto ditto ..	30	25	20	15	12	10	8	6	5
Third Class ditto ditto ..	15	14	13	12	10	8	6	4	3

A cabin engaged and reserved for any station above or below Dinapore will be charged for at the Dinapore rate.

Each cabin passenger is entitled to one servant free.

Children from 10 to 16 years of age are charged for as second class deck passengers.

Ditto from 2 to 10 years of age are charged for as third class deck passengers.

Baggage allowed a cabin passenger, 12 mds. Second person in a cabin, 8 mds. First class deck passenger, 3 mds. Second class deck passenger, 2 mds. Third class deck passenger, 1 md. Bedding and washing utensils may be taken in addition.

DIET MONEY.

	Co.'s Rupees.
Cabin and first class deck passengers	4 0 per day.
Children at the captain's table	4 0 "
Second class deck passengers	2 4 "
Children, European and other servants, from the captain's table	2 0 "
Mussulman	0 3 "

Spirits, wines, beer, &c., are charged extra. But parties using their own wines will be charged 3 annas for each bottle used; all moneys for passage, mess, freight, &c., to be paid in advance.

FREIGHT UPWARD FROM CALCUTTA TO

	Allahabad.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore.	Rajmehal.
Treasure per cent.	0-120	100	80	70	60	50	50	50
4 wheeled conveyances*	150	150	150	150	150	120	120	120
Ditto ditto †	100	100	100	100	100	80	80	80
Two ditto ditto *	64	64	64	64	64	50	50	50
Ditto ditto ditto †	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40
Palankeen	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tonjohn	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Horses with their sycos	64	64	64	64	64	50	50	50
Sheep, dog, goat, &c. each	12	12	12	12	12	6	6	6
Pair of axes	3	To all						
Shafts, each pair	3	Stations.						
Pair of wheels	5	Ditto.						
Billiard table complete	100	Ditto.						

* In the rainy season. † In the dry season.

TABLE SHEWING the number of Days that the Steamers take from Station to Station on the River Ganges, during the Months of June, July, August, September, and October—Nights, all ordinary stoppages, grounding, detention at the Stations, &c., included.

DOWNWARDS.

From Allahabad	Days.	1 to Mirzapore.
2	1	Benares.
2½	1½	Ghazeeapore.
3	2	1 Dinapore.
4	3	2½ Barr.
4½	3½	2 1 Monghyr.
5	4	3 1½ Bhaugulpore.
5½	4½	3½ 2 Rajmehal.
6	5	4 2½ 1 Berhampore.
7	6	5 4 3 2½ 1½ Kutwa.
7½	6½	5½ 4 3½ 2½ 2 1½ Calcutta.

UPWARDS.

From Calcutta	Days.	2 to Kutwa.
3	1	Berhampore.
5½	3½	2½ Rajmehal.
7	5	4 2 Bhaugulpore.
8	6	5 3½ 1½ Monghyr.
10	8	7 4½ 2½ 1½ Barr.
11	9	8 6 4 2½ 1½ Dinapore.
14	12	11 9 7 5½ 4½ 3 Ghazeeapore.
16	14	13 11 9 7½ 6½ 5 2 Benares.
17	15	14 12 10 8½ 7½ 6 3 1 Mirzapore.
20	18	17 15 13 11½ 10½ 9 6 4 3 Allahabad.

Number of Days during the Months of November, December, January, February, March, April, and May, &c., &c.

DOWNWARDS.

From Lutchghur	Days.	1 to Mirzapore.
2½	1½	Benares.
3½	2½	1½ Ghazeeapore.
5	4	2½ 1½ Dinapore.
6	5	4 3½ 1½ Barr.
7	6	5 4 2½ 1½ Monghyr.
8	7	6 5 3½ 2½ 1 Bhaugulpore.
9	8	7 6 4 3½ 2 1 Rajmehal.
11	10	8 7½ 5½ 4½ 3½ 2½ 1 Rampore Beaulah.
12	11	9 8 6½ 5½ 4½ 3½ 2½ 1 Commercolly.
14	13	11½ 10½ 8½ 7½ 6½ 5½ 4½ 3 2 Kulneah.
17½	16½	15 13½ 12½ 11 9½ 8½ 7½ 6½ 5½ 3½ Calcutta.

UPWARDS.

From Calcutta.	Days.	3½ to Kulneah.
5½	2½	Commercolly.
7	4	1½ Rampore Beaulah
9	6	3½ 2½ Rajmehal.
11	8	5½ 4½ 2 Bhaugulpore.
12	9	7 5½ 3½ 1½ Monghyr.
14	11	8 7 4½ 2½ 1½ Barr.
15	12	9 8 5½ 3½ 2½ 1 Dinapore.
18	15	12½ 11½ 9 7 5½ 4½ 3½ Ghazeeapore.
20	16	14 12½ 10½ 8½ 7½ 5½ 4½ 1½ Benares.
21	18	15½ 14 11½ 9½ 8½ 7 6 2½ 1½ Mirzapore.
22½	19½	17 15½ 18 11½ 10 8½ 7½ 4½ 2½ 1½ Lutchghur.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Up.	Cabin.	1 class Deck.	2 class Deck.
Calcutta to Beaulah.....	Ra. 40	Rs. 20	Rs. 4
Rajmehal	60	25	6
Bhaugulpore	80	30	8
Monghyr	90	35	10
Dinapore	105	40	12
Ghazepore	120	45	14
Benares	130	50	16
Mirzapore	140	55	18
Allahabad	150	60	20

Down.	Cabin.	1 class Deck.	2 class Deck.
Allahabad to Mirzapore.....	10	5	2
Benares	20	9	3
Ghazepore	30	13	4
Dinapore	45	18	6
Monghyr	55	22	8
Bhaugulpore.....	60	24	9
Rajmehal	70	26	10
Beaulah	80	30	11
Calcutta	100	40	15

FOR SERVANTS—UP AND DOWN.

To Dinapore or below	Ra. 8
To any Station above Dinapore	14
For reserved Cabins, to Beaulah.....	80
" " Rajmehal.....	90
" " Bhaugulpore	100
" " Monghyr.....	110
Cabin Passage to the Stations on the Bha-	
gerutte, up or down	40
Deck Passage, 1st class	20
Deck, 2nd class	6

One servant allowed to each cabin, up or down, free of charge.

BAGGAGE.—Cabin passenger, 10 maunds; second person in a cabin, 6 maunds; 1st class deck passenger, 2 maunds; 2nd class deck passenger, 1 maund.

DIET MONEY. per day.
Cabin and 1st class deck passengers.....Ra. 4 0 0
Children 1 8 0 || Christians and 2nd class Deck Passengers | 2 0 0 |
| Mussulmans messed, by the Syrangs | 0 6 0 |

STEAMERS to Burmah, for freight, passage, and dates of sailing, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co.
Apcar's Vessels.
Jardine, Skinner, and Co's Vessels.
Calcutta Steam Tug Association's Vessels.
Eastern Steam Tug Association's Vessels.
Calcutta Docking Company.

THE TIDES.—The highest Spring in the Hooghly, at Calcutta, is 23½ feet above the sill of the Kiddepore Docks, but in 1833 it rose so high that it destroyed the embankments and devastated the neighbouring district. In March the river is at its lowest. In September the freshes are at their

highest, the tide scarcely perceptible, and the water level to the very verge of the sea.

CLOTHING TO BE WORN.—From April to June, white cotton clothes; from November to March, thin-woollen.

MOONSON (rainy season) commences in June and ends about October. Hottest month, May; coolest month, January. Thermometer, lowest range, 52°, and highest, 140°.

OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupces per Month.	Month of 28 days.			Month of 29 days.			Month of 30 days.			Month of 31 days.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
4	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3
5	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3
6	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4
7	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4
8	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5
9	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5
10	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6
11	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6
12	0	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	7
13	0	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	7
14	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
15	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
16	0	8	9	0	8	9	0	8	9	0	8	9
17	0	8	9	0	8	9	0	8	9	0	8	9
18	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10
19	0	10	11	0	10	11	0	10	11	0	10	11
20	0	11	12	0	11	12	0	11	12	0	11	12
21	0	12	13	0	12	13	0	11	12	0	11	12
22	0	12	13	0	12	13	0	11	12	0	11	12
23	0	13	14	0	13	14	0	12	13	0	12	13
24	0	13	14	0	13	14	0	12	13	0	12	13
25	0	14	15	0	14	15	0	13	14	0	13	14
26	0	14	15	0	14	15	0	13	14	0	13	14
27	0	15	16	0	15	16	0	14	15	0	14	15
28	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
29	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
33	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
34	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
35	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
36	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
37	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
38	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4
39	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4
40	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	4	5
41	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	4	5
42	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	5	6
43	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	5	6
44	1	8	9	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	6	7
45	1	8	9	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	6	7
46	1	9	10	1	8	9	1	7	8	1	7	8
47	1	9	10	1	8	9	1	7	8	1	7	8
48	1	10	11	1	9	10	1	8	9	1	8	9
49	1	10	11	1	9	10	1	8	9	1	8	9
50	1	11	12	1	10	11	1	9	10	1	9	10
100	3	7	2	3	7	2	3	7	2	3	7	2
200	10	11	5	10	11	5	10	10	3	9	10	5
300	14	12	7	13	12	8	13	13	5	12	14	5
400	17	13	9	17	13	10	16	16	8	13	16	8

FROM 4 ANNAS TO 10 RUPRES PER MONTH, SHOWING THE AMOUNT PER DAY.

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THE POST OFFICE

Is under the administration of a Postmaster-General. No servants should be sent with or for letters without taking a letter-book with them, and having it stamped at the Post Office, which the officials will always do upon application being made to them. Letters can be registered.

LETTER BOXES—CHOWKEY RECEIVING HOUSES.

- No. 1, Wellesley Street, corner of Royd Street.
 No. 2, Jorassanko.
 No. 3, Bang Bazar.
 No. 4, Bhowanipore.
 No. 5, Kidderpore.
 No. 6, Boro Bazar, near the entrance to the Fish Market.
 No. 7, Napith's Bazar, end of Dhurruntollah Street, north side of the Bazar.
 No. 8, London Street.
 No. 9, Cornwallis' Square, facing Manick Tollah Street.
 No. 10, Hautcollah, near the Salt Chowkey.
 Messrs. Spence and Co.
 Messrs. Wilson and Co.
 Bengal Club.
 Mrs. Herring's.
 Suddar and Nizamut Court House.
 Town Major's Office, Fort William.
 A, No. 15, Boloram Ghose's Street.
 C, Cornwallis' Square.
 D, Sukeah's Lane.
 E, Pathorea Ghatta.
 G, Humam Lane.
 H, Colootollah.
 I, Moocheeparah.
 J, Bow Bazaar.
 K, St. James' Street.
 N, Wellesley Street.
 O, Elliott Street.
 P & Q, Middleton Street.
 R, Cooly Bazaar.
 Pharee Thanna at Brijutallao.
 Messrs. Bathgate and Co.'s Branch Dispensary at Park Street.

Letters put in the above mentioned boxes, as well as the boxes in the Town Chowkey Receiving Houses, before 9 a.m., will be sent out from this Office by the second delivery at 11 a.m.; those posted between 9 a.m. and 1 3 p.m., will be sent out by the third delivery at 3 p.m.; and those posted in the evening between 1 30 p.m. and 4 p.m., will be delivered the next morning.

INLAND LETTERS: RATES OF STAMP POSTAGES.—On letters, &c., from any one Station to another, without reference to distance, within the Queen's Territories in India.

Letters weighing under		tolah, each	0 ½ anna.
from ½ to	1 ditto,	"	0 1 ditto.
" 1 to	1 ½ ditto,	"	0 2 ditto.
" 1 ½ to	2 ditto,	"	0 3 ditto.
" 2 to	3 ditto,	"	0 4 ditto.
" 3 to	4 ditto,	"	0 5 ditto.

And 2 annas for every additional tolah or fraction thereof.

If letters be forwarded bearing, the rate of postage will be double.

A ship postage of one anna in addition to the above rates is levied on all letters by sea, by merchant ships.

Letters addressed to Soldiers, which it may be necessary to re-direct, not charged with forward postage.

Inland newspapers, pamphlets, or other printed or engraved paper, under short covers, open at each end, without any writing whatever, beyond the mere name and address of the party to whom the same is to be delivered. If imported, under 6 tolahs, each 1 anna; from 6 to 12 tolahs, each 2 annas; and 1 anna for every additional 6 tolahs or fraction thereof. If printed in India, under 4 tolahs, each 1 anna; from 4 to 6 tolahs, each 2 annas; and 1 anna for every additional 3 tolahs or fraction thereof.

Letters, &c., are registered at 4 annas on each cover by stamps.

BOOKS, &c.—Inland books, pamphlets, packets of newspapers, and of printed or engraved papers, under short covers, open at both ends:—

Under 20 tolahs, each		0 1 anna.
From 20 to	40 ditto	" 0 2 ditto.
" 40 to	60 ditto	" 0 3 ditto.
" 60 to	80 ditto	" 0 4 ditto.
" 80 to	100 ditto	" 0 5 ditto.
" 100 to	120 ditto	" 0 6 ditto.

All parcels of the above description exceeding 120 tolahs shall be charged at the Banghy postage rates.

INLAND BANGHY RATES.

FOR DISTANCES.		IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.											
		20 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	200 Tolahs.	300 Tolahs.	400 Tolahs.	500 Tolahs.	600 Tolahs.	700 Tolahs.	800 Tolahs.	900 Tolahs.	1000 Tolahs.	1200 Tolahs.
Not exceeding,	100	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4
Not exceeding,	300	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 4
Not exceeding,	600	0 12	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12
Not exceeding,	900	1 2	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12
Not exceeding,	1200	1 8	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Exceeding,	1200	1 14	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12	12 12	13 12

Parcels conveyed by Sea, by the Post, are subject to an additional charge of Ship Postage of 8 annas for every 100 tolahs; fractions of 100 tolahs being charged as 100 tolahs. Not more than one letter, &c., may be enclosed in any Banghy Parcel, and where Banghy and Letter Mails are conveyed in the same carriage, it is unlawful to enclose even one Letter, &c., in a Banghy Parcel.

PRE-PAYMENT IS COMPULSORY ON LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1. If superscribed, *via* Southampton, rates to be stamped are:—

	R.	A.	P.
On Letters not exceeding in weight ½ oz....	0	4	0
Exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ...	0	8	0
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. ...	1	0	0

And half rupee for every additional ounce. Every fraction of an ounce after the first ounce will be charged as an ounce.

2. If superscribed <i>via</i> Marseilles, when pre-paid by stamps, the rates are:—		R. A. P.
On Letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	6 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	8 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	14 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	0 0
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	10 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	12 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	14 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	2	0 0

And half rupee for every additional ounce after the first ounce, and two annas (French postage) for every additional quarter of an ounce or part of a quarter.

3. If superscribed <i>via</i> Trieste, the rates to be stamped are:—		R. A. P.
On Letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz....	0	4 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz....	0	8 0
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz....	1	0 0

And half rupee for every additional ounce after the first ounce.

All Letters upon which at least a single rate of postage—that is to say, 4 annas on a Southampton letter, and 6 annas on a Marseilles letter—has not been paid, will be returned to the senders. But in order to obviate the inconvenience which would be caused to the public by detaining and returning to the senders letters which, through inadvertence, may be posted without the full amount of postage being paid upon them, letters insufficiently pre-paid, but on which at least a single rate of postage has been paid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of sixpence, or four annas. Pre-payment must be made by stamps.

On newspapers and price currents pre-payment is compulsory. If superscribed *via* Southampton, or *via* Trieste, the rates are:—

For weight not exceeding 4 ounces.....		R. A. P.
And 9 ples or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for every additional 4 ounces up to 16 ounces—a fraction of an ounce will be charged as 1 ounce.	0	0 9

If superscribed *via* Marseilles, the rates to be stamped are:—

For weight not exceeding 4 ounces		R. A. P.
And 2 annas per every additional 4 ounces up to 16 ounces weight.	0	2 0

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

For each Packet)		oz.	lb. s.d.	R. A. P.
not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	or	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. & not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 4 0	3 0
"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 14 0	5 6
"	"	1 lb.	1 20 1	0 0
"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 28 1	5 6
"	"	2 lbs.	2 34 1	11 0
"	"	2 1/2 lbs.	3 40 2	0 0

Beyond which weight no packet will be dispatched by the mail steamers. Size not to exceed 2 feet in length, width, and depth.

N.B.—All the above rates for letters, newspapers price currents, books, &c., include the English and Indian postages.

Letters and printed papers intended for any place in France, or to be sent direct through France to any part of Foreign Europe, should be marked, *via* France, and steam-postage on such letters or papers cannot be paid in India.

All letters marked, *via* Marseilles, will be sent in the ordinary iron boxes to the London Post Office, and on such letters the pre-payment of postage in India is optional. The postage paid in India, except in the case of Belgian letters, does not frank any letters beyond England.

FRANCE, *VIA* MARSEILLES, *PER* MAIL STEAMERS.—Steam postage to France cannot be pre-paid in India.

BELGIUM, *PER* MAIL STEAMERS.—Letters addressed to Belgium, *via* Southampton, will be liable to the following rates, the prepayment of which is optional.

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight		R. A. P.
Letters exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce	0	13 6
Letters exceeding 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces	1	11 0

And so on, adding 13 annas 6 ples for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. If sent *via* Marseilles are liable to an additional French transit rate of 2 annas per quarter of an ounce.

FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *PER* MAIL STEAMERS, *VIA* EGYPT.

1. On letters superscribed *via* Southampton, pre-payment of steam postage in Calcutta is optional.

On letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		R. A. P.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ...	0	9 6
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. ...	1	3 0
Exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. ...	2	6 0

And 1 rupee and 3 annas for every additional ounce or fraction after the first ounce.

2. If superscribed *via* Marseilles, the pre-payment of steam postage is optional. When pre-paid by stamps, the additional rates are two annas for every quarter of an ounce:—

On letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		R. A. P.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	13 6
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	9 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	11 0
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	8 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	3 2 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	3 4 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	3	0 0

And one rupee and three annas for every additional ounce after the first ounce, and two annas extra (French postage) for every quarter ounce.

On newspapers and price currents pre-payment of 9 ples or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, for weight not exceeding four ounces.

3. If superscribed *via* Marseilles, the postage by stamps is two annas for every four ounce weight.

For the **BRITISH COLONIES**, the route to which does not lie through Great Britain, pre-payment is compulsory. On letters the steam postage to be in stamp at the following rates:—

	R.	A.	P.
On letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ...	0	4	0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ...	0	8	0
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. ...	1	0	0

And half rupee for every additional ounce.

On newspapers and price currents pre-payment of 9 pies or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for weight not exceeding four ounces.

Books, pamphlets, &c., between India and Hong Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and the several Australian Colonies:—

	R.	A.	P.
For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight	0	2	0
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	4	0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0	8	0
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0	12	0
Exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	1	0	0
Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1	4	0
Exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	1	8	0

Letters may also be sent per mail steamers to Madras, Bombay, Aden, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, at the above rates, the pre-payment being optional.

BULLOCK TRAIN DEPARTMENT.

Schedule of Rates per Maund at which Goods are conveyed by the Government Bullock Trains from Calcutta to the undermentioned Stations:—

Names of Stations.	Upwards per maund.				Downwards per maund.			
	Bengal		N.W.P.		Bengal		N.W.P.	
	Hire.	R.	A.	P.	Hire.	R.	A.	P.
Burdwan	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	4
Munglepore	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0
Burhee	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0
Shergotty	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Benares	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Allahabad	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Futtypore	3	0	12	3	3	0	12	3
Cawnpore	3	0	14	3	3	0	14	3
Futtighur	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
Wynporee	3	0	1	6	3	0	1	6
Agra	3	0	1	10	3	0	1	10
Allypore	3	0	1	10	3	0	1	10
Merrut or Hauper	3	0	1	14	3	0	1	14
Delhi	3	0	1	14	3	0	1	14
Kurnaul or Panesput	3	0	2	4	3	0	2	4
Umballa	3	0	2	14	3	0	2	14
Loodeana	3	0	3	10	3	0	3	10
Jullunder	3	0	4	2	3	0	4	2
Lahore	3	0	5	4	3	0	5	4
Ferozepore	3	0	4	12	3	0	4	12
Maneeswar	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5
Gorainagunge	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
Sheokhad	3	0	1	8	3	0	1	8
Bhowgong	3	0	1	6	3	0	1	6
Eta and Secunder Row	3	0	1	10	3	0	1	10
Hatras	3	0	1	8	3	0	1	8
Koorje or Secunderabad	3	0	1	12	3	0	1	12
or Hoolandabahr	3	0	1	12	3	0	1	12

Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ maund is charged as half maund, half maund at half price.

Passengers to Burdwan, 3 rupees; to Munglepore, 6 rupees; to Shergotty, 9 rupees; to Benares, 12 rupees. Beyond Benares, the weight of each man being calculated at 3 maunds, is charged according to the rates in the above table; 20 seers of luggage is allowed free. Children under six years half price; infants (with the mother) free.

Ten wagons start per day, carrying from November to May, 25 maunds each; from June to September, 15 maunds each; in October, 20 maunds each.

PRICE CURRENT

OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES IN CURRENT DEMAND IN INDIA.

Articles	Rate in Rupees.
All Mustic sold at	double the price in England.
Allsop's Pale Ale .....per dozen quarts	5 to 6
Anchovies	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Argand Lamps.....each	150 to 100
Bank of England Notes .....per £	10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bass's Pale Ale .....per dozen quarts	5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blacking .....per bottle	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
Boat Hire .....landing each time	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
"per day	5 to 6
Books, at 12 annas for every shilling...	
Bottled Stout.....per dozen quarts	6 to 7
"per dozen pints	4 to 5
Bread .....per 10 loaves	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbages from the Hills .....each	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Cadjans .....per bundle	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Camphor Wood Trunks.....No. 1, each	8 to 10
"No. 2, "	12 to 14
"No. 3, "	16 to 18
Carriages .....each	300 to 1,000
Carriage Lamps.....per pair	8 to 20
" Whips .....each	2 to 10
Charcoal .....per basket	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Cheroots, Manila.....No. 1, per 1000	30 to 40
"No. 2, "	28 to 30
"No. 3, "	27 to 29
Cherry Brandy.....per dozen pints	18 to 20
Chetney Sauce.....per jar	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
China Matting .....per piece	2 to 3
Clothes Baskets .....each	5 to 6
Cocoa Nut Oil .....per maund	3 to 4
Coffee .....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
Commission for purchasing horses, per cent.....	5
Composite Candles .....per lb.	2 to 3
Cooking Utensils, iron .....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
Cuscuss Tatties .....each	2 to 4
Dress Coats .....each	90 to 100
Double Set of Harness .....each	250 to 500
Ducks .....per dozen	2 to 4
Empty Bottles .....per dozen	10 to 11
Fire Wood .....per bundle	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
"per load	2 to 4
Fowls .....per dozen	2 to 4
Gold leaf (100 touch) .....per tola	15 to 16

Articles	Rate in Rupees.
Gold Ingot (97 touch) .....per tola	15 to 17
Grain .....per maund	15 to 20
Grass .....per load	6 to 8
Grass Cloth Pocket Handkerchiefs.....per dozen	8 to 20
Greasing Carriage Wheels .....per pair	1 to 2
Gold Watches .....each	420 to 500
Hats .....each	12 to 14
Hire of Carriage and Horse .....per diem	6 to 7
" Carriage alone .....monthly	80 to 40
" Coolies .....each per day	1 to 2
" Horse .....per diem	3 to 5
" Palanquin.....monthly	30 to 35
Jodgson's Ale .....per dozen quarts	5 to 6
Horses .....each	150 to 500
Ice .....per 4 lbs.	1 to 2
Indian Pickles and Preserves ..per jar	1 to 2
Lamp Carriage Candles.....per lb.	2 to 3
Lamp Chimneys .....each	1 to 2
" Wicks .....per packet	1 to 2
Legal Interest .....per cent	9
Lemonade .....per dozen bottles	3 to 4
Leeches .....per dozen	2 to 3
Liqueurs.....per dozen quarts	24 to 36
Medicines of every description sold at -	double the price in England
Medical Advisers ..annual fee for each person	100 to 200
Milk .....per 12 sears	1 to 2
Olympic Circus, Bombay, each sitting	4
Onions .....per rope	1 to 2
Palanquin, Hire .....daily	1 to 2
Patent Leather Boots, English .....each	15 to 20
Persian Bags .....each	40 to 500
Piano Fortes .....each	100 to 1,000
" Hire .....per month	10 to 30
" Tuning .....each time	5 to 6
Poonah Leather Boots .....each	3 to 4
Ponies or Tatties .....each	80 to 200
Porter in Hogsheads .....per hogshead	55 to 60
Potatoes .....per maund	1 to 2
Preserved English Fruits.....per bottle	1 to 1½
Preserved Meats, in cans .....each	2 to 3
Rent of Bungalow .....per month	50 to 100
Re-painting Carriages .....each	150 to 500
Re-tinning Cooking Utensils .....each	5 to 10
Rice .....per maund	1 to 2
Riding Whips .....each	2 to 5
Saddles .....each	50 to 80
Salad Oil .....per flask	1 to 1½
Sardines .....per box	1 to 2
Shigrams .....each	150 to 500
Shoeing Horse .....each time	24
Silk Drawers .....per pair	5 to 6
Silver Watches.....each	170 to 200
Single Set of Harness.....each	150 to 300
Slippers, Native .....per pair	1 to 2
" Embroidered.....per pair	14 to 16
Soda Water.....per dozen quarts	3 to 4
Sovereigns .....each	10 to 10½
Spice Balls for Horses.....per month	2 to 3
Spirits .....per dozen	24

Articles	Rate in Rupees.
Brandy .....per dozen quarts	15 to 20
Geneva .....per dozen	18 to 20
Gin .....per dozen	15 to 17
Hollands .....per dozen	15 to 20
Rum .....per dozen	16 to 18
Spurs .....per pair	3 to 6
Stockings, Cotton .....per dozen	15 to 20
Stout in Hogsheads.....per hogshead	60 to 70
Strawberry Ices of Icewallahs.....	1 to 1½
Subscription to Native Anglo-Indian Paper .....monthly	5
Subscription to Bi-weekly Edition.....	2
" Bi-monthly .....per month	5
" Home News, Overland and London Mail, or Atlas, Quarterly	9
Sugar, Muscovado .....per maund	10 to 14
" Candied .....per barrel	8 to 9
Tailor .....daily wages	1 to 2
Tax on Carriage .....each, per annum	12
Tea .....per lb.	1 to 1½
Tents .....each	500 to 1,000
Tent, Hire of .....per month	20 to 30
Veterinary Surgeons, Certificate of Warranty .....each	5
Watch Glasses.....each	2 to 3
White Canvas Jackets .....per dozen	30 to 40
White Kid Gloves.....per dozen pair	24 to 30
White Waistcoats.....per dozen	20 to 30
" Trousers.....per dozen pair	15 to 25
Wines:—	
Champagne.....per dozen quarts	35 to 45
Claret .....per dozen	18 to 30
Madeira .....per dozen	24 to 30
Malbecq .....per dozen pints	15 to 20
Port .....per dozen quarts	24 to 30
Sherry .....per dozen	22 to 26

RATES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT CALCUTTA.

Messages of 16 words and under, including the names of the sender and the person addressed, and the names of the places of dispatch and destination, to be sent a single distance, not exceeding 400 miles, for 1 rupee.

Messages exceeding 16 words, but not exceeding 24, 1 rupee and 8 annas single distance. Messages exceeding 24, but not exceeding 32, an additional rupee a distance. No charge for stops, prepositions, and such words as "and Co." "Mr. and Mrs."

Date of the message at the option of the sender. Peon hire at 4 annas a mile. No message, however brief, to be charged for less than a rupee. Reply to be charged for separately.

Mercantile or other important messages will be received, on condition of being repeated back from each receiving station, and half price charged for repetition.

The sender may prepay the charge for a reply. All messages to be in the English language, and to be prepaid.

Messages in cypher charged for at triple rates, and repeated back to obtain accuracy, the repetition being charged for in addition, at single rate.

Subscriptions for daily messages of 48 words or more, received at an abatement of one-fourth of the above-named rates.

Officers in charge of stations may refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Of the character of the message, the chief civil officer at the station to decide.

No message beyond 200 words can be sent at one time by one individual; and no second message can be sent by the individual till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free, or not required by any other person. Messages received between sunrise and sunset.

Overland intelligence, or public news of great importance, to be given to the press free of charge. Messages will be received by post from Europe for transmission, if money be deposited beforehand.

Accuracy of messages not guaranteed. Messages will also be sent to the Post-office in letters, bearing postage, when instructions to that effect are sent with the message.

Sender to accept all risk of delay, non-delivery, or error. No refund will be made of fees.

ELECTRIC AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH STATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIA, &c., HAVING COMMUNICATION WITH THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY AND THE WHOLE OF HINDUSTAN.

Adent
Agra
Ahmedabad
Ahmednuggur
Ackberpoor
Alexandria (Egypt)
Allahabad
Allyghur
Arcot
Amree*
Atcheepore
Attock
Australia, via Ceylon
Bagoda
Balasore
Bangalore
Bareilly

Barrackpoor
Baroda
Barouch
Belgaum
Bellary
Benares
Beowra
Berhampore
Bezwarrah
Bhagulpore
Bombay
Buddena
Bukker
Bulsar*
Burdwan
Burhee
Cairo (Egypt)*

Calcutta
Calicut
Callingapatam
Callian
Calpee
Cannanore
Cawnpore
Ceylon
Chicacole
China, via Ceylon
Chittagong
Chutterpoore
Cocanada*
Cochin
Colombo
Compta
Corfu
Coringa*
Cuttack
Dacca
Diamond Harbour
Dapoorie
Deesa
Delhi
Deera Gazee Khan*
Dharwar
Dhoolia
Dinapore
Dowlahwarum or
Rajamundry
England†
Egypt†
Fort Saint George
Furreedpore
Futtypore N. W. P.
Futtehpore (Sinde)
Futtyghur
Fyzabad
Galle Point de
Ganjam
Gizree
Glasgow†
Goa*
Goonah
Gudduck
Guindy
Gwallor
Henzada (Pegu)
Honore
Hooghly Point
Hydrabad, C. et., or
Nizam's Territory
Do. Scinde
Hpdcrabad, Scinde
Indore
Jacobabad*
Jelasore
Jessore
Jhelum (Punjab)
Jubbulpore
Jullundur (Punjab)
Kaira
Kamptee
Kandy
Keamaree
Kedgeroe

Komlapore
Kookrabattae
Kosseir
Kotree
Krisinagberry
Kurnaul (N. W. Pro
vinces)
Kurnool
Kurrachee
Lahore
Liverpool†
London†
Loodiana
Lucknow
Madras
Mahabuleshwar
Malabar Point
Malat†
Malligaum
Mancheater†
Manaar
Mangalore
Marcellist
Masullipatam*
Matheran
Meaday (Pegu)
Mehintalle
Meerut
Memaree
Meughye
Mercara
Mhow
Midnapore
Mirzapore (N. W. Pro
vinces)
Mittankote* (Punjab)
Monghyr
Mooltan (Punjab)
Moradabad (N.W. Pro
vinces)
Mount (Madras)
Mud Point
Mungulpore or
Ranceunge
Mynpooree (N. W. Pro
vinces)
Mysore
Nagpore*
Nassick
Nerbudda
Negapatam
Nellore
Nowahara*
Nugger Parker
Ongole
Octacamund
Fatna
Parell
Pariet
Paumbaun (Paumben)
Pegu
Peeshawar
Philloor (Punjab)
Pondicherry
Poona
Pertabghur

Poodeocottah	Sattara	Shikarpore	Tonghoo
Poonamallee	Saugor Island	Shoageen (Shooghygeen)	Trieste*
Prome (Pegu)	Sawuntwarree	Shyetmos	Umballa
Puttoocottah	Secunderabad	Soorgaum	Umritsur
Rajmahal	Seerpore	Sooriapett	Vellore
Ramnad	Seepree	Suez†	Venice†
Raneegunge	Seerah	Suakin	Vlenna†
Rangoon (Pegu)	Seonee	Sukkur	Vingoria
Rawul Pindee (Punjab)	Serampore	Surat	Vizagapatam
Rewah* (N. W. Provinces)	Seroor	Tanna	Vizianagram*
Sassaram	Sheawalla*	Thyetmoo	Wanga Bazaar
	Shergotty	Toom	

* Those marked with an asterisk are Offices about to be opened on lines under construction.

Via Red Sea Telegraph, by way of Alexandria.

THE INDIAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RATES FOR MESSAGES.

Rates or Distances.	No. of Words.	Single Charge.	Repeating Do.	Triple or Cypher Do.	Rates of Distances.	No. of Words.	Single Charge.	Repeating Do.	Triple or Cypher Do.	Rates of Distances.	No. of Words.	Single Charge.	Repeating Do.	Triple or Cypher Do.
No. 1, not above 400 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 1	Rs. 1½	Rs. 2	No. 4, not above 1,600 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 8	No. 5, not above 2,000 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 5	Rs. 7½	Rs. 10
	17 to 24	1½	2	2½		17 to 24	6	9	12		17 to 24	7	11½	15
	25 to 32	2	2½	3		25 to 32	8	12	16		25 to 32	10	15	20
	33 to 40	2½	3	3½		33 to 48	12	18	24		33 to 48	15	22½	30
	49 to 64	3	4	5		49 to 64	16	24	32		49 to 64	20	30	40
	65 to 80	3½	5	6		65 to 80	20	30	40		65 to 80	25	37½	50
	81 to 96	4	6	8		81 to 96	24	36	48		81 to 96	30	45	60
	97 to 112	4½	7½	10		97 to 112	28	42	56		97 to 112	35	52½	70
	113 to 128	5	10½	14		113 to 128	32	48	64		113 to 128	40	60	80
	129 to 144	5½	12	16		129 to 144	36	54	72		129 to 144	45	67½	90
	145 to 160	6	13	18		145 to 160	40	60	80		145 to 160	50	75	100
No. 2, not above 800 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	No. 6, not above 2,400 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 6	Rs. 9	Rs. 12	No. 8, not above 1,200 miles.	1 to 16	Rs. 8	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
	17 to 24	3	4½	6		17 to 24	7	11	15		17 to 24	9	13½	18
	25 to 32	4	6	8		25 to 32	10	15	20		25 to 32	12	18	24
	33 to 48	5	8	11		33 to 48	12	18	24		33 to 48	14	21	28
	49 to 64	6	9	12		49 to 64	15	22½	30		49 to 64	17	25½	34
	65 to 80	7	10½	14		65 to 80	18	27	36		65 to 80	19	28½	38
	81 to 96	8	12	16		81 to 96	20	30	40		81 to 96	21	31½	42
	97 to 112	9	13½	18		97 to 112	22	33	44		97 to 112	23	34½	46
	113 to 128	10	15	20		113 to 128	24	36	48		113 to 128	25	36½	48
	129 to 144	11	16½	22		129 to 144	26	39	52		129 to 144	27	38½	50
	145 to 160	12	18	24		145 to 160	28	42	56		145 to 160	29	40½	54

THE RATES OF MESSAGES PER THE RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

For a Message of 20 words, including the address, (half the price of a Single Message being charged for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words in excess):—

From	Via Marseilles or Trieste.	Via Malta.
Alexandria to Aden	20	20 0
" " England	18	34 3
" " India (any Telegraph Station in)	40	61 3
" " Kosselir	11	11 0
" " Suakin	21	21 0
" " Suez	4	4 0
England to Aden	53	74 3
" " Alexandria	18	34 3
" " Australia	54	75 3
" " China	54	75 3
" " India (any Telegraph Station in)	57	78 3
" " Kosselir	24	45 3
" " Suakin	34	55 3
" " Suez	17	38 3

Messages from Australia and China must be sent per steamer to the Company's superintendent at Aden, and deposits will be received at the principal offices of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, as security for the payment of such messages, by the parties receiving them in England. Without such deposit, no message will be forwarded. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamers leave Marseilles for Alexandria on the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 28th of every month. The French Steamers from Marseilles every alternate Sunday. The Australian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 a.m. The Company will not be responsible for delays arising from any interruption in the working of their Telegraph, or from any other cause.

The TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, in the Bengal Presidency, are generally quadrangular masonry, one story structures, with high, peaked, tiled roofs, which project and form porticoes and verandahs. They are divided into suites of apartments, consisting of 2, 3, and 4 chambers, provided with *charpais*, "native bedsteads," deal tables, and rickety chairs of various descriptions. The windows are frequently in bad repair. A bath room, with earthen jars, full of cold water, is attached to each suite. The family service generally consists of an earthenware plate, knife, metal fork, and a glass, all of which are often cracked or chipped. Neither table cloths nor napkins are supplied, although in some every thing necessary for the table, as well as table covers, cloths and napkins, are provided. The Khitnutgar generally supplies good European and Asiatic condiments (such as sweetmeats, sauces, and pickles), groceries, pale ale, soda water, brandy and wine. "serry shrab," (sherry wine), 4 Rs. per bottle, both of extremely indifferent quality—all remarkably dear—as he can charge whatever he thinks proper, but his demand

should be multiplied by 2 and divided by 8; the product being a fair remuneration. These bungalows, which are on elevated spots, in most places command the finest views of the country, and are erected about 30 yds. from the road, in an enclosure ("compound"), which contains the cook-house, kitchen, dormitories of the Khitnutgar, and a number of the sweeper ("Mehtri, Michtur, Mhetri"), *emete*. It is very rarely that a wealthy Baboe or Pursee occupies them, so that they may be almost considered as exclusively for Europeans. The rate for the accommodation is, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ (1s.) for 2 or 3 hours, and R. 1 per day, which comprises the use of tables, chairs, bedstead, bath room, and supply of water; small library in locked case, chiefly composed of religious works. The traveller is advised to take a hammock made of white cotton with him, and hooks, as he will find such when slung in the bungalow with his brown net mosquito curtains over it (without which he should never travel) much more comfortable than a bed to lie in. He cannot remain longer than two days, unless detained by sickness. He must enter his name in the travellers' book, which will be handed him by the person in charge, his place of starting, destination, position, time of arrival and departure, amount paid, and his opinion of the accommodation he has received, and the perusal of the remarks of his predecessors will afford him considerable amusement. All provisions extra.

SANATORIUMS.—The Darjeeling Mountain, one of the Sinchul range, in lat. 27° 2', long. 88° 19'. Elevation, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea. The climate possesses a cold, warm, and rainy season. Temperature 55°, 24° below Calcutta, and 2° above that of London, reached by easy stages in 4 days from Calcutta, and much used by troops and officers located within the Military Divisions of Allahabad, Bengal, Benares, Cawnpore, and Dinapore.

BANKERS.—The Bengal Government Savings, Agra and United Service, N.W. of India, Oriental Commercial of Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Dacca, Union and Cawnpore Banks.

RACES, twice annually on the course, which has a noble stand erected on it. Regattas annually on the Hooghly.

THEATRE, Park-street, Chowringhee.—Excellent amateur performances frequently take place by the Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments of both services.

OFFICERS' MODE OF TRAVELLING.—The married officers have palanquins for themselves and families, and dhoolies for their servants. If bachelors, they ride on horseback, accompanied by two grooms leading their spare horses, their body servants on tattoos (ponies); bullocks carrying their baggage; camels their orderly books, cash boxes, &c.; elephants with their tents, and bullock hackeries with their dogs and attendants (*katia wallahs*). They rise at 2 a.m., strike their tents at 3, commence marching at 4, and reach the next encamping ground at 9 a.m. Travellers adopting this mode can traverse the whole of India at the rate of £250 per annum.

LIBRARIES.—The public ones at Metcalf Hall and Catholic Cathedral (both circulating), Lepage and Co., Sanders and Co., Thacker and Co.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE HOLIDAYS

OBSERVED IN THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Months.	European.	Hindoo (Hindu).	Parses (Parsi).	Mahomedan (Mohammedan).	Jewish.	Sheshmayer.
January	1st and 2nd.	12th.	....	....	....	....
February	15th.	15th.	....	....	....	....
March	{ Holy Week and Good } { Friday in every year. }	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 26th.	....	....	4th.	31st.
April	24th, Her Majesty's birth-	....	3rd	....	3rd, 4th, 9th, & 10th.	....
May	day.	....	2nd and 13th.	....	2nd and 3rd.	....
June .....	....	....	....	....	....	1st and 11th.
July .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
August .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September .....	....	27th.	22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, & 27th.	....	24th.	....
October .....	....	4th and 18th.	1st, 2nd, and 12th.	....	13th, 14th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th.	....
November .....	....	....	....	....	4th and 5th.	....
December	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.	7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th.	....	....	....	....

These dates are given because no business is transacted by the natives of India on those days.

HINDOO FESTIVALS.

The *Hindoo* (Hindu) on the 5th of Poush (December—January). The *Makar Sankranti* (from *makar*, "monster," the fore part like an antelope, and the hind like a fish; and *sankranti*, "the passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac to another"), which takes place in *Uttarayanam* (the period when the sun arrives at the most S. sign of the zodiac, until it leaves the most N.), during which are celebrated,—marriages; investiture of the sacred cord; bathing; anointing the bodies with the tilah (sesamum seed); feasting the Brahmans, and presenting them with bell-metal cups filled with tilah and money; dinner parties, at which tilah seeds are distributed to the company; the sun, the deity of the day; the females have parties, and perform the like offices on the following day. The *Dakshinayanam* (the remainder of the year) is considered unpropitious.

On the 7th of Magha (January—February), the *Rathasaptimi* (from *ratha*, "car," and *saptimi*, "7th day of the month"). The sun now mounts his chariot, and this festival is held in honour of his ascension. The *Manuvantaram*, of which there are 14 in each kilpah, or reign of a new Manu, begins.

On the 14th of Magha (January—February), the *Shivaratri* (from *Shiva*, "the Hindu deity," and *ratri*, "night"). This is held in honour of Shiva. The votaries fast in the day-time, visit the temples four times (between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.) at night, when a Brahman sprinkles water over Shiva's emblem (the *lingam*), and adorns the statue with wreaths of flowers. Recites the names (a thousand in number) of the God. At each recitation the assembly strew vilva (*bel* *agile marmelos*) leaves over the statue in commemoration of the legend, "that a hunter took shelter in a vilva tree, plucked and threw down the branches on Lingam, for which act of kindness Shiva transported him to his celestial habitation at Kailas. A fair is held on the island of Elephanta.

On the full moon of Phalgun (February—March), the Holi (Holee). This popular saturnalia is held in honour of Krishna. The votaries sprinkle and squirt *gulal* (red powder and water) over each other, chaff one another rudely, talk indecently to the women, make April fools of each other, light piles in the villages, and place offerings of wheat cakes thereon. The boys dance the *Ras* (a circular hop) in honour of Krishna, prouetting with the cowherd-esses.

On the new moon of Chaitrah (March—April), *Guddi Padua* from *Guddi*, a "paper kite," and *Padua*, "flying". This is the New Year's Day of the Hindus (Hindoos). They anoint themselves with oil in the morning, take a warm bath, erect flag-staffs (with ensign, "the India banner"), flying, surmounted with a brass or copper vessel in front of their dwellings. Chew Nimb leaves (*Melia Azadirachta*); perform *puya* (worship) to the almanac; *Jyotishis* (astrologers) read aloud the predictions contained therein; buildings and enterprises of all kinds are commenced.

On the 1st to the 9th day of Chaitra (March—April), the *Ram Navami* (from *Ram*, "the name of

the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and Naumi." This is held in honour of Rama's birthday, born at Oudh (Oude, Awadh, Ayodhyah). The temples of Rama are beautifully decorated, and lighted up most splendidly. A recitation of the Rāmāyana, a poem describing the exploits of that deity, takes place. The *gulā*, made of rice-paste and barley-meal, and the *trapa natana*, dyed with sappan (*bakam*) wood are thrown at each other. A solemn fast on the ninth day concludes the festival.

On the 5th of Shravan (July—August), the *Nāg Panchami* (from *nag*, "the cobra," and *panchami*, "the 5th day." This is held in honour of Krishna's slaying the *kālī* (great serpent). The votaries perform ceremonies in order to become snake-bite proof.

On the 15th of Shravan (the last day of the monsoon), the *Nāriyal Pūrnamā* (from *nariyal*, a coconut, and *pūrnamā*, "the day of the full moon"). The votaries cast-coconut nuts into the sea to propitiate the sea god. Sea voyages are now undertaken by them.

On the 8th of Shravan (the dark half), the *Janmah Ashtami* (from *janmah*, "birth," and *ashtama*, "8th day of the month"). This is held in honour of Krishna's birthday, born at Mathura at midnight. The votaries fast the whole day, bathe at night, worship the image of an infantine Krishna, and adorn it with *tulsi* (*ocynrum sanctum*) and various flowers. Refreshment at 11 p.m., which consists of fruit, &c., but rice is prohibited. The next day (Gokul Ashtami) the cowherds rejoice, dances with joined hands are performed, and cords thrown over each other. The *Bhagat* (high priest of the temple) is thought to possess supernatural powers, dances frantically in public, and scourges himself and his disciples.

On the last day of Shravan (the dark half), the *Prachi Amāvasya* (from *prachi*, "eastern," and *amāvasya*, "born in the new moon"). The women, in order to become pregnant, perform *pūja* (worship) to the 64 Yoginis (Durga's female attendants). The rich banyans from Guzerat (Gujarat) visit the Valukeshwar Temple at Malabar Hill, near Bombay. Sleep in the Dhuramśālah, bathe in the Banganga (from *ban*, "an arrow," *ganga*, "ganges") tank in the morning, on the margin of which *śhrāddhas* are performed, to deliver the dead from the power of Yama (the Regent of Hades). Gambling is much indulged in during this festival.

On the 4th of Bhādrapad, the *Ganesh Chauthi* (*Chaturthi*) (from *Ganesh*, "the son of Shiva and Pārvatī, the Deity of Wisdom," and *chauthi*, the "4th day of the month." The votaries form clay images of this deity, worship them for eight or nine days, and throw them into the water. The Chinchwad (Chinchore), or "God man," so named because Ganesh assumed mortal shape in the family of this esteemed ascetic for seven generations, resides at that village. The Shastras enjoin the worship of earth (*moritika*), hence clay images are made. The moon must not be looked at by them. If they see her accidentally, their neighbours must backbite them to cancel the anger of the god. On the next day (Rishi Panchami), the seven sages (*Rishi*) are worshipped. On the two days following the festival of Ghauri, "a

virgin," takes place, when the *Consort of Shiva* is worshipped. Cakes are made, in the form of pebbles, and partaken of at night.

On the 12th of Bhādrapad (August—September), the *Wāman Duddāshi* (from *Wāman*, "a dwarf," and *Duddāshi*, "the 12th of the month"). This festival is held in honour of Vishnu's fifth incarnation. *Legend*.—That god assumed the shape of a dwarf, and induced Bali (the Universal Sovereign) to grant him as much land as he strode over at three steps. He then put his foot on the world, another on the sky, and with a third cast Bali headlong into hell.

On the last day, the Bhādrapad (the dark half), the *Pitra Pakh* (from *Pitra*, "paternal-ancestors," and *pakh*, "half of the month"). This festival is held sacred to the *Pitris*, "Progenitors." Funeral rites—water and fire-offerings are made to the manes of the departed.

On the 10th of Ashwin (the light half, and end of the monsoon), the *Dashahrā* (from *Dasha*, "ten"). This festival is held in commemoration when Rāma proceeded against Rāvana, the demon monarch of Ceylon. The Marāthas began their incursions into foreign states on this date, and their princes now review their troops. The votaries worship the sword and warlike instruments: visit the temples in state, carrying the *Palās* (Butteea Frondosa) tree flowers, to represent gold. Brahmans presented the *Palās* leaves. Horses are decorated with flowers. *Legend*.—The Pāndu princes, after an expatriation of twelve years, declared war against the Kauravas (their cousins). The Nairātri—The nights of the preceding nine days are passed by the women in dancing and singing. *Legend*.—Durga killed the *Maheshāsur*, "buffalo-headed demon," at this time.

On the new moon of Kartik (October—November), the *Devuti* (from *dipah*, a "lamp," and *Ali*, "a row," or feast of lamps. The festival is held in honour of Lakshmi, the consort of Vishnu. The votaries open new accounts. Bankers perform *pūja* (worship) to their new and old account books. The festival is held for five days—1st. On the 13th of Ashwin (the dark half), called *Dhan Tryodashi* (from *Dhan*, "wealth," and *Tryodashi*, "thirteenth-day"). A superb light is manufactured, and dedicated to Yama. 2nd. On the 14th, *Narak Chaturdashi* (from *Narak*, "hell," and *Chaturdashi*, "fourteenth"). The lady of the house sets up wicks in silver and brass dishes. The males make her presents. 3rd. On *Saraswati*, the "Goddess of Wisdom," is the new moon. A basket is filled with rubbish, and a lighted lamp placed in it; it is then cast into the street, or road, the mistress repeating—"Let all misery and trouble be banished, and the kingdom of Bali come". 4th. On *Yama Devitiyā* (from *Yama*, "death," and *Devitiyā*, "second day"), so named because Yama visited his sister on this day; hence the Hindus (Hindoos) call on their sisters, and make them *cadeaux* (gifts). Gambling is carried on to an alarming extent during the entire feast.

On the full moon of Kartik, this festival is held in honour of Vishnu's triumph over Tripurasur (the demon of the three cities). The great fair is held at the Valukeshwar Temple, at Malabar Hill, near Bombay.

HINDOO CEREMONIES.

BIRTHS.—*Jai Karan* is performed when an infant is born, i. e., a drop of honey is given it out of a gold spoon prior to the separation of the navel string. The father, when first beholding his son, takes a piece of gold in his hand, offers a sacrifice to Brahma, and, after that, anoints the infant's forehead with the *ghā* (ghee) left on the fingers. The wrist of the child has then bound round it, by the parent, a string of seven or nine threads, and five blades of *durba* (grass). The naming takes place on the 12th day. Three months after, another rite is performed, when the child is taken abroad (outside the dwelling). Six months old, when feeding him with the hand, another ceremony takes place, and the shaving of the head is performed when three years old.

MARRIAGES can be contracted at any time after the investiture of the *Muni* (the sacred thread), which takes place at eight years of age. The female must not have reached her tenth year, and must be married before she arrives at the age of puberty. The husband must be older. The *Joshi* (astrologer) performs the *Lagan patrika* (writing down the names of the couple and the day and hour of the wedding). The *Saptapadi* is then carried into effect, which consists of his walking thrice round a fire at seven steps, tying their garments and the *hom* (burnt offerings) together, when the ceremony is concluded, and they become man and wife. The female is given away by her father, in whose house she remains for a certain period, after which she resides with her father-in-law, or proceeds direct to her husband's domicile.

DEATH.—The heir of the deceased is obliged to defray the expenses of the *Kriyas* (funeral obsequies), and the monthly and annual purification. The *Shradh*, which consists in offerings of flowers, rice, water, &c., to the defunct and his manes, so that his soul may ascend to the *Pitris* (the progenitors of mankind), is performed on the 11th day after the demise, monthly, and on the anniversary of the decease. The Brahmans, military and commercial men, and the Shudras, are respectively considered as unclean for 10, 12, 15, and 30 days after the demise of a relative. The bodies are generally burnt, but those of children under two years of age are interred.

SECTS.—There are no less than six, viz., the Bauddhas, Jainahs, Saivas, Shaktahs, Sikhs, Vaishnavas, Gaupatyas, and Sauras.

CASTES.—viz., Brahmans (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (merchants, &c.), Shudras, (servile tribe).

MUHAMMADAN FESTIVALS AND CEREMONIES.

The *Muhammadan* (Mahommedan) on the evening of the new moon of the 1st month (*Muharram*). The festival of the *Muharram* (from *Muharram*, "most holy"), which continues 12 days, and is only strictly observed by the Shi'ahs, and not by the Sunnis; but the fast, *Ashura* (from *ashur*, "ten"),

only lasts until the 10th. Houses are appropriated for the various ceremonies, hence they are called *A'sh'ur-kh'annah*, "ten-day abode," but the wealthy erect an *Iman ba'ra*, which is not unfrequently a superb mausoleum, in which verses are sung in honour of the brothers, Hasan and Husain, in whose memory the festival is held; *A'tanah*, threshold or Fakier's (Fakir's) residence; *Tu'ziyah-khanah*, house of lamentation. At the sight of the new moon a spade is thrust into the earth, the act of which is called *kodali mārna*, where a pit (two days afterwards) is dug for an *alla'ana* (bon-fire). Men dance round the fires at night, fence with each other, rush in amidst the flames, exclaiming *Ya'Ali O' Ali*, *Shah, Hasan! Dulha!* (bridegroom) *Shah, Husain*. The representation of *Burāt*, the mule or horse on which Muhammad is reported to have ascended to Heaven, is displayed on the 7th day. The bier (*Idbit*, or *Taziyah*) is carried in grand procession, gaudily decorated and illuminated, and is meant to represent the tomb of Husain at Karbala'-a. No member of this procession ever gives way when *en route*, hence the cause of the deadly animosity and furious strifes (oftentimes mortal) which take place between the Muslims and Hindus. **Legend**—These individuals, (Hasan and Husain) were the sons of 'Ali (the cousin) and Fa'timah (the daughter of Muhammad). The elder Hasan was poisoned by Yuzid (Mawiah's son), and the younger Husain, and all his suite were murdered in the 46th year of the Hegira (Hijrah), at Karbala'-a, in Turkish Arabia.

On the last Wednesday of the 2nd month (*Safar*), the *A'khiri Chahār Shabah*. This festival is held to commemorate the recovery of Muhammad, who, on this day, during his last sickness, so far recovered as to take a bath. The Muslims write out seven blessings, remove the ink from the writing, and drink it off, bathe, clothe themselves in new habiliments, make sweetmeats, perambulate about gardens, and repeat prayers.

On the 13th of the 3rd month (*Rabi'u'l-awwal*), the *Bari Wafat* (from *bari*, "great," and *wafat*, "death"). The festival is held in commemoration of Muhammad's death, which happened on the 12th of the above month. The *Kadam-i-rasā'i* (prophet's foot), the impression of a foot in stone. The *Mu't-umbarak*, the sacred hair of Muhammad, are both publicly honoured and paraded on this occasion. Illuminated processions take place on the nights of the 11th and 12th.

On the 11th of the 6th month (*Rabi'u'sani*), the *Pir-i-dastgir*. This festival is held in honour of the celebrated 96-named saint. *Saliyd* 'Abdul Kadir Jilani (*Ghilani*) or *Pir Piran*, a famous Sufis doctor, uncle of *Saliyd Ahmad Kabir*, the patron of the *Gurzmār* (religious beggars), born at *Ghilan*, who taught at Bagdad, where he died, and whose tomb here is considered sacred—honourable mention is made of him in the *Gulistan*. Large green flags are carried about on this day, and when cholera or any epidemical disease prevails. Females offer up vows for offspring.

On the 17th of the 5th month (*Jumada'l awwal*), the *Chiraghan-i-Zindah Shah Madar*. This is held in honour of the Syrian Saint. *Badi u'd-din*, who

lived at Mahanagar, in Oode (Oudh, A'wadh), to a venerable old age, but supposed by some Muslims to be still alive, hence his soubriquet of Zindah (living). His breath, (Dam Madār) is an antidote against fire, snake-bites, &c. His emblem is a black ensign, and black cows are offered up to him. His tomb is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, and the fair kept up for 17 days.

On the 11th of the 6th month (Jumáda' 1-*akhir*), the *Urs-i-Kadr* Wail. This is held in honour of the Sunnī (which sect hold the traditions of Muhammad as equal to the Koran, and revere his four successors. Kadr Wail (*Kawajah* Mu'innu'd-dai Chishti) much revered by the Moplahs (Mappilahs), born at Sijistan, in 527 of the Hijrah (Hegira), and died in 635 A.H. aged 108 years. He proceeded to Ajmir (Ajmere), where a shrine, and a superb mosque were erected to him by the Emperor Jehangir, in 1027 A.H., in the reign of the Emperor Kurbu'd-din Ibak, and there united himself to the daughter of the Shiah Hussain Maashhadi, of the Shiah's sect, who do not acknowledge the four successors of Muhammad.

On the 27th of the 7th month (Rajab), the *Miraji-i-Muhammad*. This is held in commemoration of the supposed ascension of Muhammad to heaven, when the angel Gabriel mounted him on Burak.

On the 16th of the 8th month. (*Sh'abana*), the *Shab-i-Baraz*, "Night of Record." This festival is held to commemorate the record of men's actions. Rejoicings, illuminations, and fireworks take place, but if strictly observed, the Koran (Kurán) should be read at night, and a fast kept on the next day.

On the morning that follows the evening when the new moon of the 9th month (Ramazán) appears the *Ramazan* Ra Rozah. The Shiahs celebrate the 20th and 21st, as the night of Ali, as the date of his demise is disputed. Refreshments may be partaken of from 2 to 4 a.m., but after that hour until sunset neither the fast may be broken, or connubial intercourse indulged in. The Muslims walk about the streets, beating their breasts, and carrying, in procession, a Tábu (bier). It is thought that the Koran (Kurán) comes down from heaven on the night of the 27th, hence called *Lailatu'l-Kadr*, "night of power," and vigils should be kept. Frequently the *Ghair* Mahdis (Pathans, deniers of Mahdi, who assert that the twelfth Iman, Mahdi, has appeared) have mortal engagements with the Sunnis and Shiahs, and the slain are considered to have suffered martyrdom.

On the 1st of the 10th month, *Shawwāl*, the *Idul-Fitr*, "the festival of breaking fast." Ramazán ki 'Id, "the 'Id of Ramazán," or Káun-un-*Islám*, the "feast of alma." This most solemn festival is held to commemorate the close of the Muhammadan lent. The Muslims on this day bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes with the Indian salia needle, an excellent antidote for weak eyes. Use perfume profusely about their persons. Distribute the *Fitr* (*Sad Kap* alms), viz., 2½ sers (2½ pounds) of dates, grapes, grain, or wheat, to religious mendicants. The priest stands on the centre step of the *mimbar* (pulpit), offers up a short prayer, delivers the *khut-bat* (sermon), descends to

the last step (the Shiahs proceed to the third, and the Sunnis to the fourth), where he dilates on the virtues of the sovereign (the king of Delhi, then prays, after which the assembly rise, shouting, *dis* (faith), and muskets are fired. Rejoicings take place in the evening. *Nach* (naach) girls perform in the apartments before the men, and *dormis* (sing) in the harems.

On the 16th of the 11th month (Ti Kádash), the *Charaghan-i-Bandah Nawáz* (so called in honour of Bandah Nawaz), "slave cherisher," or, *Gisa Daraz*, "the long ringleted," whose shrines is much frequented at Gulburga (Gulburgah), in the Nizam's dominions.

On the 10th of the 12th month (Ti Hyjab), the *Bakari 'Id*, or *Id-i-Kurban*, from Baker, "a bull," and Kurban, "sacrifice." This second most solemn festival is held in honour of Abraham's offering up Ismail (Ishmael), as the Muslims assert, in lieu of Isaac (Ishak). The Muhammadans, on this day, attend at the 'Idghah in the morning, offer up sacrifices of camels, cows, and sheep, in order that they may rapidly pass over Pul-Sirat (Bridge of Trial).

BIRTH, PREMATURE ACCOUCHEMENT.—The *Sat-wasa*, from sapta, "seven," and masa, "month," is celebrated in all rich and middling class families on the seventh month, when the female is clothed in new garments, and ornamented with flowers. The *Rut-jaga*, from rut, "night," and Jagna, "to watch," takes place on the ninth month of the pregnancy. Merry vigils are kept up. *Nimb* leaves, *kathar*, (a dagger), and a lemon are placed by the head of the *enccinte* female, as a charm against evil. Her beverage consists of boiled water, in which a piece of red hot iron has been cooled, and her food of candle (*achuan*), for the first week. Rue is cast into the fire on the sixth and fortieth days; if any strangers enter the sick woman's chamber. An iron plate and a besom are placed in the corner, to ward off misfortune. Neither dog nor cat are allowed to enter therein, and no mention should be made of the latter animal. The birth of a male is more honoured than that of a female. When the infant is wrapped in long clothes, the call to prayer is shouted in the right, and the Muhammadan belief in the left ear. The priest dips his finger in honey, and places it in the child's mouth before he is allowed to suck the mother's breast. A prayer, in the name of *Khizr* (Elias), is repeated over. The relatives and friends of the parents hasten *en masse* to the residence, place blades of green grass in the father's hair, who makes them presents. The naming takes place immediately after birth, or else on the sixth day. It belongs to the tribe of its male parent, has that appellation affixed to the name which is chosen, by opening the Kurán (Koran) at random, and the first letter of the first line is the infant's initial. Then several names, beginning with that letter, are written and placed together, the whole are handed to the child, who takes hold of one, and hence it is named accordingly after the one inscribed thereon. Rites take place on the fortieth day (*chilla*), when the mother prays, touches the Koran (Kurán), and goes to the Masjid. Sacrifices are offered up, two he-goats for a male, and one for a female infant, who is shaved.

The hair is then launched on a raft into the nearest stream, but it frequently happens that, in honour of a saint, a lock is permitted to remain.

MARRIAGES.—Choice of bride. The *Maddanashaym* "female duennas," are generally sent by the parents to make inquiries, and report thereon, relative to the portions of maidens within their circle of acquaintance. Then the astrologer consults the *Kānun-i-Islām*, after which the betrothal takes place, and consists of the following ceremonies, viz., the distribution of betel leaves; sending presents to the bride, the bridegroom proceeds on a horse richly caparisoned, similar to those seen on the stage at Astley's, which trappings are ornamented with gold or silver, according to the rank of the party, attended with musicians, and a retinue bearing the sugar, bringing solicitation or wooing presents, and then he partakes of sweet things only. The sending of sweet cakes from the bride to the bridegroom, who enters the house of his betrothed, whence he then presents him with a headkerchief, gold ring, money, and salt. The bathing and anointing. The preparation of the wedding garments; after which the following important customs take place, viz., the procession of the bridegroom's wedding gifts to the bride. The conveyance of the bridal dresses, &c., to the bridegroom's house. The *shabshah* (the nocturnal perambulation), the grandest of all the ceremonies. The bridegroom, handsomely dressed, proceeds on horseback, accompanied by his friends and musicians, to the mosque, where he repeats three short prayers, and then hastens to the bride's dwelling, where he alights in the court yard, who refuses to admit him until he has given presents to some of the bride's friends. The period of betrothment is, generally, when the parties are very young. The ceremony must not be solemnised until the male is 18, and the female 13 years old. It is performed by the *Kāzī*, who removes the two veils from the bridegroom's face, who then repeats a deprecation in Arabic; the 109th and 112th to 114th chapters of the Koran (*Kuran*), five creeds, the belief, and finally a thanksgiving. Then the marriage contract is read aloud by the bridegroom, whose hand is joined by the *Kāzī* to the bride's, while, at the same time, he supplicates that they may be as fruitful as Adam and Eve, &c.

DEATH.—At the approach of the King of Terrors, a spiritual reader of the Koran (*Kuran*) is sought, who chants forth the *Surah-i-yasin* chapter, and two creeds. Sherbet (*sharbat*), very sweet, is administered to the dying, in order to hasten the departure of his soul. The body, after an interval of six hours, is placed in an open shell, and carried by the relatives to the cemetery, in as ostentatious a manner as the rank of the defunct admits, whilst the entire concourse repeat, "There is no God but God, and Muhammad is the prophet of God," until they arrive at the *Kanat* (screen) or tent, which is generally pitched near the tomb, close to some water. The corpse is then removed from the shell, and bathed in the pool, dried with cloths, and powdered camphor rubbed over the hands, feet, knees, and forehead, because those parts have daily touched the ground when in the act of prayer. A new calico winding sheet, with certain chapters of the

Koran (*Shurrah* written thereon, and which is generally prepared and kept by the deceased prior to his demise, is wrapped around it. Thrice is proclaimed, "The funeral service is commencing," when all strangers near at hand hasten to the spot. The whole assembly stand up, arranged in three lines, at the head of which stands an Imam. The service then begins, with the reading of four confessions of faith, and ends with a blessing, after which the nearest relative exclaims, "All may now depart." The corpse is then laid in the grave on its back, the head placed to the north, and the face towards the west, or Makkah (Mecca). Every person collects a small portion of earth repeats, "We created you of earth, and return you to earth, and we shall raise you out of earth on the day of resurrection," and then drops the earth gently into the grave. Fatimah is then offered up for the defunct, and for all those interred within that cemetery. The 1st and 11th chapters of the Koran (*Kuran*) are repeated aloud. Aims are distributed, and the ceremony is concluded. The grave is visited on the 3rd, when the Koran (*Kuran*) is read through, and on the 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th days after the decease, when various ceremonies are performed. Fatimah is again performed on the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th months after the demise of the deceased.

SACRIS.—There are two principal ones, viz.:—The *Samsa* and *Sh'ahs*, and also five others, named after the most celebrated doctors of Islam, viz., Hanafi, Hambali, Mahaki, Shafi'i, and likewise the *Ghairi*, Madi, or deniers of Mahdi.

THE PARSIS (PARSEES)—FESTIVALS.

On the 1st of Farwardin, (August—September), the *Navros* or *Páppdi*. This festival (their new year's day) is held in honour of Yazdijird, the last of the Sasanians, whom the *Kasalfah*/Umar de-throned in A.D. 640, and whose accession forms their era. Their year consists of 12 months (each 30 days), and 5 days added at the close. A month is intercalated once every 120 years. They attend the fire temples, visit their friends, and give jovial parties.

On the 19th of Farwardin (August—September), the *Festival of the presiding angel* is celebrated.

On the 3rd month (September—October), the *Ardibehisht*. This is held in honour of the angel who presides over this month, and is thought to possess the keys of paradise.

On the 1st of Khárdad (October—November) the *Khárdad Sal*. This is held in honour of Zartast or Zoroaster (the Zardušt of the Persians), who was born at Balk in Kurdistan, 589 a.c. (but by some writers erroneously thought to have been a native of Reha, in north Persia, and born in 520 a.c.). Religious ceremonies are performed by the women and priests on this day. Marriages take place on the 6th. The 20th is celebrated as a festival in honour of the victory obtained over the tyrant *Zohák*.

On the month of Míhr (February—21st March), the *Navros-i-Jamshid*. This festival is celebrated as the new year's day of Jamshid, and also as the

lived at Mukhampar, in Oude (Oudh, A'wadh), to a venerable old age, but supposed by some Muslims to be still alive, hence his sobriquet of Zindah (living). His breath, (Dām Madār) is an antidote against fire, snake-bites, &c. His emblem is a black onager, and black cows are offered up to him. His tomb is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, and the fair kept up for 17 days.

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MARRIAGE.—Choice of bride. The *Maddestajehs* "female duennas," are generally sent by the parents to make inquiries, and report thereon, relative to the portions of maidens within their circle of acquaintance. Then the astrologer consults the *Kānun-i Islam*, after which the betrothal takes place, and consists of the following ceremonies, viz., the distribution of betel leaves; sending presents to the bride, the bridegroom proceeds on a horse richly caparisoned, similar to those seen on the stage at Astley's, which trappings are ornamented with gold or silver, according to the rank of the party, attended with musicians, and a retinue bearing the sugar, bringing solicitation or wooing presents, and then he partakes of sweet things only. The sending of sweet cakes from the bride to the bridegroom, who enters the house of his betrothed, whose mother then presents him with a handkerchief, gold ring, money, and salt. The bathing and anointing. The preparation of the wedding garments; after which the following important customs take place, viz., the procession of the bridegroom's wedding gifts to the bride. The conveyance of the bridal dresses, &c., to the bridegroom's house. The *shahyasti* (the nocturnal perambulation), the grandest of all the ceremonies. The bridegroom, handsomely dressed, proceeds on horseback, accompanied by his friends and musicians, to the mosque, where he repeats three short prayers, and then hastens to the bride's dwelling, where he alights in the court yard, who refuses to admit him until he has given presents to some of the bride's friends. The period of betrothment is, generally, when the parties are very young. The ceremony must not be solemnized until the male is 18, and the female 13 years old. It is performed by the *Kāzi*, who removes the two veils from the bridegroom's face, who then repeats a deprecation in Arabic; the 100th and 112th to 114th chapters of the *Koran* (*Kuran*), five creeds, the belief, and finally a thanksgiving. Then the marriage contract is read aloud by the bridegroom, whose hand is joined by the *Kāzi* to the bride's, while, at the same time, he supplicates that they may be as fruitful as Adam and Eve, &c.

DEATH.—At the approach of the King of Terrors, a scriptural reader of the *Koran* (*Kuran*) is sought, who chants forth the *Surah-i-yasin* chapter, and two creeds. *Sharbat* (*shārbat*), very sweet, is administered to the dying, in order to hasten the departure of his soul. The body, after an interval of six hours, is placed in an open shell, and carried by the relatives to the cemetery, in as ostentatious a manner as the rank of the defunct admits, whilst the entire concourse repeat, "There is no God but God, and Muhammad is the prophet of God," until they arrive at the *Kanat* (screen) or tent, which is generally pitched near the tomb, close to some water. The corpse is then removed from the shell, and bathed in the pool, dried with cloths, and powdered camphor rubbed over the hands, feet, knees, and forehead, because those parts have daily touched the ground when in the act of prayer. A new calico winding sheet, with certain chapters of the

Koran (*Kuran*) written thereon, and which is generally prepared and kept by the deceased prior to his demise, is wrapped around it. Thrice is proclaimed, "The funeral service is commencing," when all strangers near at hand hasten to the spot. The whole assembly stand up, arranged in three lines, at the head of which stands an *Iman*. The service then begins with the reading of four confessions of faith, and ends with a blessing, after which the nearest relative exclaims, "All may now depart." The corpse is then laid in the grave on its back, the head placed to the north, and the face towards the west, or *Makkah* (*Mecca*). Every person collects a small portion of earth repeats, "We created you of earth, and return you to earth, and we shall raise you out of earth on the day of resurrection," and then drops the earth gently into the grave. *Fatihah* is then offered up for the defunct, and for all those interred within that cemetery. The 1st and 11th chapters of the *Koran* (*Kuran*) are repeated aloud. Alms are distributed, and the ceremony is concluded. The grave is visited on the 3rd, when the *Koran* (*Kuran*) is read through, and on the 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th days after the decease, when various ceremonies are performed. *Fatihah* is again performed on the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th months after the demise of the deceased.

SCARS.—There are two principal ones, viz.:—The *Samsis* and *Shi'ahs*, and also five others, named after the most celebrated doctors of Islam, viz. *Hanafi*, *Hambali*, *Mahaki*, *Shaf'i*, and likewise the *Ghair*, *Madi*, or deniers of *Mahadi*.

THE PARSIS (PARSEES)—FESTIVALS.

On the 1st of *Farwardin* (August—September), the *Navros* or *Páppdi*. This festival (their new-year's day) is held in honour of *Yazdijird*, the last of the *Sasanians*, whom the *Khalifah Umar* de-throned in A.D. 640, and whose accession forms their era. Their year consists of 12 months (each 30 days), and 5 days added at the close. A month is intercalated once every 120 years. They attend the fire temples, visit their friends, and give jovial parties.

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On the 3rd month (September—October), the *Arđibehisht*. This is held in honour of the angel who presides over this month, and is thought to possess the keys of paradise.

On the 1st of *Khرداد* (October—November) the *Khurđad Sal*. This is held in honour of *Zarathust* or *Zoroaster* (the *Zerdušt* of the Persians), who was born at *Balk* in *Kurdistan*, 589 B.C. (but by some writers erroneously thought to have been a native of *Beha*, in north Persia, and born in 530 B.C.). Religious ceremonies are performed by the women and priests on this day. Marriages take place on the 6th. The 20th is celebrated as a festival in honour of the victory obtained over the tyrant *Zakak*.

On the month of *Mihir* (February—21st March), the *Nowros* or *Jamshid*. This festival is celebrated as the new-year's day of *Jamshid*, and also as the

vernal equinox. No religious ceremonies are observed. Merry meetings and jovial parties are held.

At the close of the year, the *Ashkade*. On which days, ceremonies, in honour of the deceased are performed before piles of silver or brass vessels filled with water. This custom is an Hinddism.

CEREMONIES (PARSEES).

They wear the *Kusti* (a sacred cincture or belt of 72 threads) around their bodies. The females when unclean neither look at the moon, sun, or water, from the latter of which as well as fire they keep aloof. The poor are supported by subscriptions among themselves, and like the Quakers, are never seen begging. The sun and the elements are adored merely as the *inder* of God.

THE DEAD are considered as most unclean. As soon as life becomes extinct the body is wound up in the oldest clothes of the deceased, placed on an iron stone or leaden bier, and carried on the shoulders of four *Mubids* (priests), who tie white rags on their feet and are linked together with a long slip. They then proceed in a most solemn manner, without speaking or touching anything or person, to the Temple of silence, hence its name (*Dukhama*, *Dokhma*), which is generally erected by some rich *Parsei*, on the occasion of a domestic affliction, and consists of a stone roofless circular tower, having a small door to the east, a complex floor 60 feet in diameter at the ground, with four drains at equal distance from each other, with subterraneous receivers. Its inside shape is that of a well with a sloping verge, 12 feet wide, extending to half the height of the circular wall (20 feet high and 30 feet in diameter) outside, and which verge is divided into three arches, each respectively six, four, and two feet broad. Each circle is arched (one inch deep), and wide enough to receive the inmates, having open drains leading into the centre well. The circles are each respectively used, for the men, women, and children (of both sexes). When the arches become full of bones, they are cast down into the centre well, which when full, or has had a dead dog (also considered most unclean) thrown into it, another *Dukhama* must be used. The body is then conveyed by the four *Mubids*, and placed on an iron grating, the priests return to the funeral procession, which remains at some distance, and all wend their way to the dwelling of the deceased. Almost immediately after the departure of the *Mubids* from the *Dokhma*, large vultures, the breed of which were originally brought from Persia, tear up the winding clothes, devour the flesh, and leave the hard substance and bones exposed to the elements, the humidity from which flows down into the ground through the drains.

MARRIAGES.—The betrothal often takes place as early as five years old, but the nuptials are never solemnized until the couple are nine years old, although Zoroaster fixed 15 as the period. The priests are generally the match-makers, and it is at their instigation that the parents of the bridegroom request to be allowed to inspect the birth-paper (horoscope) of the bride, when it is compared with that of the bridegroom. Mutual inquiries then

follow as to the character of the bridegroom's mother, for the happiness of the wedded girl greatly depends upon her amiability. The astrologer appoints the marriage day, and then both parties entertain all their friends in as sumptuous a manner as their means will admit, by inviting them to dinner parties and natches (*nauches*). Costly ornaments, splendid dresses, and valuable presents are sent the bride by her father-in-law. On the wedding day all the friends and relatives are invited, as well as any European whom the bridegroom delighteth to honour. The gentleman who dress in "*jamas*" and "*pichores*," the full costume of the *Parseis* (*Parsees*), have chairs and benches placed in the verandah, and on both sides of the road facing the house, while the interior apartments are reserved for the exclusive use of the ladies, who array themselves in the richest and most variegated coloured silk and satin dresses, and are adorned with most costly jewels. The bridegroom, attended by his friends and musicians, proceeds in procession to the house of the bride. The nuptial ceremony takes place soon after sunset, in a large hall or spacious room on the ground floor, over which a large carpet (*galicha*) is spread. The bride and bridegroom are seated, back to back to each other, on handsomely ornamented carved chairs. The priests (*dasthoors*) stand before them accompanied by two boys holding rice on silver waiters, and repeat the nuptial service in *Zend*, and then in *Sanscrit*, and at its conclusion a banquet follows, at which the ladies are entertained, then the European guests, and finally the *Parseis*. Out of respect for any *Hindus* (*Hindooes*) who may be present, the refreshments consist of fish, vegetables, fruits, sweet-meats, preserves, &c. Both European and Native wines are partaken of freely, toasts are given, and that of Her Most Gracious Majesty *first*. The couple generally live with their parents-in-law until they become of age, when they form their own establishment.

The *Parsei* (*Parsee*) ladies mix unreservedly in the conversation and affairs of their families, and are now (1860) being educated in the European manner, viz., to read, write, work, both plain and fancy, play the piano and draw; they pass their time in paying visits, working embroidery, and making caps and dresses for their children. According to the Eastern custom they draw from a well either with a gold, silver, or brass vessel their husband's daily portion of drinking water; and when they have incurred their lord's displeasure retire to the lady's chamber, a room situated at the top of the house appropriated for that purpose.

SECTS.—The *Kadimis*, who follow the innovations and adopt the change in computation introduced in the 18th century by the learned Persian priest, *Jámásp*. The *Sha'hansha'h's* or *Rasmis* retain the computation of time and religious observances introduced at the period when their people arrived in India.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—See the *Calcutta*, *English*, and native publications.

BAZAARS.—The great bazaars and various others situated in the native town, and other parts, all well

supplied, but into which Europeans of good position never think of entering, except out of mere curiosity.

CRUISE.—The Bengal is admirably constructed on a similar plan to that of Madras, but rather more expensive. The United Service, a well-regulated establishment.

THE NAUTCHES, "Native Dancing" entertainments given by the wealthy native residents, when the Nautch girls, "Indian Bayaderes," who are divided into Meerascens, Dooimicas, Kunchenes, Hoonkenes, Bazeegarnes, Dharees, &c., exhibit when dancing very picturesque figures, but are too encumbered with drapery. Their costume consists of gaudy coloured silk trousers, edged and embroidered with gold lace, which reach down to the rich anklets which are strung with small golden bells and encircle the legs. The toes are covered with rings, and across each foot is passed a broad, flat, silver chain. A rich brocaded tunic or petticoat, twelve breadths wide, handsomely trimmed with deep gold fringe and wide borders is worn over the *sans culotte*. The Coortee (vest) is concealed by a large veil, which is placed across the bosom several times, hangs down in front, and at the back in broad ends which are composed of rich Benares tissues. The hands, arms, and neck are covered with most costly jewels, and the hair is braided with silver ribbons and confined with gold bodkins of most exquisite workmanship. The ears are pierced round the top, and are adorned with a fringe-like series of rings beside the ear-rings. The nose ring is of gold wire, very thin, and about as large in diameter as a crown piece, a valuable pearl and two diamonds are strung upon it, which dangles over the mouth, and according to English taste disfigures the countenance. This costume, when the girls are young, possess handsome features, and do not black their teeth, too prevalent a custom, is splendid and graceful, especially when worn by tall and commanding figures. These denizens are vocalists as well as *terpsichoreans*. The vocal part of the entertainment is generally commenced in a high shrill key, which is kept up as long as practicable, without any modulation of voice, and the orchestra is composed of nondescript guitars, small kettle drums, the Vena, the chief instrument, which is strung with seven metal wires, three steel and four brass, but the performer plays only on one of the steel wires. The Tom-Tom, or Indian drum, is an oblong, hollow instrument of larger circumference in the middle than towards the ends, and closely resembles in shape a barrel of native oysters, only of larger dimensions. These chime in together, which sadly drowns the sweet and plaintive melody of the other instruments. The dancing is much less interesting than the concert, as the danseuses scarcely ever raise their feet from the floor, but actually shuffle along it with uplifted arms, and veiling or unveiling their features, &c., as they advance describing circles, and these performances are continued until a new set of denizens make their appearance. The natives are idiotically enamoured with their performances, but most Europeans, who have visited India, consider them ridiculous in the extreme, and heartily concur in the opinion expressed by a distinguished satirist in his diatribe that:—

"Shrilly they shrieked, and high above
The music of their fiddles three,
Ere the romantic strain of love,
Chota, Chota, Natchelle.

And then they danced, for so they call,
Jingling their anklets while advancing
With many a horrid squeal and squall
With twirling hands, and sudden kicks;
Their charms of person much enhancing;
Natives may patronise such tricks,
But shouldn't, surely, call it dancing."

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, &c.—The Theatre, Circus, and Racket Court. The Botanical Gardens, situated on the N.W. bank of the Hooghly river, at Garden Reach, 8 miles below the city, are much frequented by the *élite* of fashion. They were established in the 18th century to promote the cultivation of the botanical resources of India, and contain a Banian tree which extends over from 2 to 3 acres of ground.

SPORTING.

ELEPHANT TRAPPING by the natives is highly amusing, who accomplish their task by sending two tame elephants into the jungle, and which animals by their caresses induce the wild ones to follow them to the spot where the ropes are placed, when they fall into the snare, and are quickly bound fast, and then half starved until they can be removed.

REINOCEROS AND JACKAL HUNTING is carried on with much *clat* at this place in the cold mornings of November, December, January, and February, with a pack of English hounds. The jackal is quite as destructive as foxes in England, and often when the traveller is sitting at night ruminating at his club or smoking a cheroot with an acquaintance, will the clear air of the balmy atmosphere be broken by the shrill and harrowing screams of these voracious animals as they scamper along across the esplanade, barking and yelling most hideously, and to a "Griffin" their cries sound like those of a dying woman.

BEAR HUNTING also affords excellent sport. The hunters proceed to cover, and, as in fox hunting, are obliged to find their victim. Then great skill is required to evade his observation and pursuit, and to shoot at him, all of which are attended with great difficulty and risk. These animals are found in plains and jungles. It is customary for three hunters at least to pursue one of these animals; they are generally accompanied by a dozen beaters, who start Bruin by rolling down pieces of rocks into the glens, beneath. A great number of muskets are taken, as bears generally require to be shot several times, as if only slightly wounded they are formidable enemies. This sport is generally commenced at break of day, when the hunters assemble at a ravine, two of whom guard the brink, whilst the others follow the beaters on the verge, making them hollow, and cast masses of rocks into the glens. This process is pursued in order to drive the animal from his den, and when such has been successful, the beast is seen hurrying along precipices where the human foot could not tread, then the party fire upon him in as rapid succession as possible, or else he soon distances both them and their shots. He seldom turns away from his path unless struck, and

should such be the case when he is near the hunters, he will rush upon them, then it is necessary to reserve all firing until he approach near enough for the shot to tell, and a deliberate aim taken; the greatest coolness is required at this juncture. The hunter should drop on his knee in taking aim, by which method he prevents the animal from getting out of the line of fire. If practicable, and the beast advances in a direct line, he should be allowed to approach within eight paces, and then aim should be taken at this space between the eyes, but on no account should the ball be shot higher, or it will do him no harm, and the hunter will be at his mercy. If he affords a side mark, then the point behind the shoulder should be struck; a ball which strikes the ribs generally wounds him mortally; great caution, however, is necessary in approaching him, even when on the point of death, for a blow from the paw of a wounded bear will kill a person instantly. Great care is necessary in the loading of the arms employed, which should invariably be of the best solid materials, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of powder is not too much for a ball of 18 to the lb. Double-barrelled guns should not be used in this dangerous sport, as at long ranges they are not true; rifles are the best.

TIGER HUNTING is generally commenced by placing a cow in a field (the chief haunts of this animal are in the jungle, near wheat land, or the grazing pastures of the oxen), whose lowings draw the tiger towards her; the animal then seizes, eats it at once, and in the morning is found completely gorged by his favourite repast. Then the sportsmen in the howdahs, on the elephants, well armed with rifles, which their servants keep continually re-loading, advance on him and discharge a volley at him. Sometimes he is killed immediately, and carried on the back of an elephant in triumph, but it frequently happens that the animal is only wounded, when he growls, roars, springs upon the elephant, and instances have been known of his actually dragging that huge animal, howdah, driver, and hunter all to the ground, and if the animal is not then killed by a ball from another sportsman's rifle, he will destroy all of them. At other times the elephant is proof against his assault, then he directs his attack to the howdah with its inmates; the position of the Mahout (driver), who is seated on the elephant's neck, is critical in the extreme. The tiger is in this case brought within a short distance of the hunter's rifle, then the shot should be aimed direct at his chest; even instances have occurred of these animals carrying away the sportsman from his howdah into the jungle. It is very bad if any of these animals devour a peasant, because then his threat for human blood is almost insatiable, they then lie in wait for the Tappal wallahs (letter-carriers), and it not unfrequently happens that four or five are sacrificed until the peasantry rouse themselves, and seek for aid to destroy this wild, rapacious, and fierce animal. They are only found in vast numbers in the forests of Coorg (Kurg), although formerly they actually swarmed in the Coorgpore Taluk, near the Nepal frontier, but there they have been exterminated. There was formerly on this frontier a tiger, who attempted to enter a Taroo's

hut, but was repulsed by a blow from a jungle axe; his depredations, however, after that attack, became so numerous and successful that Sir Roger Martin went in pursuit of him, and actually killed 48 tigers before he was fortunate enough to fall in with him, when, after a most desperate contest, he killed "Le Balafre," as he was appropriately called from the scar which the courageous Taroo had given him.

WILD BUFFALO HUNTING is also excellent sport, owing to the ferocity and prowess of this animal, and the immense curved horns which they bear, some often measuring no less than 6 feet long, which become the noble trophy of the sportsman. These animals commit great ravages among the crops and sugar cane plantations.

DEER COURSEING AND STALKING is carried on in Southern India, with English greyhounds.

LEOPARD (Cheeta) HUNTING is also indulged in as in Malwa or Central India. Stalking, as in the Highlands of Scotland, is adopted, and shooting them in the open plains by mounted sportsmen is considered excellent sport. The hunters gradually encircle these animals, but at a convenient distance, and as they close on those animals, take their rifles from the shoulders of their bearers, who invariably attend at their stirrups, and dismount as soon as the deer or cheeta prepare to take flight. The deer turn round to gaze about them, and at about 160 yds. distance the sportsman can easily bring down a magnificent buck, when off start all the herd; then the hunters canter away after them, and when the leader makes a dash the sportsmen gallop after them, stopping when they do; some of them, however, will run between them, when every individual then has a chance of some good shots. Bustards are also killed in a similar manner.

COOLIES (Kullis) for carrying merchandise, &c., from shops to private residences, or performing any manual labour, receive 1 pie each article, or two annas per day for labour. They can also be hired for jobs at stipulated rates.

BULLOCK HACKERIES are wooden carts, constructed on two wheels, without springs, with cover and curtains, similar in some slight respects to the "go carts" in England, which were formerly seen along the New Kent Road going to Greenwich, but in some parts, and especially about Surat and Bombay, many cotton and indigo planters have omnibuses drawn by the beautiful, milk-white, Surat oxen, but when used to transport baggage, the cover and curtains are dispensed with.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK is situated within the Fort. No higher sum than rs. 500 (£50) can be deposited in it by any individual. It is provided over by a Superintendent, with a stipend of £390 per annum.

Europeans can also invest their savings in the purchase of

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES, always obtainable in the Bazaars at a premium, the holders of which can have the interest made payable, if desired, at the India House in London, by bills on demand, on the General Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, subject to the rules and regulations in force at the time.

Dhans (1).

Dnaus (7).		1	Ratti,	Ruttee (1).					
32		8	1	Mashah, Ma-sha (1):					
384	96	12	1	Tola, To-la (8).					
1920	480	60	5	1 Chhatank, Chhut-ank (2).					
7680	1920	240	20	4	1 Pao, Pao.				
30720	7680	940	80	16	4	1 Ser, Ser.			
156560	30720	4700	400	80	20	5	1 Passerl, Passer-se.		
1228800	37260	37600	3200	640	160	40	6	1 Man, Mun, Maund; Bazaar, Man; Angrezi. Man.	

(1). The Dhan is = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of gold, as also the Mashahs = 10 oz. touch of the English assay of silver, and the Ratti 96 Rattis = 96 carat grains of the English assay pound of gold are all used by the Native Jewellers and goldsmiths.

(2). This is divided into halves and quarters, called by the Bengali "Kachcha."

(3). Chiefly used for weighing precious metals and stones.

N.B. All goods, whether dry or liquid, are sold by weight in Bengal and the Upper Provinces.

GRAIN MEASURE.

Chhatank.									
5	1	Kunki (Koonkee).							
5	1	1½ Pao							
90	4	6	1 Rek.						
20	4	6	1	1½ Ser.					
80	16	24	4	5	1 Payall.				
1,600	320	480	80	100	20	1 Soali, or 2½ Man.			
25,600	5,120	7,680	1,280	1,600	320	16	1 Kahun, or 40 Man.		

CLOTH MEASURE.

Jan.		English Measure.	
			Ft. in.
3	1 Ungall (Oongul)		0 0
9	3 1 Gish		0 2
72	24 8 1 Häth		1 6
144	48 16 2 1 Gaz		3 0

LONG MEADOWS

		English Measure.	
Jan.		m.	y. ft. in.
3	1 Ungal	0	0 0 4
12	4 1 Mithi	0	0 0 3
36	12 3 1 Bileht	0	0 0 9
72	24 6 2 1 Hath	0	0 1 6
144	48 12 8 4 1 Bam	0	2 0 0
144,000	48,000 12,000 8,000 4,000 1,000 1 Kos	1	240 0 0

* This varies in different parts of India from 1 to 8 miles.

LAND MEASURE.

Cahataik.			English Measure.		
			a.	sq. y.	sq. ft.
1			0	0	45
16	1	Kattha (Cotta)	0	80	0
590	20	1 Bigha (Beegah)	0	1,600	0
9,680	605	304	1	0	0

TO REDUCE INDIAN WEIGHTS INTO AVOIRDUPOIS.—Multiply the weight in Sers by 72, and divide by 36.

To REDUCE AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT INTO INDIAN WEIGHT.—Multiply the lbs. by 85 and divide by 72.

The Encampment is a very pretty scene, as the tents are generally pitched in a shaded spot, the arms piled in front, the horses tethered under trees with their grooms seated by them, the Sepoys (Sipahis) cooking their food, brass vessels of various sizes scattered here and there, squirrels springing from branch to branch, crows (minars) and sparrows hovering about for the remnants of the traveller's repast, bullocks taking their rest, Sepoys performing their ablutions near the well, and washing their garments, both of which (their bodies and habiliments) some dry in the sun, after which they smoke and sleep, and then resume puffing hookahs, and playing at Puchese, one of their favourite games, and something similar to dominoes.

DAKS (Dawks) can be always obtained from the Postmaster General at the Post Office, where the fixed cost of the intended route can be ascertained. The usual tariff averages from 4 (6d.) to 8 annas (1s.) per mile; the same must be paid for in advance to the Postmaster General of the presidency or the district, beside an additional sum fixed by the local government as demurrage, in case the traveller does not proceed on his route at the rate he states, so as to cover the cost of keeping relays of bangy wallahs (bearers) waiting for him *en route*. The travelling averages about five miles an hour. No less than 11 European surgeons are attached to this department, and located at various spots, with stipends varying from £126 to \$610 per annum.

CIVIL SERVICE, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, AND FURLOUGH NEW RULES.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Sec. I. No leave of absence from any office or station can be granted, but by the government under which the employment is held, and on the application of

the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be especially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong.

Sec. II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Sec. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Sec. V.

SICK LEAVE.

Sec. IV. Upon application duly made, the government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to any civil servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Sec. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a certificate and a statement of the case from the medical officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV.; and in case of the applicant visiting the presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the certificate must be countersigned by the members of the medical board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the medical attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's medical attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a sanatorium or other place without visiting the presidency, the certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and counter-signature of the members of the medical board.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be countersigned by the members of the medical board, or by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Indian Government, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance,

and the period of it, to be stated and the certificate to be counter-signed by the examining physician of the Indian Government, if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such counter-signature, if the certificate be not so counter-signed. The medical board or superintending surgeon, before counter-signing a certificate as above-mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Sec. VI. The following conditions will in future attach to leave of absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health:—

1. The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in clause 5 of this section and in section 7 of these rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2. The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time unless he shall obtain leave under clause 5 of this section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a sanatorium within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the sanatorium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own Presidency.

3. The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than rupees 10,000 (£1,000 per annum, during that period). In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below rupees 5,000 (£500 per annum). In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4. For the interval elapsing between departure from station to the commencement of reckoning absence, or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months, according to the distance to be travelled as prescribed in section 20 of

these rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by clause 3 of this section.

Amended Rule. The special leave allowed under clause 4 of section 6 of the Civil Absentee Rules of the 8th June, 1855, for the interval elapsing between departure from station to the commencement of reckoning absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave and re-arrival at station, shall no longer be calculated in the manner laid down in the above clause and section, but at the rate of one day for every 10 miles of the distance to be travelled, provided that the limit of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the whole time claimed shall have been spent *bona fide* between the place of departure and the place of destination, but this will not interfere with the rule prescribed for joining stations in cases of officers appointed to any new office.

5. If the absentee shall apply under medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Government to be absolutely necessary after examination by their medical officer in England, that he should do so, the leave which may have been granted in India will be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office, and half salary within the limits enjoined during such extension.

Amended Rule. If the absentee shall apply under medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen, or fifteen months, at any one time, and it shall appear to the Government to be absolutely necessary, after examination by their medical officer in England, that he should do so, the leave which may have been granted in India will, under the orders of Government, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office and half salary within the limits enjoined during such extension. If the absentee be in India, the leave may be extended to the limit aforesaid, under the orders of the Government of India, or the subordinate governments, upon the certificate of a board of medical officers to be summoned to report on the state of the absentee's health.

6. If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under clause 5, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of £500 per annum if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency.

Sec. VII. If a civil servant of more than 15 years' service, after having been absent on sick leave for 18 months in the whole, or, for 15 months at one time, at whatever period of his service such sick

leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for leave of absence, the Government of India and the subordinate governments, may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Sec. VIII. If a civil servant, after 15 years' service shall be compelled by ill health to apply for further leave of absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate governments will however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding rupees 5,000, or, £500 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. IX. A civil servant who has taken sick leave under the Rules of the 17th May, 1813, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such leave again under the above rules, with the privilege of retaining office, provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the rules of the 17th May, 1843.

Sec. X. None of the above-mentioned rules will be applicable to members of council. Each member may, however, with the special sanction of the government, be permitted to be absent, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months, his office will be vacated.

Sec. XI. Civil servants who may desire to draw their allowance while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the government for the re-fund of any excess that may be drawn either by the agents at the Presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

SHORT LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Sec. XII. The government may grant to civil servants leave of absence to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants—such leave, however, will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not re-

turn at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowance during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil servants who have been absent on medical certificate, during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Sec. XIV., Clause 1.

Amended Rule. The government may grant to civil servants leave of absence to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort, for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants. Such leave, however, will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule, until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time; or from the date of return from any sick leave, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided. Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil servants, who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year, are not entitled to leave under this rule during

that year; nor can leave under this rule be taken in connection with, or continuation of leave granted under Sec. XIV., Clause 1.

Sec. XIII. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Sec. XII., such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year, commencing with the 1st of January ending with the 31st of December, but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Amended Rule. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Sec. XII., such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month, but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local governments, when good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once in two instalments only, which are not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year.

Sec. XIV. Clause 1. The government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a civil servant special leave of absence on private affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that if any officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Sec. XII., the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XII.) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Amended Rule. The government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a civil servant special leave of absence on private affairs for six months to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that the absentee shall draw no more than one half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause 2. The leave granted under this section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No

portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Amended Rule. Clause 2. The leave granted under this section, if taken in India, will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from the port nearest to his station, to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

For the interval elapsing in the case of leave taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits between departure from station to arrival at the port of embarkation, or between return to port and re-arrival at station, the government may grant on the same terms and conditions as the special leave, such an additional period of leave as may be considered to be absolutely required to enable the absentee to reach the port of embarkation, or to return from the port of debarkation to his station.

Clause 3. It will be understood that leave under this section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

FURLONGHS ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Sec. XV. In the place of the period of three years (in one term), for which furlough has hitherto been granted, civil servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service, or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every case, the civil servant shall declare, on taking his furlough whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-six months, in order that the government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but civil servants returning on furlough to Europe, will continue as at present, to vacate their offices.

Sec. XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last section, will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Sec. XVII. Civil servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on private affairs, taken subsequently

to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of £500 per annum for three years.

Sec. XVIII. Clause 1. In applying the foregoing rule, in substitution of those before existing, periods of absence to the limit of three years, will count as service in India in the twenty-five years entitling to the annuity, the present qualification of twenty-two years' residence being retained.

Clause 2. Absence on medical certificate to the extent of one year will reckon as service and residence in India, and be so computed in addition to the three years of absence which under the clause next preceding are allowed to be reckoned as Indian service. All periods of short leave of absence on private affairs taken under Sections XII. and XIV. of these rules, will also count as service and residence.

Sec. XIX. Military officers employed in this civil department will be subject to the rules laid down in general orders No. 1,150, dated 17th November, 1854, for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to officers holding military staff appointments.

JOINING STATIONS.

Sec. XX. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any new office the periods of one month, two months, or three months for joining, accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last-mentioned distance. Officers not joining their station within the said periods respectively shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated, unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

Sec. XXI. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant, who shall be reported qualified for public service by the examiners appointed by the government, to any civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road, according to the Polymetrical Tables of the Post-office, the bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the government shall be necessary.

Sec. XXII. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in case of junior civil servants, the salary of assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule, through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Sec. XXIII. In case of a change of office, when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. 20, regulating the time and distance for joining station, shall be applicable, and the officer will, for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

Sec. XXIV. The sum of company's rupees, 52,000 per annum having been fixed, under the orders of the government, as the maximum salary of civil office for the offices of government under the situation of member of council, civil servants who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum, as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will, in all cases of absence, be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided however, that in the cases of civil servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to the 2nd June, 1854, the sum of rupees 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum salary, under the government resolution, No. 563, of that date.

Sec. XXV. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down:—

To civil servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent., on the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, such deputation allowance being in addition to the subsistence allowance of their respective ranks.

To civil servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument, at the rate of 20 per cent., upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed company's rupees 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than company's rupees 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent., upon company's rupees 2,000 and of 10 per cent., on the amount in which the monthly salary may exceed company's rupees 2,000, provided, however, that no lower rate of deputation allowance shall be given than rupees 200 per mensem.

The deputation allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the salary of the substantive appointment held by the officer on deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally, subject to future revision.

In the Punjab, Nagpore, and other places, where appointments are by classes, the amount of deputation allowances, payable at the above rates, will be calculated, not upon the salary of the individual officer holding the substantive appointment in which the officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of salary attached to the particular class to which the appointment may belong.

A civil servant acting for another shall have no claim to commission or fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A civil servant acting in an appointment, the salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent, will draw deputation allowance on the reduced salary.

An officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to deputation allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the salary of the offices.

An officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of government, and detained to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a deputation allowance in addition to the higher salary to which he has been promoted.

Sec. XXVI. No civil servant, temporarily officiating for another, shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the deputation allowance, according to the prescribed scale, added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXVII. No subordinate officer acting for his principal, or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXVIII. Civil servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the station where they are employed, or if ordered by government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

LIMITING THE PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Sec. XXIX. After thirty-five years' service, no civil servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of government. This rule will be applicable to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the 25th August, 1854.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO LAW OFFICERS.

Sec. XXX. The Indian government law officers may obtain sick leave and short leave on private affairs, under the conditions prescribed in the case of civil servants, both as respects the periods of absence and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will however only be granted at the convenience of the government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the government on account thereof.

If any law officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under medical certificate or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

Sec. XXXI. Chaplains and assistant chaplains may take furlough on private affairs and on medical certificate, also privilege leave and leave for short periods on private affairs and on medical certificates in or out of India, on the same terms and conditions as military officers, with the following modifications:—

1. Chaplains being allowed to retire after twenty years' service, the period of furlough on private affairs, is in their case limited to the present term of three years. The furlough may however either be taken in one period, or be divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year, respectively, and if divided, the first furlough may be taken, as at present, after seven years' residence, and the second furlough after a further residence of ten years in India. As respects chaplains and assistant chaplains appointed before the 11th January, 1854, when the period of service was only eighteen years, their second furlough, if they should exercise the option of taking furlough in two periods, will be available after a second residence in India for eight years.
2. No furlough or leave of absence, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, taken in Europe or elsewhere out of India, in excess of three years, will be allowed to count as service in India in the twenty years which qualifies chaplains for their retiring pensions.

Sec. XXXII. The furlough pay of chaplains will remain as at present. With regard to their allowance during sick leave to any place out of India, they shall receive salary (but at a rate not exceeding £800 per annum) for the first six months of absence, and for the remaining twelve months, an allowance equal to the furlough pay, of their standing. If the leave be extended, an allowance equal to furlough pay may be drawn for a further period of eighteen months.

TRAVELLING.

Covenanted officers when absent from their stations, or on duty in the interior of their district, may draw travelling allowance at their option, either by distance travelled at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ R. (1s.) per mile, or at 5 Rs. (10s.) per day, for the period absent from the Sudder station, the bill for the charge so incurred to be countersigned by the commissioner of the division.

Military officers in civil employ, to draw travelling allowance under the old rules.

Junior unpassed civil servants not entitled to Calcutta rate of house rent and the Mofussil allowance not to commence until the date of his arrival at the station to which he is proceeding.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE RULES.**APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

Sec. I. Leave of absence to officers not in the covenanted service of the Government receiving their appointments direct from government will be granted by the government only under which office is held, on application made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong; but in respect of all other officers, it will be optional with the local governments to delegate to heads of offices or departments, power to act upon the rules without special reference to higher authority.

Sec. II. Absence without leave will render the absentee liable to loss of employment, and will be attended with entire forfeiture of salary for the whole period of such absence.

Sec. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section IV.

SICK LEAVE.

Sec. IV. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a statement of the case from the medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the causes by which it has been probably produced, and the period during which it has existed, so far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends; and by a certificate from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or if at a presidency town, from a presidency or other official surgeon, certifying after careful personal investigation, the necessity of temporary removal, and the period for which absence is, to the best of his judgment, absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the certificate must in the first instance be countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located; and in cases of leave beyond sea, be afterwards submitted, with the statement of the case, for the consideration and countersignature of the members of the medical board.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be countersigned by the members of the medical board, or by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located. In like manner, if the applicant shall have pro-

ceeded beyond the territories of the British government he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a surgeon or physician, at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended; such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the examining physician of the government if the absentee is in Europe, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded; or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if not produced.

The officer countersigning must either personally examine the applicant, or state some sufficient reason why he has been unable to do so; when any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Sec. V. Leave of absence will be granted under the following limitations to servants who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require leave for the restoration of their health.

1. The limit to leave on medical certificate is fixed at three years during the entire period of service, of which not more than two years may be continuous, and two years only will be permitted to reckon as service qualifying for pension.

2. Leave of absence on medical certificate will not be granted for a longer period than twelve months at any one time, which may however be extended if necessary under renewed medical certificate, for periods not exceeding six months within the limit of two years continuously. After a continuous absence of two years on medical certificate, an interval of two years shall elapse before further leave on that account is granted.

3. During one year of the entire period of absence under this rule, the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances, provided however that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum.

4. In cases of extreme urgency, the heads of offices are authorised to grant leave of absence on medical certificate to the extent of one month, provided the same be immediately reported for the sanction of government.

Sec. VI. Parties who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on leave, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn in case of their coming under retrenchment. This section applies only to absentees on sick leave, who, while absent on leave, may wish to draw their allowances through their agents.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Sec. VII. (Original). Leave of absence may be granted for one month in each year, or, to judicial officers, during the authorised closing of the civil courts, without deduction from salary.

Sec. VII. (Revised). Clause 1. Leave of absence may be granted for one month in each calendar year without deduction from salary, provided that

the indulgence can be granted without injury to the public service, or additional expense to Government. Those servants who may not have occasion to apply for the whole month's leave at once, may divide it into two instalments. No second leave shall be granted under this rule, until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time, or from the date of return from any sick leave or leave on private affairs, or if the leave be taken in instalments, until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment. Unseasoned servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may at the option of the Local Government, obtain under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege leave for three months may, in like manner, at the option of the Local Government, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave, but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If a servant shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Clause 2. Officers of the Judicial Department taking leave during the authorised closing of the civil courts will be allowed to draw full salary during such leave, but will not be held entitled, in addition thereto, to privilege leave under the 1st clause of this rule.

Sec. VIII. In addition to the above, and on sufficient cause being shown, leave of absence may be granted on private affairs for not more than six months, one half the absentee's salary being deducted for each period of absence, provided the rate of rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum be not exceeded.

Clause 2. The leave granted under this section will be computed from the date of absentee's quitting his post to the date of his return thereto. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause 3. Leave taken under this and the preceding section will reckon as service qualifying for pension.

Sec. IX. In addition to the leave which may be granted under the preceding rules on medical certificates or private affairs, Government may at any time, under special circumstances and at its discretion, grant leave of absence once during the period of service not exceeding twelve months on private affairs, and without forfeiture of appointment, but without pay; such period of absence not to count as service towards pension.

Sec. X. No leave of absence on private affairs shall be claimable by any party whatever under these rules as a matter of right; such leave will be granted only at the pleasure of the Government or its authorized officers when the concession of the indulgence in no way interferes with the interests of the public service, and it shall be the duty of the Government in every instance (except in the case of leave granted under Section VII.) to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

ALLOWANCES, &c.

Sec. XI. No person appointed to a situation under the Government shall draw the salary of his appointment for any period prior to the date of his joining it.

Sec. XII. An officer holding a situation, appointed to one of equal or higher value, will, until he joins, draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to the salary of his former situation; provided he does not exceed the time allowed for joining under the following rules; should he do so, no salary will be paid to him for such period in excess.

Sec. XIII. The time ordinarily allowed for joining an appointment is to be calculated at the rate of 15 miles a day (Sundays excepted), together with a week to prepare for the journey, but on occasions of emergency, it will be optional with the Government to prescribe the period within which any journey is to be performed.

Sec. XIV. A person officiating temporarily in any situation will draw so much of the salary of such situation as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent, and the substantive allowances of every officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior emoluments, will be subject to deduction at the same rate; but no additional expense is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any officer on leave. An uncovenanted officer in charge of the office of his covenanted superior at the same station is not entitled to any deputation allowance, during the first month while so acting.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Office in Treasury Buildings, (Calcutta).

Art. I. The object of the Bengal Civil Fund shall henceforth be to provide for the widows and children of deceased Members, without reference to any property they may possess or acquire.

II. The Governor General of India in Council, is patron of the Institution.

III. The Fund shall be supported by the contributions of the company's covenanted civil servants of the Bengal establishment now subscribing, or who may hereafter join the service, aided by the donation of the Government.

IV. The subscribers shall contribute, from 1st January, 1850, at the following rates of per centage on their salaries and other authorised public emoluments, including furlough allowance. Married subscribers $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Widower and unmarried

subscribers $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The subscriptions on this account being liable to increase or decrease, according to the necessities of the fund, as ascertained by a quinquennial adjustment of its assets and liabilities.

V. Married and widower subscribers, with families, desirous of securing the benefits of the fund for all, or any of their children, shall contribute further for such children at the following rates:—Married subscribers—for each unmarried daughter $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—for each son under the age of 21 years $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—for widower subscribers, double the above rates.

VI. Subscribers, whether in Europe or India, are required to intimate to the secretary to the fund, the date of their marriage, and of the birth of each child, within one month after the date of the occurrence. On failure of such intimation within the prescribed time, but if made within three months, the additional subscriptions will be levied with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of Rupees 50, and if made within six months, with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of Rupees 100. After six months the admission of the wife or child to the benefits of the fund will be dependent on the decision of a general meeting, subject to such penalty, not being less than Rupees 100 in the case of a child, or Rupees 500 in that of a wife, besides arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent., as the meeting may determine upon in each case.

VII. On the death of a subscriber, should the amount of his subscriptions levied under Articles IV. and V., with interest, fall short of one-third of the value of the pension or pensions granted by the fund, his family shall be allowed to make up the deficiency; failing which, deduction at the rate of one-sixth shall be made from such pension or pensions, until the minimum payment of one-third has been completed. In calculating this minimum, the whole of the contributions of the deceased subscriber shall be taken into account, and the deduction, if any, shall be made rateably from the pension of each member of his family.

VIII. 1. Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on Annuities of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, wishing to secure their widows and children the full benefits of the fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rupees 25,000, and must also continue their contributions at the same rates on their annuities, as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, and under the same conditions in regard to minimum payments, and liability to increase or decrease of rates; and option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up, once for all, either at the time of resigning the service, or at any subsequent period, the full value of his contributions, according to the tables of mortality which on the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent., in the following manner: Ordinary subscriptions, on the life of the subscriber alone, additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contributions for children on the joint lives of father and child. But such settlement will be open to re-adjustment, if the necessities of the fund shall be found to require an enhanced rate

of subscriptions; and every retired subscriber will also be liable to pay in the same manner for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, the additional premium as a married subscriber.

2. But subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service, may, at their option, and making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest, either to rupees 12,500, or to rupees 6,250, and by continuing or compounding for their contributions at the rates on their annuities, as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, secure to their families, on the same conditions as above, in the former case one-half, and in the latter one-quarter the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of rupees, 25,000.

IX. The amount of contribution payable by each subscriber in the service, shall, with the permission of government, be deducted by the civil auditor or other officer auditing the monthly pay bills of civil servants, and be transferred to the treasurer of the fund in such manner as may be found most advantageous to the fund, under the direction of the committee of managers; and all subscribers, from whose salaries reductions may be made less than may be due from them, shall be obliged, on discovery of the error, to make up the difference to the fund with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

X. Annuitants shall pay their subscriptions either to the agents of the fund in England, or to the treasurer of the fund in Calcutta, under the rule prescribed in Article XXXVIII.

XI. The sub-treasurer of government shall, with the permission of government, be treasurer to the fund; and all money and securities for money, belonging to the fund in India, shall, with the like permission, be kept in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the managers of the fund.

XII. The unappropriated receipts of the fund exceeding the sum of two thousand company's rupees (to be reserved for current expenses), shall be vested in the securities of government, and made payable on account of the fund under the signatures of any three of the managers, but the treasurer of the fund shall be competent of himself to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

XIII. The managers of the fund in India shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper, to act as agents for the fund in England; and any money that may be required for the disbursement of the fund in Europe shall be drawn for by, or remitted to, the agents, as may be most advantageous to the fund, in such manner as the managers, under the control of the subscribers, from time to time, may determine.

XIV. A duplicate copy of all rules and resolutions, which may be passed relative to the fund, shall be transmitted to the agents in England for their information, and that of all persons who may apply to them upon the subject.

XV. A half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the fund shall be held at the presidency of Fort William, in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the committee of managers, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North Western Provinces two months before the day fixed upon.

XVI. The committee of managers, or any nine members of the institution, may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meeting, and the object of it, be advertised, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, for the general information of the subscribers.

XVII. All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes; but the concurrent voices of at least nine members shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever. The resolutions or proceedings of all general meetings shall be signed by the chairman, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. They shall also be printed, and circulated to the subscribers.

XVIII. Should the managers or any member or members be desirous of bringing forward at a half-yearly meeting, any new general question, or any question involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the institution, now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North Western Provinces, at least two months before such meeting. Provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special, shall be conclusive; but the determination of the meeting shall be referred to the subscribers at large, for final adoption or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the managers within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each subscriber, as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the chairman of any meeting to require attention to this rule.

XIX. The resolution of a general meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding article, shall be open to revision after two months' previous notice given through the secretary, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North Western Provinces, of a motion to that effect at the next general meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the general meeting at which such resolution was passed, and two months subsequently to the date of the notification above prescribed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting on such question shall be final and conclusive; provided always, that no resolution of a prior meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent meeting except by a majority consisting of as many votes, at least, as decided the question

in the first instance. All resolutions not subjected to revision under this article shall be deemed final and conclusive.

XX. Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at any half-yearly or special general meeting all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by proxy. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members who have left India, and, unless revoked, will be of force during the absence of such members, or until the receipt of intelligence of their death. Parties holding general proxies shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy shall be entitled to vote on any point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination. No person shall hold general or special proxy, or be entitled to vote at any general or special meeting, who is not a subscriber to the fund. It shall be the duty of the chairman of every general meeting, after taking the votes of those present on each question, to call for the votes of proxies on the same question; the chairman shall examine the proxies to see if they are in the prescribed form, and if not, shall reject them.

XXI. The annual accounts of the fund shall be made up to the end of April, and submitted by the managers at the half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers, to be held in the month of January of each year. After being approved by the meeting, a general statement of the state of the fund shall be published for the information of the subscribers in the *Calcutta Gazette*. A committee of managers of the fund shall, at each January meeting, be appointed for the ensuing year, and shall consist of the secretaries to the government of India in the home and financial departments, the sub-treasurer, and the civil auditor for the time being, with five other members to be elected at such general meeting.

XXII. The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or, if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the fund not expressly reserved for the determination of a general meeting; but every act of the managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a general meeting. It shall, moreover, be the duty of the managers to report at the half-yearly meetings, the matters determined by them in the expired period.

XXIII. The committee of managers shall, subject to the control of a general meeting, appoint the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed shall act under the immediate directions of the committee of managers, and shall also attend and obey the instructions of all general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which, and of the committee of managers, and generally all papers appertaining to the Institution, which may not be entrusted to the treasurer in India, or the agents in England, shall be kept under

the charge of such secretary and accountant, and shall, on application to him, or the committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund. It is to be understood that the secretary and accountant appointed as above, shall not be subject to removal from his situation by any future committee of management, but in concurrence with a majority of subscribers at a general meeting held as prescribed; provided, however, that it shall at any time, be competent to the committee to suspend the said secretary and accountant from the exercise of his functions, and to delegate them to another, pending the disposal of the question which may have given rise to such a proceeding.

XXIV. In the event of any of the managers who may be selected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without an intention or expectation of returning during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting, and in such instances, as well as in all instances of a vacancy in the situation of a manager by death or otherwise, a new election, if necessary, shall take place for the unexpired term of the current year.

XXV. All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to the committee of managers. The managers after calling for any further information which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application and the decision they may have come to thereupon for the determination of the subscribers at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, when the managers may consider the party for whom the application is made clearly entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorised to advance such proportions of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite till a final determination can be passed by the subscribers at the next general meeting aforesaid.

XXVI. The widow of every subscriber who may die on or after the 1st January, 1850, and by whom the additional subscription levied from that date from married subscribers has been paid, shall, on furnishing a certificate of baptism, or a declaration, on honour, of her age, together with a certificate of marriage, and of the death of her husband, with the date of his decease, be entitled to receive, subject to the deduction provided for in Articles VII. and VIII., a pension of £300 a year if residing in Europe, or of Rupees 300 a month if residing in India.

XXVII. No widow shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund who may have been separated under a legal decision from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to have been living in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

XXVIII. One-half of the pension of a widow shall cease upon her re-marriage, the amount of deduction to complete the minimum payment prescribed by Article VII. remaining unaltered.

XXIX. A widow admitted to the benefit of the fund and losing a moiety of her allowance by marriage, shall be entitled on again becoming a widow to receive from the fund the same allowance that

she received previous to her last marriage. If her last husband be a subscriber to the fund, she becomes again entitled to the benefit of the fund as his widow. But in no case shall a widow receive from the fund more than one full pension of £300 a year in England, or Rupees 300 a month in India.

XXX. On the death of any member of the fund, on or after the 1st January, 1850, leaving a daughter or daughters born in lawful wedlock, for whom the additional subscription of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. indicated in Article V. has been paid, and allowance shall be made to every such daughter from the fund, to be paid in England or India, as circumstances may require (without any reference to property), at the following rates:—

Till five years of age, Rupees 30 a month in India, or £30 a year in England.

From the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, Rupees 40 a month in India, or £60 a year in England.

From the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year, Rupees 50 a month in India, or £80 a year in England.

From the commencement of the twelfth year till marriage, Rupees 60 a month in India, or £100 a year in England.

A donation of £200 will also be paid to each daughter on her marriage.

XXXI. On the death of any member of the fund, on or after the 1st January, 1850, leaving a son or sons born in lawful wedlock, for whom the additional subscription of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. indicated in Article V. has been paid, an allowance shall be made to every such son from the fund, to be paid in England or India, as circumstances may require (without any reference to property), at the following rates:—

Till five years of age, Rupees 30 a month in India, or £30 a year in England.

From the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, Rupees 40 a month in India, or £60 a year in England.

From the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year, Rupees 50 a month in India, or £80 a year in England.

From the commencement of the twelfth year to the end of the twenty-first year, Rupees 60 a month in India, or £100 a year in England.

Provided that at any time between the age of sixteen and twenty-one, on being settled in any profession or employment, he may receive in advance, the whole amount of the annuity due to him up to the end of his twenty-first year, his claim on the fund ceasing.

XXXII. In the case of a posthumous child, if the subscriber, its father, had no other children, or if, having other children, he contributed for them the extra payment prescribed by Article V., the same allowances shall be granted to it as if the extra contribution had been paid on its account, but if the father of a posthumous child, having other children, did not contribute the extra payment prescribed by Article V. for the youngest child living at the time of death the posthumous child shall not be entitled to derive any support from the fund.

XXXIII. The pensions of widows who may be admitted to the benefit of the fund shall be paid in advance quarterly to themselves or to their authorised agents, but the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid on her behalf.

XXXIV. All allowances granted from the fund for the maintenance and education of children shall be paid in advance quarterly to their guardians or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be entrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the managers of the fund in India or by the agents of the fund in England. No advances made under this or the preceding rule shall be liable to be recovered on the death, marriage, or coming of age of any incumbent on the fund.

XXXV. The pensions payable quarterly in advance to widows and children, under Articles XXXIII. and XXXIV., shall be considered due on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, in each year; and should any pension be left undrawn in the hands of the Home agents of the fund beyond three months after it becomes due, the same shall be at the risk of the pensioner.

XXXVI. The mother, guardian, or other person who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to a provision under Articles XXX., XXXI., and XXXII. of these rules, or any other person who may be authorised to receive the same on account of such child or children, shall, on each occasion of payment, before receiving the annuity payable, or any part thereof, take and subscribe, before a Justice of the Peace or other competent officer, a solemn declaration according to form C. of the Appendix; and such declaration shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable, and shall, in the event of the widow, guardian, or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the agents for the fund in England, or if such widow, guardian, or other person shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the managers of the fund for the time being.

XXXVII. If a subscriber to the fund continuing in the civil service, and wishing to retain his interest in the fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance; provided, however, that no subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself on the above rule for any period exceeding five years, from the date of his departure from India.

XXXVIII. If any subscriber, absent from India either on furlough or otherwise, shall omit to pay his subscription for the period of one entire year, his family shall not, in the event of his death, during his absence, have any claim upon the fund. It shall be the duty of the managers to cause a written communication to this effect to be made to every subscriber so discontinuing his subscription; and it shall be competent to a general meeting to admit to the benefits of the fund the family of any such defaulting subscriber, on good and sufficient cause being shown for the omission, and on payment of all

amounts with interest at 8 per cent. On the return to India of a subscriber who has failed during his absence to pay the full amount of his subscriptions, his allowances will be subject to the same rate of deduction as those of other subscribers, and on all arrears of subscription being made good, with interest at 8 per cent., his family will be entitled in the event of his death, to the full benefit of the fund.

XXXIX. If a subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of government, and shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended, provided he continue to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under Articles IV. and V.

XL. If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service of the government, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall have no claim to the benefit of the institution, and he shall not be allowed to retain any interest in the fund by making any payment whatever.

XLI. Any person admitted into the Bengal Civil Service, with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to the fund for a longer period than one year, shall not be entitled to become a subscriber to the fund, except upon the following conditions, viz.:-

1. If the individual so circumstanced shall be unmarried, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period not exceeding six months from his commencing to receive salary from the Bengal government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the unmarried members in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal Civil Service, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

2. If the individual so circumstanced shall be married or be a widower having a child or children, he shall not become a member of the fund except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period of six months from his commencing to receive a salary from the Bengal government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the married members, retaining a contingent interest in the fund, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal Civil Service, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

3. Any applicant giving to the secretary of the fund, a written authority for the deduction of 20 per cent. from his future monthly allowances until the sums due from him, under the above rules, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be paid up, shall be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him; provided always that his family shall not benefit from the fund, if he quit the service before paying up the whole amount due from him.

4. The managers are authorized to admit applicants in the first instance agreeably to the foregoing rules, but in all such cases the application shall be submitted for confirmation at the next general meeting.

XLII. The actual value of all annuities, granted under the foregoing rules, as well as those already granted, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the institution, under the head of "Appropriated Funds," agreeably to the value shown in the annexed tables, or any other which, on the recommendation of a professional actuary, may hereafter be adopted, by which tables the one-third minimum value shall also be determined. Provided that, until the state of the fund will admit of this rule being fully carried out, the managers shall be at liberty to suspend each portion of it as relates to the pensions of incumbents under the old rules.

XLIII. On the 30th April, 1853, and subsequently at the close of every fifth year, the managers shall, according to these tables, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities to widows and children of deceased members, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution. Should these assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be transferred back to the credit of the unappropriated funds, and be available for the purposes of the institution; on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be applied by a transfer from the latter branch to the former.

XLIV. At the same periods the managers shall prepare and submit a complete valuation of the assets and probable liabilities of the unappropriated funds, and found thereon a recommendation for an increase or decrease of the contributions according to the necessities of the institution.

XLV. It is hereby declared that the old rules of the Bengal civil fund, as they stood on the 31st December, 1849, are and will continue hereafter to be in force, in respect to the families of subscribers who died on or previous to that date, as also to the families of all subscribers, then retired from the service, who have retained a contingent interest in the fund. And all allowances granted to such families will be regulated as heretofore according to the provisions of those rules, in the same manner as if the new rules had not been passed. Provided that every widow now deriving support from the fund, shall, in case of re-marriage, be entitled to an allowance of £150 a year, if residing in Europe, or of Rs. 150 a month, if residing in India, subject to limitation under the old rules to the extent of any private income she may possess or acquire in excess of £100 a year, or Rs. 100 a month, as the case may be.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

Office in Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

1. The subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund are the covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal establishment. They shall continue, as long as they remain in the service, to contribute for purposes of the fund, 4 per cent. of their salaries and all other public emoluments whatever (travelling allowances alone excepted).

2. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 sicca rupees payable in India, or £1,000 sterling payable in England. In discharge of each annuity payable in

England, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the company's treasury in London, the managers of the fund undertaking to pay over to the government of Bengal 10,000 sicca rupees for every year's annuity so paid.

3. Those subscribers only shall be qualified for annuities of the amount aforesaid, who have served in the civil service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years in India.

4. The annuities of each year shall commence with the 1st of May, and shall be payable quarterly at the close of each quarter and to the date of the annuitant's decease.

5. The number of annuities assignable on account of each year from the 1st of May, 1851, shall be ten, and they shall be available, subject to the provisions of the following rule, to all qualified subscribers according to their seniority in the gradation list of the service as fixed by the Court of Directors. But if any subscriber having become qualified for an annuity, shall retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve upon him, he shall nevertheless be entitled to the same in his turn, as though his name had remained upon the gradation list of the service.

6. On the 1st of November of every year, the ten annuities that are to become available on the following 1st of May, shall be assigned to those qualified subscribers, in order of seniority, from whom applications for annuities shall have been received before the said 1st November. After the 1st of November, any of the said ten annuities which shall not have been assigned under the preceding clause, shall be assignable to all qualified subscribers in order of application.

7. As soon as possible after the 1st of May of every year the managers shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* the number of annuities of that year which remained unassigned, and also the number of annuities (if any) which remain not taken from previous years, and these annuities shall be assignable at any subsequent period to all qualified subscribers, in order of application. But for the year in which any such annuity may be assigned, a rateable portion only of the annuity shall be payable, calculated from the date on which it is taken.

8. Every subscriber to whom an annuity shall be assigned, shall be required, in order to entitle him to the full annuity fixed by Article II., to pay, on or before the date from which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the value of annuity and the accumulated amount of his contributions, whenever the latter shall be less than the former.

The value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by such table of valuation as may be sanctioned by government, and to determine the accumulated amount of a subscriber's contributions, a separate account shall be kept for each subscriber, and the account shall be made up annually, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. calculated on the subscriber's contributions as allowed by government.

9. Any subscriber who shall decline to pay the difference defined in the foregoing Article, shall be entitled to an annuity of a reduced amount, to be

calculated in the following manner, viz., he shall receive an annuity of 5,000 Sicca Rupees or of £500 sterling, increased by such additional amount as his contributions may suffice to purchase, according to the table of valuation in force.

10. The acceptance of the resignation of the government service is an essential condition to entitle a subscriber to an annuity, and annuitants will not be permitted by the Court of Directors to return to the service; any subscriber therefore, to whom an annuity shall have been assigned under Article VI. or VII., who shall fail to tender his resignation of government service, on or before the 1st of May following, shall not only forfeit his right to the annuity so assigned, but shall also forfeit a sum of 10,000 Rupees, to be paid by the subscriber within one week from the said 1st of May; or in the event of non-payment by the subscriber, to be deducted from his allowances by the civil auditor, in such instalments, not exceeding one-half, or being less than one-third of his total official receipts, as the managers may direct, and in the latter case, interest shall be charged at the rate which the fund would have received had the amount of the fine been paid by the subscriber within the prescribed term of one week from the 1st of May. No subscriber who shall incur the above penalty shall be deemed entitled to an annuity until the amount of such penalty, together with all interest which may become due thereon, shall have been fully paid.

11. Any subscriber not having served 25 years and actually resided 22 years, who may be compelled to retire from the Government Service by sickness, duly certified as below provided, shall be entitled to receive either a donation or an invalid pension of reduced amount, as follows:—If he shall not have completed 10 years' residence, a donation of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, or £500 sterling. If he shall have completed 10 years' residence but less than 15 years, a pension of 2,500 Sicca Rupees, or £250 sterling. If he shall have completed 15 years' residence, a pension of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, or £500 sterling.

12. The grant of invalid pensions shall be made in all respects upon the same principles as are prescribed in Articles VII. and IX. of the rules; that is to say, in order to entitle a subscriber to an invalid pension of £500 a-year, or £250 a-year, as the case may be, it will be necessary for him to make good one-half of the value of such pension, but it will be optional with him, in the event of his subscriptions not being equal to the half-value, to take a reduced pension of £250 or £125 a-year, increased by such additional amount as his contributions may suffice to purchase according to the Table of Valuation in force.

13. It will be necessary for every subscriber applying for an invalid pension to furnish to the managers of the fund a certificate from his usual medical attendant, countersigned either by the Medical Board in Calcutta, or by a special committee of Medical Officers, to consist of not fewer than three members, convened by the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of the North Western Provinces, certifying that he is, from some permanent cause or complaint, incapable of rendering service in the climate of India, and it will

further be necessary that such certificate be confirmed by the examining physician of the government, after the subscriber shall have resided one year in England.

14. The value of every annuity or pension which is granted, shall be passed to a separate account, under the head of "Appropriated Funds," and to the debit of that account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

15. At the close of every third year the managers shall calculate, according to the Table of Valuation then in force, the values of the existing annuities and pensions, and shall compare the total of their values with the assets of the "Appropriated Funds." If the amount of these assets shall exceed the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the Unappropriated Funds, but if the amount of the assets of the Appropriated Funds shall be less than the total aforesaid, then the deficiency shall be made good by a transfer to the head of "Appropriated Funds" of any balance remaining unappropriated, and a representation with regard to the difference (if any) shall be made by the managers to the government of India.

16. Every annuitant or invalid pensioner shall be furnished with a certificate of his admission to an annuity or pension, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund, and a duplicate of the certificate shall be furnished to government.

17. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the government service shall forfeit all right to any benefit from the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

18. The interest in the fund of any subscriber who may be suspended from government service shall be in abeyance during his suspension, and shall revive upon his restoration. But this provision shall not be held to apply to civil servants out of employ (from whatever cause) who shall be permitted to draw the subsistence allowance of their rank.

19. The affairs of the institution shall be conducted by nine managers, of whom four shall be ex-officio, viz., the secretary to the government of India in the financial department, the accountant to the government of Bengal, the sub-treasurer, and the civil auditor; the other five shall be subscribers, and shall be elected at a general meeting of subscribers, to be held in January of each year in Calcutta.

20. The sub-treasurer of government shall, with the permission of government, be the treasurer of the institution, and the funds of the institution shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the managers.

21. The managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three managers who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide in the first instance upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, not expressly reserved for determination by a general meeting of subscribers. But the decision of the managers in all cases shall be liable to revision by a general meeting.

22. The managers shall appoint a secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider

adequate to his services. The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the managers, and shall attend the general meetings of the subscribers. The proceedings of the managers, and generally all papers appertaining to the fund, shall be kept under the charge of the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall, on application to him, or to the managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers.

23. All appointments to the office of secretary and accountant to the fund, as well as the appointments of any other persons whom the managers may find it necessary to employ, and the allowances assigned to such officers, shall be subject to the control of a general meeting.

24. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held in Calcutta, in January of every year (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection), to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on all questions duly brought before it. The managers, or any nine members of the institution, may convene, at any time, a special general meeting at the presidency, by notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in two newspapers, one of the two being a newspaper published in the North Western Provinces, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of it, be advertised as above, at least six weeks before the same is held.

25. Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at a general meeting, whether annual or special, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by proxy, and all questions shall be determined by a majority of two-thirds of the subscribers, who may be present at such general meetings, or who may vote thereat by proxy. But the concurrent voices of nine members, at least, actually present, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members who have left India, and unless revoked, will be of force during the absence of such members, or until the receipt of intelligence of their death. Parties holding general proxies shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy shall be entitled to vote on any final point connected with the question, for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting, summoned for its determination. No person shall hold a general or special proxy, or be entitled to vote at any general or special meeting, who is not a subscriber to the fund. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every general meeting, after taking the votes of those present, on each question, to call for the votes of proxies on the same question. The Chairman shall also carefully examine the proxies to see if they are in the prescribed form, and if not, shall reject them.

29. Upon all general questions, involving any increase or diminution of the rate of the contributions, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, no decision of the subscribers shall be valid or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the government, to whom all parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right

or appeal, and the decision of the government shall, in all cases, be final; provided, however, that the determination of a general meeting, on such cases and questions, referred to the subscribers at large, for adoption or rejection, before being submitted for the sanction and approval of the Government.

TABLE OF VALUATION OF ANNUITIES, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, AND TO DATE OF DECEASE, WITH THE ADDITION OF 6 PER CENT., AS PROPOSED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Age.	Value of Annuity of Rs. Rs. 10,000 or Co.'s Rupees 10,000-10-8.	Age.	Value of Annuity of Rs. Rs. 10,000 or Co.'s Rupees 10,000-10-8.
30	1,36,351	54	1,04,569
31	1,35,707	55	1,02,793
32	1,34,740	56	1,00,984
33	1,33,740	57	99,118
34	1,32,705	58	97,207
35	1,31,638	59	95,251
36	1,30,525	60	93,239
37	1,29,379	61	91,184
38	1,28,187	62	89,078
39	1,26,950	63	86,965
40	1,25,669	64	84,806
41	1,24,365	65	82,232
42	1,22,963	66	79,606
43	1,21,750	67	77,832
44	1,20,525	68	74,791
45	1,18,981	69	72,903
46	1,17,519	70	69,587
47	1,16,012	71	66,923
48	1,14,451	72	64,247
49	1,12,881	73	61,583
50	1,11,191	74	58,943
51	1,09,571	75	56,390
52	1,07,853	76	53,925
53	1,06,278		

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES.

FIRST.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list. Inferior servants, sowars, armed, or organised peons, including jemadars, and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials, are to have no claim to such provision, and native seamen in the marine or pilot establishments at the Bengal Presidency, are not included within the provisions of these rules.

Lascars who entered service before 1835, are entitled to pension.

Servants of the marine department can only be admitted to pension should the period of duty on which the application is based have been continual or consecutive.

The pension rules extended to officers in the education department by the Court of Directors, 1853.

Officers attached to the grand trigonometrical survey come under the provisions of these rules.

These rules also made applicable to the Palk-Companies at Cutchak, but only to those in the receipt of allowances exceeding 10 Rupees per mensem.

All claims for pension under these rules to be referred for the examination and report of the civil auditor before any decision is passed on them.

The governments of the several presidencies have been cautioned by the honourable court of directors against holding out any hopes to the uncovenanted servants of pensions, which these rules do not justify.

Pensions are to be granted on and not after retirement from the public service.

SECOND.—With the exception of native judges and law officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

Section writers on the regular establishment, but not those employed occasionally, are allowed the benefit of the uncovenanted pension rules, the period of service to be calculated by the number of monthly bills, and the stipend by the average amount of the last seventy-two bills.

Occasional employment as a substitute for another cannot be reckoned as service.

THIRD.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

FOURTH.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of government.

Applications for pensionary support to be considered and determined in the department to which the party, in consequence of whose services the claim is made, may have last belonged; that department being the most likely to be acquainted with the character of the service rendered.

FIFTH.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:—

1. If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

2. If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorised allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

3. For law officers and native judges, the period of fifteen years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and twenty-two years for the term mentioned in the 2nd clause. This clause extended to principals and head masters of colleges and schools, by the Court of Directors in their despatch, No. 23, dated 20th July, 1853.

4. The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service. The additional allowance drawn by first class principal Sudder Amcens and Monsiffs, is not considered personal.

No person is to be admitted in the service of government, as a writer or clerk, at an earlier age than 16 years; the period of pension from the state is to be reckoned from the earliest date of public service.

Personal allowances are not to be taken into consideration in determining the rate of pension.

When situations are paid partly by salary and partly by commission, the average rate of commission or fees calculated over the entire period for which the office has been held, in addition to the fixed payment, should be assumed as the real salaries of persons so paid, and the pension reckoned accordingly.

Horse and tent allowance of sub-assistants attached to the grand trigonometrical survey are to be taken into account in regulating the amount of their pensions. Pensions should not be calculated upon the average earning of applicant's entire service. Cases may occur in which such indulgence may be permissible, but it should be reserved to the government to determine upon them.

The share of Tulubana received by Nazirs is not to be taken into account in regulating the amount of their pensions, unless the full periods specified in clause 3, viz., fifteen and twenty-two years, shall have been passed in the discharge of the functions of law officer or native judge, the advantages conceded by the clause are not to be allowed.

The above rule extended to principals and head masters of colleges and schools.

SIXTH.—A pension will hereafter be granted by government to the family, or any member of the family, of a deceased public servant, only when such servant shall have been killed in the execution of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accident sustained therein.

The government desire that in future all memorials praying for pensions to the widows and families of deceased unconvicted servants, should be transmitted to them in the financial department.

The government desire that in forwarding applications from the widows of unconvicted assistants for pensionary support, the local government should state its opinions of the claims and merits of the petitioners, its belief as to their destitute condition or otherwise, their descent, whether European or native, their age, whether with or without children dependent on them for support, and the ages of the children, if any.

Extraordinary service performed, injuries sustained in the discharge of public duty, or a sudden termination of official service resulting from a visitation, such as blindness, which wholly incapacitates for every kind of employment, can alone justify departures from the rules.

The pension to the widow is to commence from the cessation of the salary or pension of the husband, in all cases in which it is not enjoined to the contrary.

No application for the payment of arrears of pension due to deceased pensioners will be attended to unless made within six months from the date of the pensioner's demise.

SEVENTH.—Should cases arise, which are not sufficiently provided for in these rules, or in which from special circumstances, government may be pleased to deviate from them in favour of a claimant to a pension, such pension shall be considered only as temporary and provisional, until the grant shall have received the sanction of the government.

Persons who have sustained injuries in the execution of their duty which render them unfit for the ordinary duties of the service, but who are notwithstanding able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, are not to get pensions of more than one-fourth of their monthly pay.

A pensioner may be appointed a pergunnah Cazeer, or in any other appointment which is paid by fees.

Lascars in the marine service when disabled by bodily injury sustained in the actual discharge of public duty to be allowed a pension at the discretion of government.

Old age should not be considered as a ground for the grant of special pensions. These grants should be avoided, except in testimony of a very high degree of merit.

On services being dispensed with in special cases, pension may be granted though the parties are not quite incapacitated from further service.

EIGHTH.—Whenever an application may be made to government with a view of obtaining the grant of a pension, in favour of any officer employed in the public service, the application shall contain full and specific information on the following points:

1. The name, class or caste, age and proposed place of residence of the individual, for whom the pension may be solicited, the situation in which he may be employed at the time when the application may be made, the total period during which the individual may have been employed in the public service, and the various official situations in which he may from time to time have been so employed.

2. The monthly amount of the salary or official allowances of the individual in question on an average of five years previously to the date of the application.

3. The causes by which the individual may have been rendered incapable of discharging any longer the duties of his office, whether by extreme old age, protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

4. His general character, conduct, and past services in the official situations which he may have held.

The period of service passed in a grade in which the candidate is not eligible to a pension cannot be reckoned as part of the prescribed term of service, qualifying for a pension in a grade in which he would be eligible under the rules of 4th January 1831. Meritorious cases will be considered specially where the service of the candidate has been such as to entitle him to a pension.

title him to favour, though he may not in grades be entitled to pension, have completed the prescribed terms of service.

With reference to the above notifications by which a service of 20 years on a salary of more than 10 Rs. per month, is required to entitle civil officers to a superannuation pension, under the rules of the 4th January, 1831, heads of offices are directed, when submitting applications for pension, to state in column 9 of the register, what offices have been held and what rate of official emolument has been enjoyed by the applicant from time to time during the whole period of his service.

An officer whose total period of service was 29 years, the greater portion of which he served in a military capacity, is not entitled to pensionary support under these rules, as military service is not reckoned in civil department.

Service rendered in a Foreign State by an individual who is afterwards taken into the service of the British Government on the conquest of such state, does not count as service entitling to pension under the ordinary pension rules.

In conformity to the orders of government, the Sudder Court request that judicial officers, whenever they have occasion to submit applications for the grant of superannuation pensions to persons subordinate to them, for the consideration and orders of government, will forward them, with due observance of the forms prescribed in the pension rules, through the channel of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

A claimant may be admitted to the benefit of these rules, if the last promotion to the grade entitling him to pension was obtained as a reward for meritorious service or for other good conduct.

No pensions are to be paid in England.

NINTH.—If the officer making the application shall be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information above required, he shall call upon the individual, in whose favour the application may be made, to furnish a written statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on such of the points above noticed as may be necessary.

That persons making applications for pensions shall verify the facts stated in their memorials by affidavits before a magistrate.

TENTH.—If the individual shall be rendered incapable of further service by protracted illness, loss of sight, or other mental infirmity, a medical certificate to that effect shall be also transmitted with the application.

All applications for civil pensions under these regulations, whether to the Government of India or to the local governments, it shall be optional with those governments to require that the applicants shall appear before the Medical Boards at the respective Presidencies or before a Military Invaliding Committee, when the station or district in which the applicant for pension may be serving at the time of application shall be within a moderate distance of a station at which a Military Invalid Committee is periodically assembled. With regard to applicants, who are resident at an inconvenient distance from any Military station where an invaliding committee

is periodically assembled, the president in council is pleased to resolve that the several governments shall be empowered, whenever occasion may require it, to assemble at any conveniently situated civil station a special invaliding committee, by deputing from neighbouring districts such number of medical officers as may be required in order to make up a committee of at least three officers, at the station which may be selected for the purpose. It is to be understood, however, that it shall be discretionary with the several governments to accept the certificate of a single medical officer in cases in which they shall see fit to do so.

In all applications for pensions in the civil department, the applicant is to appear before an invaliding committee, and obtain from them a medical certificate. When this may not be practicable, the officer recommending the grant of the pension is to state the circumstances which prevent the observance of the rule, in order that the propriety of dispensing with it may be taken into consideration.

ELEVENTH.—Each application for a pension under the foregoing rules shall be made by the head of the office, under whom the individual recommended to be pensioned may be employed, in a letter addressed to government, and accompanied by a register on a separate sheet of paper in the form hereto annexed.

TWELFTH.—Lapses of pensions shall be communicated to the civil auditor, as soon as possible after the occurrence, and it shall be the duty of the several officers in charge of Treasuries (*Collectors*) from which pensions are paid, to appoint a proper person of their establishment to report all lapses to them, and along with themselves be responsible to government for the fulfilment of this rule.

THIRTEENTH.—No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months without the express sanction of government, obtained through the civil auditor, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the civil auditor, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of government, as he shall consider proper.

Commissioners of revenue may authorise the payment of arrears due to revenue pensioners after such investigations as shall satisfy them of the actual date of the pensioner's demise, and that the persons applying for the arrears due are his legal heirs in cases in which the arrears due may not be for a period exceeding twelve months. When the arrear due may be for a period exceeding twelve months, reference is to be made to the board of revenue.

A lady, a pensioner of government, entering a convent and taking vows of a religious order, may receive the payment of her stipend so long as her being alive is satisfactorily ascertained.

FOURTEENTH.—It shall be the duty of the civil auditor to exercise a vigilant control over this class of pensions as over all others, and with that view to bring to the notice of government all instances in which, in the granting of superannuation pensions, any of these rules may be departed from, unless he

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* Station for Upper Province. † Lower Province Terminal.

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THIRTEENTH.—No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months without the express sanction of government, obtained through the civil auditor, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the civil auditor, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of government, as he shall consider proper.

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With reference to the which a service of 20 years 10 Rs. per month, is required to a superannuation pension 4th January, 1831, heads of submitting applications in column 9 of the register, held and what rate of office enjoyed by the applicant in the whole period of his service.

An officer whose total years, the greater portion military capacity, is not exported under these rules, is reckoned in civil department.

Service rendered in a individual who is afterwards the British Government state, does not count as service under the ordinary pension.

In conformity to the order of the Sudder Court request that they have occasion to submit grant of superannuation pension to them, for the consideration of the government, will forward the forms prescribed in the channel of the court Nizamut Adawlut.

A claimant may be admitted to these rules, if the last entitling him to pension is for meritorious service or if

No pensions are to be paid.

NINTH.—If the officer may be unable, from his personal circumstances, to supply the whole of the pension required, he shall call upon the government in favour the application in written statement (to be signed by him) and a solemn declaration if required above noticed as may be required.

That persons making application shall verify the facts stated in affidavits before a magistrate.

TENTH.—If the individual is incapable of further service of sight, or other mental infirmity, the government may direct that that effect shall be given to the application.

All applications for pension shall be made in accordance with the regulations, whether to the local governments or to those governments to which they shall appear before the respective Presidencies or before the Committee, when the application for pension is made.

Application shall be made at the station at which the applicant is periodically assembled, or at any Military Station.

Applicants, or persons from whom the pension is to be granted, shall be required to bring to the notice of the government, which, in the granting of superannuation pensions, any of these rules may be departed from, unless he

shall be distinctly informed that a special exception has been made in the individual instance.

FIFTEENTH.—It shall further be the duty of the civil auditor to lay before government at the end of each official year a statement, exhibiting a comparison between the amount of pensions that have lapsed, and the amount of pensions granted during the year; and as a check against the fraudulent continuance of pensions beyond the actual term of the pensioner's lives, that officer shall from time to time compare the periodical decrement of life among the pensioners of each year, with the usual duration of life, and where lapses do not occur, in the proportion that might be anticipated, it shall be his business to institute such inquiries as may appear necessary to ascertain whether and in what particular instances fraud has actually been committed, and to submit to government the result of his investigation.

List of the several Classes of Subordinate Officers in the Civil department, who, under the foregoing Rules, are considered to have eventual claims to Superannuation Pensions from Government.

Registers, Head Clerks, and Accountants.
 Indexers, Examiners, Readers.
 Librarians, Record-keepers.
 Translators, Interpreters.
 English and Native Writers, Moonshes, Jawab-muves.
 English and Native Accountants, Mohurrirs, Mutusudees.
 Gomastas, Karkoons, if drawing more than 10 Rs.
 Head Treasurers.
 Head Native Revenue Officers, Sheristadars, Dewans.
 Head Native District Revenue Officers, Tuhseeldars.
 Amildars, Peshcars, Ameens.
 Heads of Districts, Police Darogahs.
 Law Officers, Mouluvees, Cazees, Pundits, Mooftees.
 Native Judges, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs.
 Head Executive Officers of the Courts Nazira.
 Officers in the Education Department.
 Ditto attached to the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

Jailors and Jail Darogahs when duly qualified by service and good conduct, to be included in the list of public servants entitled under the existing Pension Rules to a Superannuation Pension.

Officers attached to the Calcutta Great Jail entitled to Pension.

Native Doctors in Civil employ to be allowed Pension if their service be from 7 to 15 years equal to one-third of their Garrison pay, if above 15 years to 10 Rs. per mensem, and after 22 years to half of their Garrison pay.

Native Doctors attached to Jails and other situations are entitled to Pension under these rules.

*. The Post Office and other branches of the services have since been added to this list.

LAND TENURE.—The Zemindary system prevails, viz.:—The estate is cultivated like a joint stock property. After the payment of the government claim, the net profits are divided. The Chief Director

is held personally liable for the rent, the rate of which is fixed in perpetuity, and in default of payment the estate is sold.

LANGUAGES.

The Languages spoken throughout the Presidencies are:—

Assamese.—Very similar to the Bengalee.
Brig Bhakur.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
Bengalee.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
Boondela.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
Canarese.—Dependent on the Sanscrit, and spoken in Southern India.
Cingalee.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.
Culchee.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.
Guzeratee.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken by the Parsis, who have adopted it as their vernacular.
Hindee (Ordoo, or Hindostanee).—Derived from the Sanscrit. The primitive language of the Hindoos, and the common dialect of the Mahomedan population, but considerably modified by the Arabic and Persian tongues. It has two dialects—1st, the Urdu, or Rekhta, which abounds in words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic. 2nd, the Hinduis (Hindi, or Khari Boli), which consists of words of native origin, and derived from the Sanscrit.

Mahratta.

Malaya.

Ooriya.

Pushtoo.—Derived from the Arabic, the language of the Mahomedan faith, laws, and civil regulations, and used in Afghanistan.

Punjabee.

Sanscrit.—The language of the Brahmin religion, Menu's laws, Hindoo civil laws, keystone to all the principal dialects spoken in India, and consists of 52 characters.

Sindhee.—Derived from the Arabic.

Tamul.

Teloogoo.

Persian.—This language was used in the Indian courts of law until 1837, and is now being much cultivated by the Parsees (Parsis) in W. India.

North Western Company's Goods Train, to and from Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, Delhi, Futtehghur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa.

Indian Transit Company, Horse and Bearer Dakas, to and from Allahabad, Benares, Dinapore, Gya, Mirzapore, Patna, and Shergotty.

Calcutta Goods Train Company, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, * Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtyghur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Jubulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapoor, † Raneegunge, Umballa, and Umritsur.

Railways in progress in this Presidency, and connected with it, at Agra, Allyghur, Baroda, Berar, Beerbhoom, N. S. M.; Bhaugulpore, Barrh, Benares, Bolan Pass, near Chanda, Chinnor, Chumbul Valley, Candelsh, Deesa, Delhi, Dinajpore, Darjeeling,

* Station for Upper Province. † Lower Province Terminal.

Dadr, Etayah, Etmaopora, Ghasevodeennuggur, Hyderabad (Nizam), Hooghly, Hullahur, Intally, Indus, Jehangurah, Jubbulpore, Jacobabad, Keul, Kurrachoe, Khyber Pass, Lahore, Miye Valley, Monghyr, Mooltan, Nagpore, Nerubudda, Peerpoynthe, Patna, Peshawar, Rajmahal, Ramameepore, Surat, Soane, Sukkur, Shikarpore, Taptee Valley, Tellaghurree, and Umrutier.

THE CALCUTTA MINT,

Erected in 1829, at a cost of £30,000, is a handsome building of classical form and great extent, with machinery equal to that of the royal mint in London, in which the receipt of bullion takes place according to the following regulations:—

1. Tenders of gold and silver bullion will be received from individuals at the Calcutta mint, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, provided the parcel of gold is of not less than 50 tolas weight, and of silver 1,000 tolas, and provided it be of a malleable quality adapted for coinage.

2. Bullion or coin must be tendered by the proprietor in the lithographed form, copies of which will be supplied by an assistant of the Bullion Office.

3. All bullion or coin tendered for coinage must, previous to delivery, be melted in the Bullion Depot premises, under the superintendence of the Mint Melting Establishment, with the exception of clean bars of the fineness of B. 16 and upwards, which may be cut and burned, or melted, at the option of the mint master.

4. Bullion, on arrival at the Bullion Depot adjoining the mint premises, will be dealt with according to regulations from time to time established by the mint master with the sanction of the mint committee, and after it has been melted or cut and burned, it must be delivered to the head assistant in the Bullion Office of the Mint, and registered, when the proprietor will be furnished with a receipt of the weight of clean malleable silver, or Gold, as shown by the mint scale at the time of registry.

5. No transfer of bullion from the name of one proprietor to that of another can be permitted after it has once been tendered to the mint. No bullion can be withdrawn previous to registry, except sweepings and spillages of bullion actually melted, or cut and burned, without the payment of a fee of rupees 2 for each pass prepared for the purpose.

6. It is to be understood that, until the bullion or coin has been delivered, agreeably to Rule 4, at the mint scale, to the head assistant in the bullion office, it is in the custody, and at the sole risk of the importer, to whom every facility will be afforded for securing it in the strong room appropriated for that purpose.

7. The receipts mentioned in Rule 4 shall be changed in the Assay Office for Certificates payable at the General Treasury twenty days after date, and showing the net value in company's rupees of the proprietor's treasure, with reference to its weight and assay, after making the following deductions for seignorage, refnage, and premelting charges.

8. The seignorage on gold bullion or coin shall be at one per cent. of the standard value. The

seignorage on sicca rupees shall be at one per cent. There shall be no seignorage on short weight, Madras, Furruckabad, or company's rupees. The seignorage on all other descriptions of silver coins and bullion shall be two per cent.

9. The refnage charge on silver below 6 dwts. in assay worse than the Indian standard, shall be at the rate of '04 per cent. per dwt. of worseness. The refnage charge on gold shall be at the rate of one-half per cent. for every five carat grains of worseness below the Indian standard.

10. The pre-melting charge on gold shall be at the rate of three company's rupees and twelve annas per one thousand tolas of standard gold, and on silver at the rate of one Company's rupee per one thousand standard tolas. These charges are to be deducted universally, whether the bullion be melted, or cut and burned.

11. Importers of bullion or coin shall be at liberty to withdraw the same after registry, within the day following the receipts of the assay report, but at no later period, on payment of an assay fee of four rupees for each assay of gold and two rupees for each assay of silver, and the pre-melting charges above mentioned.

12. Should bullion after being pre-melted, prove to be brittle, and not adapted for coinage, it shall be returned to the proprietor, and passed out of the mint under a written pass signed by the mint master, and endorsed by the proprietor, who shall pay the charge for pre-melting the same at the prescribed rate, calculated on the gross weight in tolas.

13. Double melting fees will be charged for all bullion received during holidays; and it is to be clearly understood, that when workmen cannot be procured during holidays at the mint, tenders of bullion made at such times will be refused.

THE STATE OF SOCIETY here and all over India entirely depends on social distinctions, which are most rigidly observed, especially where the community is limited. The status of each individual in the Indian Service determines the position of himself and wife, who takes precedence according to the rank of her husband. The Civil Service is the aristocracy, within whose pale no individual, however wealthy, talented, or even most highly connected in England, can intrude; as it is a most sacred and jealously guarded barrier, from which all Military and Naval Officers, Merchant Princes, both European and Asiatic, as well as Uncovenanted Officials, are excluded, quite as much as *the moths of fashion* were from the *entrée* at Devonshire House, during the lifetime of the late amiable and highly gifted Duke of Devonshire. Consequently, all grades of Europeans in India are formed into cliques, or as the natives very correctly state, into Castes, viz.—1, The Civil Service, Medical Officers, and Clergy. 2, Military and Naval Services, Uncovenanted Officers. 3, Merchants and Barristers, Non-Official Medical Practitioners. 4, Clerks. 5, Tradesmen, European.

The *Eurasians*, the offspring of a European father and native-born mother, and the *Karannies* (Crannies) form a distinct society of their own; and no European, who has not the *entrée* at Government House in the Presidency at which he resides, can possibly

be received or visited by a member of the Indian aristocracy, and this state of things is actually carried into effect, even at The Free Masonry Lodges, and the line of demarcation commences the instant that travellers put their feet on board the steam packets at Suva.

The effect of this state of society upon all European residents is extremely injurious, as the native shopkeepers and general dealers invariably price their commodities of daily consumption according as the purchaser is a Burra (great) or Chota (small) Sahib, i.e. whether he holds a Civil, Military, Naval, Professional, or Mercantile appointment, and also whether he is received or not at Government House; so that in all instances, Europeans holding but small remunerative civil appointments, and attending the Governor's Receptions are considered by the natives as *Burra Sahibs*, and pay as such for all their purchases, which entails a frightful rate of expenditure upon them, as those whose incomes do not exceed £300 per annum are obliged to pay as much as those who receive £8,000 per annum, a most unjust measure, against which the Natives are deaf to all remonstrances, simply because they attend the Governor's *Shikars*, Balls, and State Receptions, so that the holders of such small civil appointments as Professors of Colleges, though members of the British Universities, Head Masters of Public Institutions, are necessarily obliged, if they wish to live within their incomes, so as to realise an independent competency, either to exclude themselves from society, so matter how highly connected they may be by birth in England, or distinguished by literary or scientific attainments, or else enter the coterie of *Mercantile Clerks*, *Uncovenanted Officials*, &c., or to launch out into a lavish expenditure, which will certainly enable him to bask in the sunshine of the pale of Indian aristocracy, at the cost of passing his existence in that climate, harassed and worried to death by that demon, debt, and from which false position a more lucrative appointment, or death can alone release him. It is to be hoped, that now Her Majesty's Government have hogan to re-organise India, that European society will be placed upon a much better and more rational footing.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

These consist of the University, Bishop's College, an elegant Gothic structure of a quadrangular form, similar to some of those at Oxford and Cambridge, but not joined at the angles. The S. side of the square open to the river, exhibits the buildings of the N. side as the most conspicuous objects from the opposite bank. The N. side of the edifice consists of a central tower 65 ft. from N. to S., and 25 ft. deep. The W. side of the tower is occupied by a structure of equal depth, 40 ft. high, and from 60 ft. long, E. to W. The basement is the hall; the upper story the library. The left (E.) side of the central tower, contains the Chapel, similar to the former in dimensions, but totally dissimilar to it in every other respect, as it merely consists of a single compartment with an arched roof, and its external figure and decorations bear a close resemblance to that elegant edifice, King's College Chapel, at Cambridge. The basement of the central tower is the entrance

to the chapel and hall, and the first story, the vestibule of the library. The two wings which extend from N. to S. are inhabited by the professors and pupils, whose dormitories, 150 feet, they also contain. This structure was erected at a cost of £13,000. The staff consists of a Principal, 2 Professors from the English Universities. The Students are educated for Missionaries. Doveton La Martinibre, founded by General Claude Martin, who was originally a private in the French army. Hindu (in the native town) Free Church of Scotland, conducted by Dr. Duff, a most energetic Principal. Sanscrit and Madrasa Colleges, the Parental Academic Institution. The following schools, viz. St. Paul's, Hindu, Calcutta Free Armenian Philanthropic, St. James's (founded by Bishop Middleton), the European Female Upper and Lower Orphan Asylums. The Institutions of the Mission of the Church of Scotland, the Free Kirk Orphan School, superintended by Miss Laing. The General Assembly, London Missionary, Ladies and Female; Indian Free, Montague's, Jonye Training, Anglo-Indian, Oriental, Charitable Bengalee, Native (paying). Russapughah, and Industrial Art, Jewish and Armenian Girls, superintended by Mrs. Ewart; and Free Church of Scotland Orphan Asylum. The Roman Catholic Institutions consist of St. John's College, Male Orphanage and Day School, Male Free, Loretto House, Loretto Convent (at Italy), Boarding and Day School, Cathedral (pay and free), Female Schools; and in the Bow Bazaar the Female Seminary Orphanage, Pay and Free Schools, the Bengal Military Orphan Institution, which contains an excellent printing establishment, the profits from which are large, and are appropriated to its maintenance.

Private Establishments.—For Boys.—The Anglo-Indian, J. Arkvise's, T. Brodie's, the Calcutta Academy, J. Lavender's, and Montague's Academy. For Girls.—The Seminaries of Mesdames Birch, Cummins, Curran, Lewis, Ferris, Hammerdinger, Harrington, Hobson, Macdonald, Montague, Ridge, Roberts, Sevestre, Smith, and Sykes.

The Medical College, one of the finest architectural ornaments in the city, and an admirably arranged institution, is well conducted.

Hospitals.—The General (a large and admirably arranged structure), Her Majesty's 98th Regiment's, Native, Police, Sukeas Street, Government and St. John's Dispensaries, and the Howrah Native.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

European-Protestant.—The St. Paul's Cathedral, a most superb structure, constructed of brick dressed with chunar stone, and chunam beautifully polished like fine marble, with tower and spire similar to that of the Norwich Cathedral, and both externally and internally ornamented like the York Minster, but not larger than the old Parish Church at Manchester, the first stone of which was laid on the 8th October, 1839, by the late Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, through whose Christian piety and real this elegant Christian temple was erected at a cost of £50,000, raised by subscriptions, to which that exemplary divine contributed most liberally, and for which during his last visit to England he obtained the fol-

lowing gifts, viz.:—From Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.—A superb set of silver gilt communion service. The painting of the Crucifixion, by West and Forrest, originally designed in 1787 by order of George III., for St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the centre part of which adorns the great east window of the choir. From His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; the E. I. C. £15,000; besides the gift of the site and the appointment of two chaplains; the University of Oxford £300, and books to the value of £200; the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £5,000 for founding a native canonry; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £5,000, and a handsome folio Bible and prayer book; the British and Foreign Bible Society, 12 elegantly bound large quarto Bibles; the late Rev. John Natt, of St. John's College, Oxford, and vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London (the gift of a relative), £4,000, and £750 for a canon's residence; a lady of North Wales, £1,000; the Rev. Mr. Craig, of Leamington, a lectern in the shape of a brazen eagle with outstretched wings. Mr. Llewellyn, of Calcutta, presented the prelate with an alabaster model of the cathedral, executed in Italy, 5 feet long and 2 feet high, which that venerable Bishop presented to the University of Oxford, and it now stands in the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library; and Captain Kittoe, a handsome stone font, 8½ feet each way at the base; St. John's, Old Mission, St. James', St. Thomas, St. Peter's, St. Stephen (at Kudderpore), Christ, Trinity, St. Saviour's, St. Stephen's (at Dum Dum), St. Thomas (at Howrah), the Chapel at Bishop's College.

Roman Catholic.—The Cathedral, a handsome edifice, the chapels of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Thomas, St. Xavier, St. John's, Fort William, St. Patrick and Howrah.

Miscellaneous.—The Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's, and the Free Church of Scotland, the London Missionary Society's Union Chapel, the Baptist Mission Chapels at Circular-road, Bow Bazaar, S. Collinga, Howrah, and Dum Dum, the Orissa Baptist Mission Chapel, the N. Orissa American Free Will Baptist Mission Chapel, the Armenian and Greek Churches, and the Hebrew Synagogues.

The Divine Services commence in the Protestant establishments from March to September 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; September to February 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Church of Scotland and Free Church, London Missionary Society's, Baptist Mission Society's from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral and Chapels.—1st mass, 6.30 a.m.; 2nd mass, 7.30 a.m.; in the hot season; 1st mass, 7.0 a.m.; 2nd mass, 8.0 a.m., and vespers in the cold season. The Armenian Church in the morning at gun fire; in the evening at sunset. The Greek Church at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Jewish Synagogue in the summer at 5 a.m., and in the winter at 6 a.m., evening at sunset.

The Ecclesiastical Establishments are thus provided over:—The Church of England, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; stipend, £4,600 per annum, with £10 per month travelling charges, &c. An archdeacon, 24 chaplains, 47 assistant chaplains, and 70 missionaries. The Church of Scotland, by a

senior chaplain and five ministers. The Free Church of Scotland, by seven ministers. The London Missionary Society, by 13 ministers. The Baptist Mission, by 32 ministers. The Church of Rome, by an archbishop and 13 officiating priests. The Armenian Church, by a vicar and two assistants. The Greek Church, by two ministers. The Jewish Synagogue, by a Rabbi, Shohat, and learned Hebrew.

Native Temples.—The 167 Hindu Pagodas; 74 Mahomedan Mosques. The Parsi Angarees (Agars, "Fire Temples"), in Doomtollah Street, where the service is performed by four Andaroes (priests), Chinese temple.

CEMETERIES.—The old European is situated at 16, Park Street. English, 17, Park Street. New European, 24 and 25, Upper Circular Road. Military, Bhowaneepore Road. Church of Scotland, to the W. of the old English Roman Catholic, in the Cathedral Yard, Portuguese, Church Street, Circular Road, and Itally. The French (Territas), 18, Park Street. Armenian, at Old Harribaree Lane. Greek and Armenian, at Gorastan Lane. The Jewish, at Kolootollah Street and Harribaree Lane, and the Parsi, Temple of Silence, "Dokhmas," at Chingreehuty and Ballyaghat Road.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The Leger Asylum. Almshouses of the Church Missionary Society. The Indigent Christian Children's Institutions.

THE DOCK YARDS and ship-building establishments are situated at Seebpore. Howrah and Sulkea are also the Government Godowns (salt warehouses), all of which are worth inspection. The Government Dock Yards are large and extensive, and advantageously situated at Garden Reach.

THE TOWN HALL, a fine handsome edifice, erected in the Doric style of architecture, is situated on the Esplanade, at which the public balls and dinners are held.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—The Supreme Court is a handsome edifice, and is presided over by a Chief Justice, (Sir J. W. Colville, Knt.), and two puisne judges (Sirs A. W. Buller and C. Jackson, Knts.) as also over the Insolvent Court. The Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and Small Cause Courts, presided over by civil servants, who are denominated Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, with its vast, bold, but undecorated dome (which was originally ornamented with a gigantic figure of Britannia, in martial garb, but the lightning struck it so frequently that it was removed) noble reception rooms, handsome suite of private apartments, and beautiful ornamented gates, although a plain, is nevertheless a noble pile of buildings, stands in a large open space, amidst verdant lawns and aqueducts, which render it the coolest locality in the Indian metropolis, and was erected in 1804, under the direction of the late Marquis of Wellesley, at a cost of £150,000.

THE GHATS (Ghats), "landing places," are handsome structures. The Chandpaul, the principal one, is situated on the bank of the river above the esplanade. That S.W. of the fort is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of that eminent

and distinguished Indian servant, James Prinsep, Esq., but the traveller should, as far as practicable, avoid approaching near to the

BURNING GHATS where the bodies of deceased natives are burnt, the dreadful effluvia emanating from which is worse than that of the coarsest meat ever roasted, and when inhaled by the nostrils of an unclimatised European, even with cheroot in mouth, produces a deadly sickness never to be effaced from his memory, which added to the sight of the bloated faced Hindu corpses, which with outstretched arms, bleached white in parts where such have been exposed to the air, floating down the river with a complete cargo of crows and buzzards leisurely gorging themselves almost to death whilst banqueting on them, leaves a most unpleasant reminiscence on the tourist's mind.

THE SUBERBION BRIDGE, erected across a rivulet which encircles the city, is a noble structure.

FORT WILLIAM, considered the strongest in India, a fine octagonal fortress, the ramparts of which bristle with 619 guns.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1757. The Old Fort which stood on the site of the Custom House was founded by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassey, and so named in honour of William III., and in

1773, it was finished, and mounted with 619 pieces of heavy (so considered at that period) ordnance, but now of only light calibre.

1857. The Ex-King of Oude was confined here under a supposed charge of aiding the Sepoy mutineers.

1858. Here the European residents of Calcutta took refuge, fearing that a worse fate than that which befel the victims of the black hole in 1756 would happen to them.

1859. The King of Oude was released, and allowed to reside in the vicinity of Calcutta.

THE METCALFE HALL, erected by the inhabitants of Calcutta as a testimonial to Lord Metcalfe, is a very handsome edifice.

THE OCHTERLONY MONUMENT is a beautiful Saracenic architectural pillar, and was erected in honour of Sir David Ochterlony, by the natives, on account of his predilection for the Mussulmans population. The Summit (but rather a tedious task in this climate), should be ascended, as it commands a fine panoramic view of the city, river, and country around.

THE CANNON MONUMENT, also an elegant structure, and so called from having been constructed from the pieces of ordnance which the British army captured at the battles of Maharajpore and Punnair, and was erected to commemorate those signal victories.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS are well arranged, and were founded in 1784 by that celebrated and highly gifted orientalist, Sir William Jones.

THE WRITERS' BUILDINGS, a fine range of edifices, situated in Tank Square.

THE ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICES are commodious and handsome structures.

THE JAIL, situated at the Southern extremity of the E. range of buildings, is a commodious building, well ventilated, but the classification of the prisoners requires some amelioration.

THE OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are large, handsome, and well arranged, as also is

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, through which upwards of £15,000,000 worth of merchandise is annually passed.

THE HORSE BAZAAR is large, well arranged, and at which the traveller can obtain some excellent steeds, but caution is necessary, as the dealers are quite as cunning and crafty as any of the London fraternity.

THE DOG'S HOSPITAL is a curious place, and well worth a visit.

THE COAL DEPÔTS are large, and generally well supplied, as also are those at Banarrah, Cheenacoor, Damooda river, Dussal, Damooda Valley, Futtapore, near Ompta, Garden Reach, Gopenathpore, Hutnall, Howrah, Kosta, Konostoria, Lall Bazaar, Mint Ghaut, Mungulpore, Neegah, Ompta, Palamow, Roghonathchuck, Serampore, Seetarampore, Sulkea, and Watgunge.

THE MASONIC INSTITUTIONS are handsome buildings.

THE TANKS number no less than 1,043, 15 of which are public, and the largest and best, situated in Tank Square, is well supplied in September from the Hooghly river, but at the other seasons by the monsoon. The Loll Diggee has its banks beautifully fringed with trees.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A brick building, covered with chunam, which gives it the appearance of a handsome and admirably arranged structure, with spacious waiting and refreshment rooms; is situated at Howrah, on the opposite side of the river, crossed by a steam ferry, facing Chuttanutty, where, in December, 1837, the British entrenched themselves after having abandoned Hooghly.

THE MADAIN is an extensive plain, along one side of which is erected a very handsome aqueduct, and, on the other three sides, there is a very fine, broad, shady road, one of the most fashionable drives in the vicinity.

THE BAZAARS are nothing more nor less than streets, picturesquely lined with very low, one-story houses, with far-projecting pent-house sheds along the whole front, open to the street, well filled with the manufactured fabrics and condiments of almost every nation.

This large, handsome, and populous city, the Metropolis of British India, which, on account of the magnificence and beauty of its appearance, has obtained the *soubriquet* of "The City of palaces" is the capital of the Bengal Presidency, seat of Government, and an Episcopal See, and is internally managed by a municipal committee, sanitary com-

mission, and protected by an active police, lies on the left bank of the Hooghly river, and is situated 100 miles from the sea. It extends along the bank of that stream from N. to S., is enclosed by the river and the Mahratta ditch, a line of the old entrenchment, which was erected in 1742, to ward off the Mahratta incursions, hence its designation. Its population chiefly consists of Europeans (7,000), exclusive of the military; Eurasians (5,000), the progeny of white fathers and native mothers; and the remainder, 488,090, natives of various castes. It contains 62,562 houses, viz.: one of five storeys, 10 of four storeys, 721 of three storeys, 64,838 of two storeys, and 5,920 of one storey high, and 49,445 huts. Reservoirs, 1,043, both private and public. The houses are generally very fine, with flat roofs, and all provided with paved bath rooms attached to every bedroom, having placed therein rows of *chattis* (earthen pitchers) full water. The streets are wide, well-drained, with conduits of water constructed along most of the large ones—macadamised, lighted with gas, and lined with shops as commodious and handsome as any in Regent Street or Bond Street, especially those of the coachmakers (whose vehicles are quite as well built as the best in Long Acre), booksellers (*par exemple* Thackers, Spink, and Co., (the Indian Longman's), Jewellers, Hamilton and Co., (the Indian Hancock's), who sold the Imperial Oude Jewels, captured at Lucknow, &c. The approach to this noble city, from the sea; *via* the Hooghly river, is extremely beautiful, as the banks in its immediate vicinity are literally densely covered with elegant villas most tastefully and picturesquely ornamented, and pleasantly situated amidst verdant lawns and well-arranged flower gardens, "compounds," sloping down to the brink of the river. The name appropriately given to this locality is Garden Beach. The greater number of the villas have lately (1860) been purchased by the Ex-King of Oude, where he resides. It has a fine broad causeway, lined with trees along the side of the river, to the N. of which lie the Government Dock Yards, anchorage of the European Overland Mail steamers, and just above flows Tolly's nallah, which there unites with the Hooghly. From this point the Arsenal and Fort William are seen to great advantage. Passing along, the view soon becomes extremely picturesque, on account of the almost innumerable masts and snow-white sails which peer forth aloft through the stems of a double row avenue of stately trees, whilst to the right lies that populous and elegant quarter, Chowringhee, the Calcutta Belgravia, the architecture of the magnificent and commodious houses in which is Indo-Grecian, decorated with spacious verandahs, and between which and the river is situated that immense space called the Esplanade, on which stands the Fort, Bengal Club House, and the statueless Nelson Monument, not unlike that in Trafalgar Square, &c. Close at hand are the Town Hall, Government House, public buildings, &c., which gives to this quarter such a close resemblance to some portions of St. Petersburg, Moscow, or Nicolaev, that travellers, who have visited those Russian cities, are often perplexed as to the

locality of their position. Just above the bank of the river stands the handsome Chunderpaul Ghat, the chief landing place of the "City of Palaces," from which a most asperb strand (having erected thereon several beautiful commodious edifices, among which may be enumerated the Custom House, Mint, &c., &c.) extends to the N. There are also several other fine Ghats, likewise the Circular Canal, which forms the N. boundary, and divides the city from the Suburb of Chitpore, which lies to the N., with its old temple, at which, prior to the establishment of the British-Indo Government, the largest number of human sacrifices of any place in Bengal used to be offered; whilst on the S. and S. E. are situated the beautifully romantic environs of Ballygunge, Bahar, Simlah, Entally (Intally), Nundenbagh and Sealdah. On the S. lie Allipore, Bhowanepore, and Kidderpore, to which runs the *Kerachie* (Kidderpore) omnibus, similar in shape to an old fashioned hackney coach, with the windows all open, but having a low seat for the driver in front. It is raised on springs high above the four wheels, high-boned, large-bodied ponies are harnessed to the bamboo pole-thus, an old worn-out dotey, which has served as a turban, cloak, and sheet, is used for connecting the tathoos (ponies) to the carriage. The driver is seated on a small perch in front, in a most perilous position; the crazy vehicle goes along at a railway express rate, and waving from side to side at every move of the ponies, over which the Jahn has no control, but keeps hurrying and beating them along at a most fearful rate. It generally contains six passengers, and is the favourite holiday vehicle of the British tars stationed here (Calcutta), who have a great penchant for these rickety conveyances, and when Jack's ashore he hires them; and on the opposite side of the river (there as wide as the Thames at Waterloo Bridge) stand the pretty villages of Howrah (with its Railway Terminus), Seebpore, and Suikra, close to which are situated the Government salt warehouses, "Godowns or Golahs," dockyards, ship-building establishments, &c. The line which intersects the city, E. from the Bebee Boss Ghat to the Upper Circular Road, forms the boundary of the native and European portions, the N. part being occupied by the former, the streets of which are very narrow, in fact almost lanes, and many of the houses of the wealthy natives are lofty, erected in the form of a hollow square, having an area of 60 to 100 feet each way, and which, when brilliantly illuminated at the keeping of religious festivals and marriage feasts, presents a very fairy-like appearance; and the S. portion (called Chowringhee) by the latter, which is also subdivided into its B. (the business quarter) and W. (the Indian Belgravia) end, thickly-studded with noble wide streets and commodious princely dwellings.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:— A.D.

1698. Governor Job Charnock removed the E. I. C.'s factory from the town of Hooghly to Chutanutty, and thence to this site, which had been granted to the British by Azim (son of the emperor Aurungzebe), and in the

18th century it became the seat of government of the British-Indo Possessions.

1756. The Nawab of Bengal (Sporajoo Dowlah) took possession of the Gossimbazar factory, and soon captured this place after a siege of two days, when all the Europeans (146 in number) were taken prisoners, and confined for 12 hours during the most sultry season of the year, in that most abominable place the "black hole," a cube space of 18 feet, with only two small windows, strongly secured with iron bars, where they endured the most excruciating sufferings, and were treated with such barbarity that the narrative of their imprisonment forms one of the most conspicuous features in Indian history.

Colonel Clive (afterwards Lord Clive), on his return from England, being seconded by a British squadron, under the command of Admiral Watson, re-captured it.

1757. The Subahdar: "Nawab" of Bengal, was compelled to conclude a peace, but

On the 23rd of June, he brought into action an army of 68,000 men, assisted by French artillery, and 50 pieces of heavy ordnance, which Lord Clive, with only 3,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery, completely routed, from which memorable conflict dates the foundation of British rule in India.

1765. The Emperor of Delhi conferred on the E.I.C. the Dewanny, "the collection of the revenues" of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

1857-58. During the rebellion, Rs. 80,000 (£8,000) of Government Promissory Notes were seized by order of the Supreme Government, from Hyder Ally, an active rebel, Resident of the N.W. provinces.

A Camel Corps 400 strong was formed, who performed their military evolutions extremely well. A mutiny broke out among the Sepoy regiments stationed at Meerut, the ramifications of which, aided by the countenance and support of a host of influential and petty native princes, produced a blood-thirsty rebellion, which was not put down until

1860, when the government of India was placed under the control of the Queen, underwent considerable modifications, and tranquillity was restored.

PROMENADES AND DRIVES. — *The Esplanade*, to hear the Governor General's band play, from 6 to 7 p.m. *Garden Reach* — the wide, handsome, avenue road of which is densely thronged with as elegant equipages as ever rolled in Hyde Park. The entire locality is densely studded with beautiful villas, delightfully and picturesquely situated amidst compounds, "gardens," replete with the almost overpowering perfumes of the choicest Eastern exotics. Both the above are the most fashionable resorts of the European and Native élite of Calcutta.

The Suburbs of Calcutta lie to the N., Ballygunge, Bahar-Simlah, Entally (Intally), Nundenbagh, and Sealdah, all beautifully, romantically, and picturesquely situated to the S.E.; Allipore, Bhowanessore, and Kidderpore, to the S., and on the opposite side of the river, Chintanatty, comprising Howrah, Seebpore and Balke, the Southwark of Calcutta; then

† — SERAMPORE.

Territory, Hooghly District. Civil Authority, Collector at Hooghly. Military Cantonment. Lat., 22° 46'; long., 88° 24'. Population, 12,000. It lies on the right bank of the Hooghly. Bazaar, water, and provisions.

DAKES to Calcutta, 18 miles by land; 15½ by water.

HOTELS.—British and Indian. Tariff, 4 rupees per diem, or Rs. 20 (£2) per week.

COLLEGE.—This magnificent edifice, which cost £16,000, is considered as the largest and handsomest building in the town, was erected by the Protestant Baptist Missionaries of Bengal: and contains a valuable library of 6,000 volumes. Here the Asiatic languages are taught with great success. Court House.

MANUFACTURE.—That of paper has been so eminently successful, that the *Calcutta Gazette* is printed on it. Cartridge paper is also produced, equal in quality to any in England.

THE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, which was erected by the Danes, is a fine, large building, and worth a visit.

THE GHATA. — Here are generally assembled all classes of natives, who are better dressed and more orderly than at any other town in India; and on the river may be seen sailing about graceful pinnaces, budgerows, and bohlios (which bears a close affinity to the Venetian gondola), crowded with groups of gay pleasure seekers, whilst up and down the stream are passing small dinghies, with their curious awnings, which closely resemble a hoghead; large dinghies, with thatched roofs, "choppers," having ragged ochre-coloured sails, decorated with garlands of white, scarlet, and yellow flowers, festooned from the prows.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.—Botanical gardens, six acres in extent; Steam paper mills, Roman Catholic chapel and Convent.

THE HOUSES, which are generally much secluded from view, are built in a castellated manner, and half abut into the river. The appearance of this town from the river is extremely pretty, and on landing the traveller is not deceived, as it most undoubtedly is the best and cleanest town in the Indian empire. It is a very quiet place, and was in former times, when under the government of the Danes, "the Alsatis" of Calcutta, whither all kinds of disreputable characters sought refuge. It was purchased by the British government in 1848, from the Danes, for a pecuniary consideration of 25 years, value of the net revenue, viz., £120,000.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE MONTHS.

English.	Hindu.				Jewish.	Mahomedans (Muhammadan).	Parsi (Parsee).	
	In the Decan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.				Kudmee Sect.	Shaenshoyes Sect.
JANUARY ...	Poush Margashersh.	Dhanuh Magaram.	Poush Maugh.		Tebbett Sabbat.	Jumma-dee-ul-aval Jumma-dee-ul-akhar.	Anoorda.	Teer.
FEBRUARY ...	Poush Maugh.	Kumbham.	Maugh Falgoon.		Sabbat Addar.	Jumma-dee-ul-akhar Rujub.	Sharaver Mehur or Nowroz.	Anoorda Sharaver.
MARCH	Maugh Falgoon.	Kumbham Meenam.	Falgon Chytru.		Addar Eyaddar.	Rujub Shabau.	Mehur Aban or Nowroz.	Sharaver Mehur.
APRIL	Falgon Chytru.	Meenam Meedam.	Chytru Vaishak.		Eyaddar Nesau.	Shabau Runzau.	Abau Addar or Nowroz.	Mehur Aban.
MAY	Chytru Vaishak.	Meedam Edavan.	Vaishak Jesht.		Yeyar.	Rumzan Shaval.	Addar Deh or Nowroz.	Abau Addar.
JUNE	Vaishak Jesht.	Edavan Methouam.	Jesht Ashad.		Yeyar Shewan.	Shaval Zilkad.	Deh Bohommun or Nowroz.	Addar Deh.
JULY	Ashad Shravan.	Methouam Karkatagam.	Ashad Shravan.		Shewan Tummuz.	Zilkad Zithuz.	Bohommun Astundar or Nowroz.	Deh Bohommun.
AUGUST	Shravan Bhadrapud.	Karkatagam Chingam.	Shravan Bhadrapud.		Abb Ellet.	Mohorrum Suffier.	Astundar Furvedeen or Nowroz.	Bohommun Astundar.
SEPTEMBER...	Bhadrapud Ashveen.	Chingam Kauny.	Bhadrapud Ashveen.		Ellet Teeshree.	Suffier Rubee-ul-aval.	Furverdeen Ardeebest or Nowroz.	Astundar Furverdeen.
OCTOBER ...	Ashveen Karteek.	Kauny Toolam.	Ashveen Karteek.		Teeshree Hayswan.	Rubee-ul-aval Rubee-ul-akhar.	Ardeebest Khordad or Nowroz.	Furverdeen Ardeebest.
NOVEMBER...	Karteek Margashirsh.	Toolam Virchigam.	Karteek Margashirsh.		Keesveh.	Rubee-ul-akhar Jumma-dee-ul-aval.	Khordad Teer or Nowroz.	Ardeebest Khordad.
DECEMBER...	Margashirsh Poush.	Virchigam Dhanuh.	Margashirsh Poush.		Keesveh Tebett.	Jumma-dee-ul-aval Jumma-dee-ul-akhar.	Teer Amoordad or Nowroz.	Khordad Teer.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE YEARS.

A.D.	Samvut.	Malabar.	Shuk.	Era.	Hijree.	Fuslee.	Soor (Sun).	Yezidezd or Nowroz.
1859	1915-16	1034-35	1780-81	5619-20	1275-76	1268-69	1259-60	1228-29

THE ENGLISH NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND THE CORRESPONDING NATIVE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

English.	Hindu.			Parsi (Parsee).		
	In the Decan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.	Jewish.	Mahomedan (Muhammadan).	Shaenshoyes Sect.
January 1st.	April 4th.	September 16th.	April 4th.	September 29th.	1st August.	25th September.
					Kudmee Sect.	

THE CALCUTTA CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The undermentioned have been considerably increased (1860); but the mercantile community of all classes have petitioned government against such, and volunteered to pay an Income Tax of 5 per cent., if levied *equally* on all classes:—

*Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Fort William of Bengal.**

ENUMERATION OF GOODS:—

1. Bullion and coins, free.
2. Precious stones and pearls, (1) free.
3. Grains and Pulse, † free.
4. Horses and other living animals, free.
5. Ice, free.
6. Coal, coke, cinders, bricks, chalk and stones, (2) free.
7. Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (3) free.
8. Foreign books, 3 per cent.
9. Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession (4), 5 per cent.
10. Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country, 10 per cent.
11. Metals wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession (5), 5 per cent.
12. Metals, do. do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place, 10 per cent.
13. Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession, 10 per cent.
14. Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession (6), 5 per cent.
15. Do., the produce of any other place or country, 10 per cent.
16. Cotton and silk piece goods, and all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, 5 per cent.
17. Do. the produce of any other place, 10 per cent.
18. Cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, 3½ per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place, 7 per cent.
19. Opium, 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolahs.
20. Salt, 2-8 permaund of 80 tolahs per seer.
21. Alum, 10 per cent.
22. Camphor, 10 per cent.
23. Cassia, 10 per cent.
24. Cloves, 10 per cent.
25. Coffee, 7½ per cent.
26. Coral, 10 per cent.
27. Nutmegs and mace, 10 per cent.
28. Pepper, 10 per cent.
29. Ratana, 7½ per cent.
30. Tea, 10 per cent.

* There are now no discriminating duties on flags, also no duty leviable on the exportation and importation of goods between the Presidencies.

† Split peas to be considered as pulse, but grain prepared in any way detriable.

‡

31. Vermillion, 10 per cent.
32. Wines and liquors, 1 rupee per imperial gallon.
33. Spirits, ditto, the produce of any other place, 1-8 annas per imperial gallon.

Porter, ale, beer, cyder, and other similar fermented liquors, 5 per cent.

And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, 6 quart bottles shall be deemed equal to one imperial gallon.

34. All articles not included in the above enumeration, 5 per cent.

(1) *Cornelian Beads, Agates, and Blood Stones*, come under this head, free.

(2) *Bricks*—This denomination does not include Bath or scouring bricks, which are dutiable as unenumerated, 5 per cent.

Stones—Refers to the article in its rough state for building; not to the manufactured article, such as mill-stones, grindstones, stone plates, cups, &c., neither to marble, such as busts, statues, which are liable to duty as unenumerated articles, 5 per cent.

Stones and Fire Clay—Dutiable as unenumerated articles, 5 per cent.

Plates—In a rough state, are free.

(3) *Books, Atlases, Maps, or Engravings*—Are not exempt from payment of duty under this head, but considered unenumerated. When letter-press and engravings or maps are combined in any works, the rule is, if the maps or engravings merely illustrate the letter-press, the work passes free as a book. If the letter-press be a mere illustration of the engravings or maps, the work is dutiable as an unenumerated article, 5 per cent.

Music and Music Books—Are dutiable as unenumerated articles, 5 per cent.

Marine Stores, &c.

(4) *Marine Stores*—Under this head are not included deals of sorts, lanterns and varnish, which pay as unenumerated articles, 5 per cent.

List of Marine Stores.

Anchors, blocks, bunting, fir spars, canvas, hemp, cordage, grapnels, kentledge, sail twine, and aged pitch, rosin, cables, chain, coil rope, ships' chandlery, tins and binocular glasses, figure heads, sail needles, hand spikes, hawse rollers, felt, compasses, palm irons, sheathing paper, hanks.

Metals, Watches, Gold and Silver Leaf, &c.

(5) *Plate and Plated Ware*—Come under this head, 5 per cent. *Hardware*—If not united with any other substance, falls under this head, if united, considered unenumerated, 5 per cent.

Jewellery—When the metal part cannot be separately valued from the stones, is considered unenumerated, 5 per cent.

When it can, the stones are valued separately for free entry, and the mounting subjected to duty as worked metal, 5 per cent.

If wholly of metal, as worked metal, 5 per cent.

Watches—As unenumerated articles, 5 per cent.

Gold and Silver Leaf, Brass Leaf or Orisduo—As metal, 5 per cent.

Instrumenta, Astronomical, Mathematical, Musical and Surgical—Are considered unenumerated, 5 per cent.

(6) *Woollens*—Under this head are comprised all articles manufactured from wool, viz., lamb's wool, Lascas's woollen caps, 5 per cent.

Piece Goods.

(7) *Silk Handkerchiefs, China Silk and Caps, Shawls, Cotton and Silk Scarfs, Cotton Blankets*—When in pieces of more than one handkerchief, scarf or shawl, are considered piece goods, when single pieces, as unenumerated, 10 per cent.

Ribbons—Come under the head of unenumerated articles, 10 per cent.

Mixed Goods—Of woollen and cotton, woollen and silk, or cotton and silk, as unenumerated, 10 per cent.

Rates of duty to be charged on the following goods imported by sea into any port of India not being a free port:—

1. Bullion and coin, free.
2. Precious stones and pearls, free.
3. Grain and Pulse, free.
4. Horses and other living animals, free.
5. Ice, free.
6. Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones (marbles and wrought stones excepted), free.
7. Cotton wool, free.
8. Books, free.
9. Machinery for the improvement of the communications and for development of the resources of the country, free.

And the collector of customs, subject to the general orders of the local executive government, shall decide what articles of machinery come within the above definition, and such decision shall be final in law.

10. Cotton thread, twist, and yarn, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
11. Tea, 20 ditto.
12. Coffee, 20 ditto.
13. Tobacco and all preparations thereof, 20 ditto.
14. Spices, including cassia, cinnamon, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, 20 ditto.
15. Haberdashery, millinery and hosiery, 20 ditto.

And the collector of customs, subject to the general orders of the local executive government, shall decide what articles come within the above definition, and such decision shall be final in law.

16. Groceries, confectionery, and oilman's stores, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
17. Provisions, hams, and cheeses, 20 ditto.
18. Perfumery, 20 ditto.
19. Jewellery, plate, and plated-ware, 20 ditto.
20. Porter, ale, beer, cider, and other similar fermented liquors, 4 annas the imperial gallon.
21. Wines, and liqueurs, 2 rupees ditto.
22. Spirits, 3 rupees ditto.

And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof.

23. All articles not included in the above enumeration, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea from any port in India not being a free port:—

1. Bullion and coin, free.
2. Precious stones and pearls, free.
3. Books, maps, and drawings printed in India, free.
4. Horses and other living animals, free.
5. Cotton wool, free.
6. Sugar and rum, free.
7. Spirits, free.
8. Tobacco and all preparations thereof, free.
9. Raw silk, free.
10. Grain and pulse of all sorts, 2 annas the Indian maund.
11. Indigo, 3 rupees the Indian maund.
12. Lac dye and shell lac, 4 per cent. *ad valorem*.
13. All country articles not enumerated or named above, 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea, from any port or place in the Presidency of Port William in Bengal.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.

1. Bullion and coin, free.
2. Precious stones and pearls, free.
3. Books printed in India, free.
4. Horses and living animals, free.
5. Opium purchased at government sales in Calcutta, free.
6. Cotton wool, ditto, free.
7. Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession, (2) free.
8. Ditto, exported to any other place, free.
9. Grain and pulse of all sorts, 1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolahs to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund.
10. Indigo, 3 rupees per md. of 80 tolahs to the seer.
11. Lac dye and shell lac, 4 per cent.
12. Silk, raw filature, $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer of 80 tolahs.
13. Silk, Bengal wound, 3 annas per seer of 80 tolahs.
14. Tobacco, 4 annas per maund.
15. All country articles not enumerated or named above, 3 per cent.

Cotton Wool, &c.

- (1) Cotton Wool—Cotton flying or refuse cotton is considered enumerated, 3 per cent.
 - (2) Sugar and Rum—The word sugar includes all extract from the sugar-cane, as molasses, jaggery, goor, treacle, syrup.
- Sugar shipped as stores on a vessel proceeding to a British possession is dutiable, as stores are consumed any where, free.
- Sugar and rum shipped to any British possession on the Continent of India are dutiable, see Section II., Act XVI. of 1837, free.
- And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

CUSTOM HOUSE TARIFF.

TABLE OF FIXED VALUATIONS.—(IMPORT AND EXPORT),

In 1860, previous to the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer's alterations, all of which are not yet completed.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of Goods.	Rate of Valuation.	
	Rs.	A. P.
Akurkura, or Pellitory, per md.	25	0 0
Ale, Beer and Porter, Bass' and Allsopp's per hhd.	60	0 0
Ditto, other marks, ditto	40	0 0
Ditto, in quart bottles, per doz.	4	0 0
Aloes, per md.	9	0 0
Almonds, ditto.	6	0 0
Aloe Wood, per seer	3	0 0
Alum, per md.	2	8 0
Ambergris, per sa. wt.	5	0 0
Aniseed Star, per md.	16	0 0
Antimony, ditto	10	8 0
Arsenic, White, ditto	12	0 0
Ditto, Yellow, ditto	18	0 0
Ditto, from China, per md.	18	0 0
Asafetida, (Hing), ditto	60	0 0
Ditto, (Hingra), ditto	9	0 0
Animal Charcoal, ditto	5	8 0

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Bark, Quercitron, ditto	7 0 0	*Twist, British, Turkey Red, and Imitation German Dye Red, per lb.	1 2 0
Beads, Common, per lb.	0 4 0	*Ditto, Orange and Red ditto	0 9 6
Ditto, Seed, ditto	0 12 0	*Ditto, of other colors	0 10 0
Ditto, Red, ditto	0 12 0	Cotton Sewing Thread	0 12 0
Ditto, Small, Scarlet and Red, ditto ..	1 0 0	Ditto, in Reels, per doz. reels	0 3 0
Ditto, Glass, White and Colored, per 1,000 beads	0 12 0	Cowries, Maldiva, per md.	15 0 0
Ditto, China, per box	40 0 0	Ditto, Bazar, ditto	3 0 0
B'dellium, per md.	6 0 0	Cubebs, ditto	25 0 0
Bedannah, or Quince Seed, ditto	28 0 0	Cummin Seed, ditto	8 0 0
Betelnut, ditto	3 0 0	Curants, per lb.	0 4 0
Blacking, Quarts, per doz.	3 0 0	Chamois Skins, per doz.	6 0 0
Bottles, Wine, Quarts, British, per 100 ..	9 0 0	Dammer, per md.	4 0 0
Ditto, Pints, British, ditto	6 3 0	Dates, Wet, in pots, ditto	5 0 0
Ditto, Wine, Foreign, ditto	3 8 0	Ditto, in Bags, ditto	2 8 0
Ditto, Soda-water Glass, ditto	6 0 0	Ditto, Dry, ditto	3 0 0
Ditto, ditto Stone, ditto	2 0 0	Deal Planks, of all sizes, per plank ..	2 0 0
Brimstone, Stick, roll & prepared, per md.	4 8 0	Dried Snails, per md.	40 0 0
Ditto, Crude, ditto	2 8 0	Ebony, ditto	1 8 0
Ditto, Medicinal, ditto	25 0 0	Elephants' Teeth, or Tusks, ditto ..	110 0 0
Bugloss, ditto	8 0 0	Ditto, Grinders, ditto	12 0 0
Cider and Perry, Quarts, per doz.	5 0 0	Felt, per piece	0 4 0
Camphor, per md.	25 0 0	Figs, per lb.	0 4 0
Ditto, Refined, ditto	55 0 0	Fish Maw, per md.	50 0 0
Ditto, Venisim, per seer	80 0 0	Flinta, Gun, per 1,000	3 0 0
Candles, Wax, Spermaceti, and Composition, per lb.	0 8 0	Flour, per barrel	20 0 0
Ditto, Wax, Eastward, per maund	36 0 0	Ditto, per half ditto	10 0 0
Canvas, Sail, per bolt	15 0 0	Ditto, in sacks of 200 lbs. per sack ..	12 0 0
Cardamons, per maund	80 0 0	Ditto, American, per barrel	12 0 0
Ditto Bastard, ditto	15 0 0	Ditto, ditto, per half ditto	6 0 0
Cassia, ditto	22 0 0	Frankincense, or Olibanum, per md.	7 8 0
Chanks, Green, per 100	6 0 0	Galangal, ditto	3 8 0
Ditto, White, ditto	3 0 0	Gall Nuts, per md.	30 0 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 8 0	Gambler, ditto	4 0 0
China Root, per md.	4 0 0	Gamboge, ditto	55 0 0
Chocolate, per lb.	0 8 0	Ghee, ditto	14 0 0
Cloves, per md.	15 0 0	Glass, Crown, of sizes, per 100 feet ..	5 0 0
Cochineal, per seer	3 8 0	Ditto, Plate, per foot	0 10 0
Cocoa-nuts, per 1,000	16 0 0	Ditto, Broken, per md.	4 0 0
Ditto, Shell, ditto	45 0 0	Grease and Tallow, ditto	10 0 0
Ditto, Kernel, per md.	4 4 0	Glue, per seer	0 12 0
Coffee, Gulph and Red Sea, ditto	17 0 0	Gum Copal, per md.	50 0 0
Ditto, other places, ditto	10 0 0	Ditto, Arabic, ditto	11 0 0
Colr, ditto	5 0 0	Ditto, Myrrh, ditto	12 0 0
Ditto, Rope, ditto	7 0 0	Gunpowder, Sporting, per lb.	1 6 0
China Ginger Syrup, in Quart bottles, per doz.	12 0 0	Ditto, Cannon, ditto	0 3 0
Ditto Candied Fruits, in small Tubs of 5 Catty, per tub	2 8 0	Gum, Bamboo, or Bunslochin, per md.	25 0 0
Ditto, in large Tubs of 10 Catty, ditto ..	5 0 0	Hemp, Manila, ditto	7 8 0
Ditto, Preserves, in Boxes of 6 small Jars, per box	7 0 0	Hides, Dry, American, per corge	60 0 0
Coppers, per md.	2 8 0	Ditto, Wet, Salted, ditto, per hide	10 0 0
Cordage, Hemp, per cwt.	20 0 0	Ditto, ditto, British, ditto	10 0 0
Ditto, ditto Manila, ditto	15 0 0	Ditto, Cape, ditto	10 0 0
Corks, French, per gross	2 0 0	Horns, Buffalo, per 100	9 0 0
Ditto, English and other, ditto	1 4 0	Ditto, Stag or Deer, per md.	7 0 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per seer	7 0 0	Horse Hair, per lb.	0 8 0
Cotton, Coast, per md.	9 0 0	Kutch, or Katechu, per md.	4 0 0
Ditto, other places, ditto	12 0 0	Lamp Black, ditto	8 0 0
Ditto, Mule Twist, or Cotton Yarn, per morah	0 3 5	Liquorice Root, ditto	5 0 0
*Cotton, Foreign, Turkey Red, or German Dye Red, per lb.	1 3 0	Lignum Vitæ, ditto	2 2 0
		Musk, per sa. wt.	5 0 0
		Ditto, in Pod, ditto	2 0 0
		Macaroui, per lb.	0 7 0

* N.B.—Duty to be charged on the Grey Weight of Colored Yarn; when not ascertainable, the actual Wharf Weight, or Invoice Weight, to be taken.

	Ra.	A.	P.		Ra.	A.	P.
Mace, per seer	1	4	0	Segars, American, per 1,000	20	0	0
Mahogany, in Logs, per superficial square foot of one inch thickness	0	3	0	Senna Leaf, per md.	4	0	0
Morocco Skins, per skin	4	0	0	Silk Sewing Thread, China, per catty	8	0	0
Ditto Imitation or Roan, ditto	1	4	0	Snuff, Europe, per lb.	3	0	0
Ditto, American, ditto	1	8	0	Ditto, American, in small bottles, per doz.	3	0	0
Mother o' Pearl Shells, per md.	7	0	0	Soap, Bar, per lb.	0	1	9
Nutmeg, per seer	1	4	0	Ditto, Cake, ditto	0	12	0
Ditto, in shell, ditto	0	13	0	Ditto, ditto, per doz.	1	5	0
Ditto, Wild, per md.	7	0	0	Stick Lac, per md.	8	0	0
Ochre, Red, ditto	1	0	0	Sunchal, or Black Medicinal Salt, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, Yellow, ditto	1	8	0	Sulphuric Acid, per lb.	0	2	0
Oil, Sandal-wood, per seer	16	0	0	Sugar, Loaf, ditto	0	4	0
Ditto, Cassia, ditto	20	0	0	Ditto, Soft, per md.	8	0	0
Ditto, Cocoa-nut, per md.	9	0	0	Storax, liquid, ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, Linseed, per imperial gallon	2	0	0	Sugar Candy, China, in tubs of $\frac{1}{2}$ pecul each	12	0	0
Ditto, Turpentine, ditto	1	8	0	Tar, Swedlish, per barrel	13	0	0
Ditto, Whale and Flah, per md.	9	0	0	Ditto, American, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, Grass, per seer	7	0	0	Ditto, Coal, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, Earth, per md.	5	0	0	Thread, Gold, per oz.	3	13	0
Ditto, Wood, ditto	8	0	0	Ditto, Silver, ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, Teel, ditto	6	0	0	Thread, Mock, Gold and Silver, ditto	0	8	0
Ditto, Kolapodie, per quart bottle	2	0	0	Tobacco Leaf, Sandaway, per md.	10	0	0
Ditto, Utter of Roses, per sa. wt.	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, China, ditto	18	0	0
Paints, of sorts, per lb.	0	1	6	Ditto, cut, ditto, ditto	22	8	0
Pepper, Black, per md.	8	8	0	Ditto, Leaf, Gulph and Red Sea, ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, Long, ditto	12	0	0	Ditto, cut, ditto, ditto	25	0	0
Ditto, White, ditto	15	0	0	Tobacco Leaf, American, per md.	18	0	0
Pimento, or Allapice, per md.	40	0	0	Tortoise Shell, per seer	14	0	0
Pitch, per barrel	9	0	0	Turpentine, per barrel	10	0	0
Ditto, American ditto	4	8	0	Twine, Sail, per lb.	0	6	0
Pitch, Coal, per barrel	4	0	0	Turmeric, per md.	1	8	0
Pine Boards, American, per 1,000 super- ficial square feet and 1 inch thickness	45	0	0	Verdigris, ditto	40	0	0
Staves, Pipe, per 100 staves	6	4	0	Vermillion, China, per box of 90 bundles	100	0	0
Ditto, Barrel, ditto	3	0	0	Vermicelli, per lb.	0	7	0
Packs, Hogshead, complete, per pack	2	12	0	Vinegar, in wood, per imperial gallon	0	7	0
Ditto, Funchon, ditto, ditto	4	8	0	Umbrellas, Cotton, Steel Ribs, each	1	0	0
Ditto, Butt and Pipe, ditto, ditto	4	8	0	Ditto, ditto, Cane Ribs, ditto	0	10	0
Watercasks, of sizes, per cask	5	0	0	Wax, per md.	35	0	0
Pistachio Nuts, per md.	25	0	0	White Lead, ditto	10	0	0
Prunes, Buseorah, ditto	20	0	0				
Ditto, Foreign Europe, per lb.	0	12	0	PROVISIONS SALTED, VIZ. :—			
Pump Leather, ditto	0	10	0	Bacon, Joles and Cheeks, per lb.	0	8	6
Panchopant, per md.	6	0	0	Beef and Pork, per tierce	40	0	0
Patent Fuel, per ton	13	0	0	Ditto, ditto, per barrel	25	0	0
Raisins, Gulph and Red Sea, per md.	5	0	0	Ditto ditto, American, per tierce	35	0	0
Ditto, Monocka, Gulph and Red Sea, ditto	5	0	0	Ditto ditto, ditto per barrel	20	0	0
Ditto, Muscatel or Bloom, per box	7	0	0	Hama, per lb.	0	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, per half ditto	3	8	0	Ditto, in canister, ditto	0	12	0
Ratana, per md.	2	12	0	Ditto, American, ditto	0	5	0
Red Lead, ditto	9	0	0	Butter, ditto	0	12	0
Rose Water, ditto	20	0	0	Salted Tongues, per keg of 6	9	0	0
Rosin, per barrel	4	8	0				
Rhubarb, per md.	35	0	0	METALS, VIZ. :—			
Saffron, per seer	22	8	0	Bird Shot, per bag	3	8	0
Ditto, in cakes or lumps, ditto	10	0	0	Brass, per md.	25	0	0
Sarsaparilla, ditto	2	6	0	Brass Leaf, China, per box of 100 bundles	90	0	0
Sago, per md.	4	0	0	China White Copper Ware, per catty ...	3	8	0
Sandal Wood, ditto	13	0	0	Copper Sheet, Sheetting and Plate, per md.	33	0	0
Ditto ditto, Bastard, ditto	2	8	0	Ditto, Bolt, ditto	33	0	0
Sapan Wood and Root, ditto	2	4	0	Copper, Nails and composition Nails, ditto	38	0	0
Segars, Havannah, per 1,000	40	0	0	Ditto, Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks, ditto	36	0	0
Ditto ditto, per lb.	5	12	0	Ditto, Japan, ditto	36	0	0
Ditto, Manilla, per 1,000	25	0	0	Ditto, Pigs and Slabs (foreign), ditto	30	0	0

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Copper, old ditto, per md.....	33 0 0	Jaconets, White, of 20 yds., per piece ...	2 8 0
China Cash, ditto.....	18 0 0	Ditto, Grey, of 20 yds., ditto.....	1 10 0
Iron, Flat, Square and Bolt, ditto	3 0 0	Lappets, of 10 yards, ditto	1 10 0
Ditto, Rod, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.....	3 8 0	Lenoes, Plain, ditto, ditto	1 8 0
Ditto, Nail Rod, ditto	3 0 0	Checked or Striped Mulin, ditto, ditto...	1 8 0
Iron, Nails, per cwt	12 0 0	Book Mulin, Plain, of 10 yds., not ex-	
Ditto, Rivets, ditto.....	12 0 0	ceeding 45 inches wide, ditto.....	1 4 0
Ditto, Hoop, Plate and Sheet, p. md.....	4 0 0	Net, Common, of 10 yards, ditto.....	0 8 0
Ditto, Rice Bowls, per set of 10	4 0 0	Dhooties and Sarees, per pair.....	2 0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, per set of 6.....	2 0 0	Ditto ditto, Printed Boarders, ditto.....	1 4 0
Ditto, Swedish, Flat and Square, per md.	5 4 0	Scarfs, per scarf	0 7 0
Ditto, Pig, ditto	1 4 0	Ditto, Dacca Pattern, ditto	1 12 0
Ditto, Kentledge, ditto	0 10 0	Figured Lenoes and Mountain Gauze, of	
Ditto, Anchors, per cwt	12 0 0	10 yds., per piece.....	2 8 0
Ditto, ditto, for Wooden Stocks, ditto.....	10 0 0	Twills, Grey and Imitation Grey American	
Iron, Cables, per cwt	9 0 0	Drilling, per yd.	0 2 3
Ditto, Rigging Chains, ditto.....	13 0 0	Twills, White, ditto	0 2 9
Lametta, single, per corgo.....	2 4 0	Grey and White Twilled Shirtings, not	
Ditto, double, ditto.....	4 4 0	exceeding 40 inches in width, ditto ...	0 1 9
Lead, Pig and Sheet, per md.	7 8 0	Pocket Handkerchiefs, per piece of 1-doz.	1 12 0
Ditto, thin Sheet, for Tea Canisters, ditto	16 0 0	Scotch Cambric, of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds., ditto, ditto...	2 12 0
Ditto, Pipes, ditto	10 0 0	Brocades, not exceeding 42 inches wide,	
Mock Gold Leaf, per packet of 10 books	2 8 0	per yd.....	0 2 0
Orsidue, Foreign Europe, per corgo.....	0 10 0	Woorney, per piece.....	1 8 0
Ditto, ditto, per lb.	1 4 0	Jean, Satin Jean and Drills, White and	
Patent Metal Sheetling, per md.	33 0 0	Coloured, per yd.....	0 4 0
Old Composition Metal, ditto	25 0 0	Moleskins, Cartoons, and Corduroy, White	
Quicksilver, per seer	2 0 0	and Coloured, per yd.....	0 6 0
Iron Bottles, per bottle	0 8 0	Quilting, White, Coloured, and Embossed,	
Spelter, Sheet, per md.	13 0 0	ditto	0 7 0
Ditto, Nails, ditto	13 0 0	Coloured Sewed Lappets, of 10 yds., per	
Ditto, Plate and other shapes, ditto	7 8 0	piece	2 0 0
Steel, British, per md.....	7 0 0		
Ditto, Blistered, ditto.....	7 8 0		
Ditto, Cast, ditto.....	20 0 0		
Ditto, Spring, ditto.....	12 0 0		
Ditto, Swedish, ditto	7 0 0		
Tin Block, ditto.....	30 0 0		
Ditto, Plates, per box.....	13 0 0		
Wire, Copper, per lb.	1 0 0		
Ditto, Brass, ditto	0 12 0		
Ditto, Iron, ditto.....	0 3 0		

PIECE GOODS, WHITE AND GREY COTTON,

BRITISH, VIZ:—

Long Cloth and Shirtings, White, not ex-	
ceeding 45 inches in width, per yd.....	0 1 8
Ditto, ditto, Grey, ditto, ditto.....	0 1 6
Figured White Shirtings, or Spotted or	
Striped, not exceeding 36 inches wide,	
ditto	0 2 2
Madapolams, White, 26 yards long and	
under, 35 inches wide and under, per	
piece, ditto.....	2 4 0
Ditto, Grey, 26 yards long and under, 35	
inches wide and under, ditto	1 10 0
Cambrics, White, of 12 yards, ditto.....	2 4 0
Ditto, ditto, double, ditto	4 8 0
Ditto, Grey, of 12 yds., ditto	1 10 0
Ditto, ditto, double, ditto	3 4 0
Mulls and Mediums, White, of 20 yards,	
not exceeding 45 inches wide, ditto...	2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, Grey, ditto, ditto	1 8 0

PIECE GOODS, COTTON, PRINTED AND DYED,
BRITISH, VIZ:—

Bandanahs and Printed Handkerchiefs,	
per doz.	1 5 0
Chintz and Prints, Plain Cloth, not ex-	
ceeding 28 yds., per piece	3 0 0
Ditto, Twills, ditto, ditto	3 4 0
Coloured Book Mulin, of 10 yds., ditto...	1 8 0
Cotton Velvet and Velveteen, Plain,	
Printed, and Embossed, per yd.	0 6 0
Gingham, ditto	0 3 0
Plates and Bengal Stripes, Plain Cloth,	
not exceeding 28 yds., per piece	1 12 0
Printed Mulin, per yd.	0 3 6
Ditto Garments, or Turkey Red Chintz	
and Prints, ditto	0 4 9
Turkey Red Cambric, Turkey Red Shirting	
and Turkey Red Twills, of 36 inches	
wide and under, ditto	0 8 9
Ditto, ditto, ditto, above 36 inches wide,	
ditto	0 5 0
Ticken, per yd.	0 2 9
Zebra Dresses, per piece	1 0 0
Colored Mulls and Jaconets, of 20 yds.,	
ditto	2 8 0
Turkey Red Mulls, of 20 yds., ditto	4 12 0
Ditto ditto Jaconets of ditto, ditto	4 12 0
Ditto ditto Spots and Brocades, not ex-	
ceeding 33 inches wide, per yd.	0 4 3
Turkey Red Mulls, Printed Mulls and	
Jaconets, of 20 yds., per piece.....	5 0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Turkey Red Sarees, of 5 yds., per piece...	1	12	0
Ditto Ditto Scarfs, of 3 yds., per scarf ...	1	0	0
Colored Shirtings, Plain Cloth, of 40 yds., not exceeding 40 inches wide, per piece	6	0	0
Colored Cambric, Plain or Embossed, of 28 yds. and under, ditto.....	3	0	0

PIECE GOODS, LINEN, SILK AND MIXED, BRITISH,

VIZ:—

Linen Dowlas, per yd.....	0	4	0
Ditto Drills and Ducks, ditto	0	9	0
Ditto Irish, ditto	0	12	0
Ditto Sheeting, ditto	0	12	0
Ditto Ticken, ditto	0	6	0
Ditto Scotch Holland, ditto	0	5	0
Ditto Thread, per lb.	0	10	0
Silk Velvet, per yd.....	6	8	0
Printed Corahs, or Handkerchiefs, per piece of 7 handkerchiefs	4	0	0
Bombasins, per yd.....	0	7	0
Muslin de Laine, ditto	0	4	6

PIECE GOODS, COTTON, AMERICAN, VIZ:—

Drilling, per yd.	0	2	4
Jean, ditto.....	0	2	9
Sheeting, ditto.....	0	2	0
Shirting, per yd.	0	2	6
Flannel, ditto	0	3	0

PIECE GOODS, COTTON, FOREIGN EUROPE, VIZ:—

Printed Muslin, per metre	0	6	0
Ditto Handkerchiefs and Printed Shawl Handkerchiefs, per doz.	4	0	0
Ditto Garments, or Turkey Red Prints, and Chintz, per yd.....	0	5	0
Turkey Red Cambric and Turkey Red Twills, of 36 inches wide and under, ditto	0	4	6
Turkey Red Cambrics and Turkey Red Twills, above 36 inches, per yd.	0	6	6
Ditto Mulls and Jacanets, of 20 yds., per piece	6	0	0
Printed Velvet, Plain, Figured, and Em- bossed, per yd.....	0	10	0

PIECE GOODS, SILK, FOREIGN EUROPE, VIZ:

Crape, Lisse, per metre	0	10	0
Ditto, Single, per piece	6	0	0
Ditto, double, per double piece	12	0	0
Gauze, per metre.....	1	4	0
Gros-de-Naples, Plain and Figured, and other silks, ditto	1	4	0
Sarsenet, per metre.....	0	12	0
Satin, Plain and Figured, ditto	1	4	0
Waistcoating, ditto.....	3	0	0
Velvet, Plain, ditto	5	0	0
Velvet, Figured, ditto	6	4	0
Silk, and Cotton, mixed, per yd...	3	8	0

PIECE GOODS, COTTON AND GRASS CLOTH, CHINA,

VIZ:—

Rs. A. P.

Cotton Nankins, Broad, per corge	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Narrow, ditto.....	10	0	0
Grass Cloth, Single, per piece	10	0	0
Grass Cloth, Double, per piece	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, Handkerchiefs, per piece of 10 handkerchiefs	3	8	0

PIECE GOODS, SILK, CHINA, VIZ:—

Camlets, of 18 yds., per piece	23	0	0
Ditto, Narrow, ditto	16	0	0
Gros-de-Naples, per yd.....	1	8	0
Curtain Gauze, Plain, Single, per piece...	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Double, ditto.....	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Figured, Single, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Double, ditto	12	0	0
Damask, ditto	30	0	0
Ditto, Camlet, ditto.....	40	0	0
Lutestring, of 18 yds., ditto.....	13	0	0
Ditto, of 30 yds., per piece.....	22	0	0
Ponjee, ditto	20	0	0
Sarsenet, of 18 yards, ditto.....	14	0	0
Ditto, of 30 yards, ditto.....	26	0	0
White and Colored Handkerchiefs, per piece of 20 handkerchiefs	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, per do. of 10 do.....	5	0	0
Satin, Plain, of 18 yds., per piece	18	0	0
Ditto, Figured, of ditto, ditto	18	0	0
Velvet, ditto	28	0	0

N. B.—Madapollams to be confined to the above dimensions; when exceeding those dimensions, to be classed as Shirting or Cambric, as the case may be. Other Piece Goods of the above descriptions, herein enumerated, exceeding the specified length and width, to be rated in proportion. Unenumerated to be rated at the actual wholesale market value of the day.

WOOLLENS, &c., BRITISH AND FOREIGN, VIZ:—

Blankets, per pair.....	8	0	0
Bombazette, per yd.	0	5	0
Broad Cloth and Lady's Cloth, Superfine, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Fine, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, Medium, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, Coarse, ditto.....	0	14	0
Felisse Cloth, Lady's Cloth, Ordinary and Spanish Stripes, ditto.....	2	0	0
Kerseymer and Doeskin, ditto.....	2	4	0
Bunting, per piece	12	0	0
Camlet, not exceeding 28 yds., per piece	17	0	0
Flannel, per yd.....	6	10	0
Shalloons, not exceeding 28 yds., per piece	20	0	0
Serge or Long Ella, White, not exceeding 24 yds., ditto.....	11	0	0
Serge and Purpet, Colored, not exceeding 24 yds.	10	0	0
Merino, per yd.....	0	12	0
Ditto, Foreign, ditto	1	2	0
Wools, for Embroidery, per lb.....	4	0	0

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of Goods. *Rate of Valuation.*

Ra. A. P.

Ajwan, or Lovage, per md.	2 4 0
Ditto, Korisan, ditto	5 0 0
Aloe Wood, per seer	2 0 0
Arrow Root, in Canister, per md.	40 0 0
Ditto, Common, ditto	10 0 0
Aniseed, ditto	3 0 0
Bran, ditto	0 10 0
Biscuits, White, Cabin, ditto	7 0 0
Ditto, Brown, ditto	3 0 0
Butter, ditto	20 0 0
Blankets, Patna, per corgie, ditto	12 0 0
Ditto, Country, ditto	8 0 0
Borax, per md.	0 15 0
Brass and Composition Brass Ware, ditto	35 0 0
Bahurra, or Myrabolans, ditto	1 12 0
Copper Ware, ditto	50 0 0
Canjeeerah, or Black Cummin Seed, ditto	2 0 0
Canvas, Hemp or Cotton, and Mixed, per bolt	6 0 0
Cardamums, large, per md.	12 0 0
Cheyratah, ditto	5 0 0
Chillies, ditto	3 8 0
Cinnabar, per seer	4 0 0
Coffee, per md.	10 0 0
Coriander Seed, ditto	1 8 0
Cotton Twist, Glo'ster, per morah	0 4 0
Cow Tails, White, per md.	110 0 0
Ditto, Black, ditto	70 0 0
Cummin Seed, ditto	8 0 0
Coals, ditto	0 5 0
Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, ditto	14 0 0
Cowries, ditto	9 0 0
Cassia, ditto	3 0 0
Elephants' Teeth, or Tusks, ditto	110 0 0
Flour, ditto	2 8 0
Ditto, Soojee, ditto	5 0 0
Fish Maw, ditto	50 0 0
Ghee, ditto	14 0 0
Gum, Tragacanth, ditto	8 0 0
Ginger, Dry, ditto	4 0 0
Gum, babool, per md.	7 0 0
Gunjah, Crude, and Cakes, ditto	12 0 0
Hides, Ox, and Cow, all round, per corgie	20 0 0
Ditto, Buffalo, ditto	35 0 0
Horns, Buffalo, per 100	9 0 0
Ditto, Deer or Stag, per md.	7 0 0
Horn Tips, ditto	5 8 0
Hurrah, ditto	1 8 0
Honey, ditto	2 8 0
Hemp (Sun), ditto	3 0 0
Jute, per bale of 300 lbs.	10 0 0
Ditto Rope, per md.	2 8 0
Kutch, or Kutechn, ditto	4 0 0
Kutkey, or Hellibore, ditto	12 0 0
Karree Noon, ditto	1 4 0
Lac Dye, ditto	30 0 0
Ditto, Cake, ditto	2 0 0
Ditto, Seed, ditto	4 0 0
Ditto, Shell, ditto	9 0 0

<i>Names of Goods.</i>	<i>Rate of Valuation.</i>	<i>Ra. A. P.</i>
Lac, Stick, ditto	8 0 0	8 0 0
Lard, Hogs', ditto	14 0 0	14 0 0
Lines, of sizes and sorts, ditto	7 0 0	7 0 0
Loodh, ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0
Minium, per seer	3 0 0	3 0 0
Mathee, per md.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Munjeet, or Maddar, ditto	3 0 0	3 0 0
Musk, per sa. wt.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditta, in Pod, ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0
Nux Vomica, per md.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Oil, Castor, ditto	8 0 0	8 0 0
Ditto, Cocoa-nut, ditto	9 0 0	9 0 0
Ditto, Croton, per pint	6 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto, Grass, per quart	8 0 0	8 0 0
Ditto, Earth, per md.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto, Linseed, ditto	6 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto, Mustard, ditto	6 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto, Poppy, ditto	6 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto, Teal, ditto	6 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto, Seeds, ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0
Otter Skins, per skin	1 8 0	1 8 0
Omlah, per md.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Pepper, Long, ditto	12 0 0	12 0 0
Patchuck, or Orris Root, ditto	7 0 0	7 0 0
Peplamool, or Long Pepper Root, ditto	12 0 0	12 0 0
Peorea, per seer	3 0 0	3 0 0
Red Wood, per md.	1 4 0	1 4 0
Rose Water, per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0
Suet, per md.	20 0 0	20 0 0
Safflower, ditto	20 0 0	20 0 0
Salamoniac, per seer	14 0 0	14 0 0
Saltpetre, ditto	5 12 0	5 12 0
Sapan Wood, ditto	2 4 0	2 4 0
Silk Chassum, ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0
Skins, Goat, per 100	28 0 0	28 0 0
Soap, in Balls, per md.	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sajee Mattee, or Crude Soda, ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0
Sulphuric Acid, per lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Tamarind, per md.	1 4 0	1 4 0
Taploca, ditto	40 0 0	40 0 0
Tale, ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0
Tallow and Grease, ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto, Candles, ditto	13 0 0	13 0 0
Tincal, ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0
Toetiah, or Blue Vitriol, ditto	20 0 0	20 0 0
Turmeric, ditto	1 8 0	1 8 0
Twine, Jute, ditto	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto, Hemp, ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0
Vermillion, or Sindoor, ditto	8 0 0	8 0 0
Wax, ditto	35 0 0	35 0 0
Ditto, Black or Inferior ditto	22 0 0	22 0 0
Ditto, Candles, ditto	36 0 0	36 0 0
Composition ditto, per lb.	0 7 0	0 7 0

GUNNIES, &c., VIZ.:-

Names of Goods. *Rate of Valuation.*

Ra. A. P.

Cheekun, per 100	12 0 0
Dofally, ditto	14 0 0
Fatia, ditto	8 0 0
Jail Gunny Bags, ditto	25 0 0
Gunny Cloth Bags, ditto	17 0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Other Gunny Bags, per 100	11	0	0
Gunny Sacks, per sack	0	12	0
Gunny Cloth, of 20 yds., and 36 inches wide and under, per piece	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, of 30 yds., above 36 inches wide, ditto	3	4	0
Kanchoony, per 100	8	0	0
Motabarah, ditto	12	0	0

PIECE GOODS, SILK, VIZ. :—

Names of Goods.	Rate of Valuation	Rs.	A.	P.
Bandanahs, Choppahs, Moomee Chop- pahs, 14 by 2, per piece of 7 handkerchiefs	5	4	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 18 by 1-14, ditto	4	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12 by 1-12, ditto	2	12	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 by 1-8, ditto	1	12	0	
Korahs, 14 by 2, per piece	5	4	0	
Ditto, 18 by 1-14, ditto	4	0	0	
Ditto, 12 by 1-12, per piece	2	12	0	
Ditto, 10 by 1-8, ditto	1	12	0	
Tusser, per yd.	0	8	0	

N.B.—Silk Piece Goods of the above description, herein enumerated, exceeding the prescribed length and width, to be rated in proportion. Unenumerated to be rated at the wholesale market value of the day.

PIECE GOODS, COTTON, VIZ. :

Bastahs, per corgo	26	0	0
Gurrah, ditto	16	0	0
Kharwar, ditto	15	0	0
Mamoodie, ditto	32	0	0
Mirzapore Chintz, ditto	11	0	0
Patna ditto, ditto	25	0	0
Shana, ditto	40	0	0
Tunjebs, Oude, ditto	26	0	0

Table of Wastage to be allowed upon Goods when applied to be removed either from Public or Private Licensed Warehouses :—

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.	
Alkali	5 per cent.	
Alum	3 "	
Aromatic Seeds	{ Anise	3 "
	{ Coriander	3 "
	{ Cumin	3 "
	{ Calizerah	3 "
	{ Cardamums	3 "
	{ Jowain.....	3 "
Betel nut.....	7 1/2 "	
Brimstone	3 "	
Camphor.....	2 "	
Coffee	5 "	
Copperas or Green vitriol	5 "	
Cotton Wool	7 1/2 "	
Dry Ginger.....	10 "	
Gums and drugs, not otherwise specified	3 "	
Iron wrought bars	3 "	
Indigo	5 "	

Kutch or Terra Japonica	3	per	cent.
Lac, lake stick and seed	3	"	
Long pepper and long pepper root	3	"	
Oils, essential and fragrant	8	"	
Rosin or dammar	7 1/2	"	
Sago	4	"	
Sugar	4	"	
Saltpetre	4	"	
Soap	3	"	
Silk	5	"	
Spices	Cloves	8	"
	Cinnamon	2	"
	Cassia	2	"
	Mace	3	"
	Pepper	6	"
Tobacco, unprepared	Pimento or Allspice	2	"
	.....	5	"
Turpentine .....	.....	8	"
Tutenague .....	.....	2	"

Wines and spirits in casks—a deduction from ullage of 10 per cent. shall be allowed at the time of being received into Warehouses.

The fixed price of each description of Salt—the amount in each instance being the duty of Rs. 2-8 a maund added to the cost of production, as calculated on an average of three years :

	Price per 100 mds.
Hidgelee Pungah, at the Agency Ghat	Rs. 316
Ditto ditto, at Sulkea	" 326
Tumlook ditto	" 318
24-Pergunnahs ditto, at Sulkea	" 357
Chittagong ditto	" 326
Arracan ditto, at Kyoak Phyo	" 802
Ditto ditto, at Chittagong	" 310
Cuttack ditto, at Sulkea	" 3 8
Balasore ditto, at ditto	" 325
Khurdah and Chilka ditto, at ditto	" 335
Madras, Kurkutch, at ditto	" 303

A duty of 20 per cent. is now (1860) added thereon, so that the new duty is Rs. 3 per maund

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Considerable misapprehension prevailing as to what articles are comprised in the term "baggage in use," and so entitled to free duty, it is hereby declared, that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-hand or in use, cabin furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying; the baggage of overland passengers not accompanying them is also imported free, if it would have been free had the proprietor come in the ship with it.

The tide-waiter on board each vessel, after satisfying himself by inspection, that baggage as above defined, has been in use, will pass it direct from the ship.

Fresh millinery, saddlery, musical instruments, guns, pistols, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, &c., not used (although for personal use and not brought for sale), are liable to duty; all

packages containing such articles as well as all closed packages, whatever contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the Custom House, at the expense of the proprietor, for examination and levy of duty; unless the proprietor can produce to the tide-waiter, a Custom House permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers, whose baggage may have been forwarded to the Custom House, are requested to apply in writing to the Collector of Customs at the Custom House, for a permit; and such applications should contain the number of packages, and the contents and value of each.

The inward baggage rules having in practice been modified to the extent of allowing free entry to the following articles, viz.:

Each lady passenger one closed package of new millinery.

Each gentleman passenger one closed case new saddlery; one ditto wearing apparel and accoutrements, one gun and pair of pistols.

The inspectors will save the Collector much trouble by going on board British passenger ships at the time of their arrival off town, and passing all such packages.

The inspectors may likewise take the word of any gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service for the contents of any closed packages, and pass direct all such as may not appear to contain dutiable articles.

N.B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the tide-waiter on board will exercise greater discretion in passing all wearing apparel, new or old furniture and personal property in use, and stores, such as wines, spirits, tea, sugar, and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

SHIPS' STORES.

NOTICE.—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores may be landed, if required," and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses, and other edible articles, and claiming exemption from the penalties prescribed by Section 6th, of the Act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the terms surplus stores, notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualling bill, will be considered merchandise unmanifested, and be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above Section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA.—See *The Chronological Table of Indian History*, from 1752, William Fytche, to 1865, Lord Viscount Canning.

THE CALCUTTA ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.							
	Annually.	Bi-Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Half-Yearly.	Monthly.	Occasionally.	Quarterly.
THE								
The Government Gazette	•							
Economist								
The Rail and its Localities								
Bengal Hurkaru								
Englishman								
Morning Chronicle								
Citizen								
Gazette								
Literary Gazette								
Eastern Star								
Friend of India								
Christian Advocate								
Catholic Herald								
Hindu Intelligence								
Vanderbark's Daily Exports								
Rutter's Daily Imports								
Exchange Gazette								
Calcutta Exchange Price Current								
Hurkaru ditto ditto								
Domestic Retail ditto ditto								
Hindu Patriot								
Weekly Imports								
Weekly Exports								
Hurkaru Overland Price Current								
Hurkaru Overland Summary of News								
Overland Englishman								
Overland Morning Chronicle								
Bibliotheca Indica								
Journal of the Asiatic Society								
Christian Intelligence								
Christian Observer								
Oriental Baptist								
Free Churchman								
Indian Freemason's Friend								
Commercial Guide								
Commercial Guide to Imports and Exports								
Overland Review of the Calcutta Market								
Vanderbark's Statement of Export Cargoes								
Calcutta Review								
India Sporting Review								
Bengal Army List								
Bengal Army and Civil List								
The Missionary								

Indian Annals on Medical Science. Journals of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

ANNUALS.—Bengal Souvenir, Bengal Almanac, Bengal Directory, Ditto ditto (Scott's), Bengal Almanac and Book of Direction, Bengal Commercial Annual and Bengalee Panjika.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS.—The Serampore, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Mofussilite, Lahore, Rungpore, Barta Baho, Simla, and Cawnpore newspapers.

THE CALCUTTA NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.						
	Annually.	Bi-Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Half-Yearly.	Occasionally.	Quarterly.
Sunghad Purno Chundroday
Sunghad Provakur
Sunghad Bhaskur
Sumachar Chundrica
Sunghad Rursora
Government Gazette
Sunghad Shadhooranjun
Tuttobodhine Puttrika Magazine
Nittodharmanoojnjeeka
Suttarub
Bodhuria
Wispodesuck
Soolub Puttrika
Japolee Puttrika
Mausick Puttrika

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

EUROPEAN.—Englishman; Star; Gazette; Military Orphan Society's; Citizen; Baptist Mission; Catholic Orphan; Exchange; Columbian; D'Rozario and Co.'s; Sanders and Cones'; Scott's; Bishops' College; Serampore.

NATIVE.—Sunghad Purno Chundroday; Sunghad Provakur; Sumachar Chundrica; Sunghad Bhaskur; Tuttobodhine Puttrika; Intelligencer.

INLAND TRANSIT COMPANY.

This company undertakes to convey (by dāk) passengers in carriages, horsed, or propelled by bearers, to and from the undermentioned stations.

The Terminus of the company is at Raneegunge; but parties desirous of proceeding upwards are requested to apply for dāks at the Calcutta Office. No. 6, Esplanade Row.

AGENTS.—At Calcutta, Raneegunge, Burhee, Shergotty, Dinapore, Benares, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Cawnpore.

RATES FROM RANEENGUNGE.	Horse Dāk.			Bearer Dāk.	
	One Seat.	Two Seats.	Three Seats.	Nine Men.	Twelve Men.
To Shergotty...	48	72	84	67	89
" Gyah	64	96	112	82	109
" Dinapore.....	88	132	154	96	128
" Patna	93	137	161	101	133
" Benares	85	127	148	111	148
" Mirzapore....	96	144	168	127	169
" Allahabad	101	151	176	139	185

RULES FOR LUGGAGE.—Each inside passenger is allowed 50 lbs. weight free. Single passenger engaging both inside seats, 150 lbs. weight free. Single passenger engaging two inside and one outside seat, 200 lbs. weight free. Outside passenger is allowed 25 lbs. weight free. Extra luggage, when allowed, must be paid for at the rate of one anna per mile for every 50 lbs. weight.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR POST TRAVELLING ("Laying a Dāk") AND APPLICATION FOR DAWK BEARERS.

1. TRAVELLERS may be furnished with dawk bearers, on application at the different post-offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known stations, to which only dawk bearers can be laid by any postmaster.

2. A set of dawk bearers comprises 12 men, viz., 8 palanquin bearers, 2 *mussalchees*, and 2 *banghy bursars*, for which is charged, payable *in advance*, at the rate of 8 annas (1s.) per mile; but, as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense, a further sum of 4 annas (6d.) per mile is required to be paid as a *deposit*, to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the traveller furnishing a certificate from the postmaster, at the place where his journey terminates, that he arrived there without incurring *demurrage*. It is the duty of postmasters to furnish travellers with certificates, specifying, according to circumstances, whether or otherwise, they have come on demurrage. Such certificate, it must however be understood, is only applicable to the postmaster's division who grants it; for it sometimes happens, that a traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last division within the given time.

N.B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some districts, bearers are with *difficulty* procured; and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the traveller, and in like manner to return.

home—for time so occupied, they are paid additionally, and in all such cases postmasters are authorised to charge the actual cost for the traveller's bearers.

3. When it is reported that a traveller comes on demurrage on any part of the road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the bills for the dawk, from all the postmasters through those divisions the traveller may have passed.

4. Travellers, whether proceeding from the presidency or from out-stations, are provided with a form in which they are requested *particularly* to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with in their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the bearers or subordinate post-office servants; this form being affixed to the certificate, which the traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

5. When a dawk has been ordered, and circumstances may render it expedient for the traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the dawk and the amount deposited to cover demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted, until reports are received from the several postmasters on the line of route upon which the dawk was ordered.

6. The traveller's *baggage* must not exceed for each *banghy-burdar* 24 seers (80 lbs.); and they must be divided into 2 parcels (*petarrahs*), of such dimensions as to render them conveniently comfortable when slung as *banghies*.

7. It is to be generally understood that, although the Indian Government permit their servants to lay dawk bearers for the convenience of the public, the State derives no benefit from this source; and that neither Government nor any of their officers are in any degree responsible to the traveller for the *misfortunes* and *disappointments* which are inseparable from dawk travelling; thus every traveller proceeds at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays and accidents; and that the Indian Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

8. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to travellers, the Postmaster-General of India on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice; but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end, as a superior in any other department would interfere to inquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

9. In cases of *surchage* on a line, or changes, which to the parties complaining might be unjust, because arising out of the same positive neglect or error on the part of the postmaster who lays on the dawk, it would be the duty of the Postmaster-General of India to investigate the matter, with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

10. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying dawk bearers, postmasters are authorised to detain all letters, parcels, &c., for the person from whom the demands are due, in the same manner as he is authorised to act under clause 9th of the general rules.

11. Any decision pronounced by the Postmaster-General of India, in all references relative to dawk bearers, to be considered *final*.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of State has ruled that henceforth it must be made imperative on all Europeans appointed to the educational department, to pass, within a given period, an examination, which shall prove that they possess a sufficient colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which they are employed, failing which, their services will be dispensed with. All persons now employed in the department are to be required to satisfy the Director of public instruction, within a given period, that they possess such a knowledge. The pecuniary rewards will be given only for highly distinguished acquirements in the native languages. Ordinary colloquial acquaintance with them is considered as indispensably necessary to the efficient performance of their duties, by those who are employed in the department of education, and will be insisted upon by Government.

NORTH WESTERN DAK COMPANY.

LIST OF STAGES, STAGING BUNGALOWS, &C., FROM CALCUTTA TO BENARES AND DELHEE.

The Merhallas and Station Houses of the Road Police are whitewashed, and over each are painted in large letters, both in English and Native languages, its number and the name of the Magisterial Jurisdiction to which it belongs. The Chowkies, Burkundases and Sowers of the Road Police wear red turbans and kummerbunds, with badge, indicating their number and rank on red cross belts edged with green. The Janadars have a red stripe on the right arm.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	Calcutta..... Miles.				
1	Bunhoogly..... 63				
2	Kurda..... 112				
3	Pulta Ghant..... 164				
4	Gyretty Ghant.... 17	Gyretty..... 17	Hoogly.. 12 As.		
5	Taldangah..... 234				
6	Nundy Taiso..... 274				
7	Taragooney..... 324	Hossalnabad 144	Muggra . 1 R.		
8	Pundwn..... 384				
9	Boinchee..... 444	Pundooah..... 104		Magistrate & Surgeon.	
10	Chote Khan..... 524				
11	Urdooly Bazar.... 594	Mcmarce..... 134			
12	Umrah..... 664				
13	Burdwan*..... 72	Burdwan..... 164			
14	Doolnah..... 774				
15	Saramassia..... 83	Saroole..... 134		Road Overseer.	
16	Wutrapore..... 874			Deputy Magistrate.	
17	Manic Bazar..... 914				
18	Urjoonpore..... 97	Boodbood..... *184			
19	Bedrah..... 104				
20	Ktyrasoole..... 1104	Khyrasoole 154			
21	Bheringhee..... 1164				
22	Bhadour..... 1204				
23	Mungulpore*.. 1244	Bucktanuggar.. 134		Assistant Magistrate & Sub-Assist. Surgeon.	
24	Bograh..... 1804				
25	Assensoole..... 1364	Assensoole..... 124			
26	Neamutpore..... 1424				
27	Tiroondah..... 148	Taldangah..... 144	Barackur 12 As.		
28	Weersah..... 1544				
29	Kurkabad..... 1604	Gyra..... 134		Deputy Magistrate, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and Road Overseer.	
30	Govindpore..... 1674				
31	Purkee..... 1734	Flitcooree..... 12			
32	Fuchrookee..... 181				
33	Kotaldee..... 1864	Topechancee... 144			
34	Topechancee..... 1924				
35	Madapore..... 1994				
36	Ranga Muttee.... 2064	Doomree..... 134		Road Overseer.	
37	Gunggee..... 2104				
38	Jummona..... 2144	Buggodhur 134			
39	Buggodhur..... 221				
40	Utkah..... 2244				
41	Ghorar..... 2284	Burcutta..... 15			
42	Belcopee..... 233				
43	Dharowrah..... 2394	Burhee..... *134		Ex. Engineer.	
44	Bursote..... 246				
45	Burhee..... 2523				
46	Narypa..... 257	Chowparun 12			
47	Chowparun..... 262				
48	Mchsnetaur..... 265	Dunwah..... 8			
49	Dunwah..... 2 0 1/2	*arra..... 114		Road Overseer.	
50	Delreeh.....				

* Post Office.

* Post Office.

Blueberry.

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LIST

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No. of
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| | Ca |
| 1 | Bu |
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| 4 | Gy |
| 5 | Tal |
| 6 | Nu |
| 7 | Tai |
| 8 | Pn |
| 9 | Bo |
| 10 | Ch |
| 11 | Ur |
| 12 | Un |
| 13 | Bt |
| 14 | Do |
| 15 | Ba |
| 16 | Mu |
| 17 | Ma |
| 18 | Uij |
| 19 | Be |
| 20 | Kl |
| 21 | Bh |
| 22 | Bh |
| 23 | M |
| 24 | Bo |
| 25 | Ass |
| 26 | Nee |
| 27 | Tir |
| 28 | Nee |
| 29 | Ku |
| 30 | Gov |
| 31 | Pur |
| 32 | Puc |
| 33 | Kot |
| 34 | Top |
| 35 | Mac |
| 36 | Ran |
| 37 | Gun |
| 38 | Jum |
| 39 | Bug |
| 40 | Utk |
| 41 | Gho |
| 42 | Belc |
| 43 | Dhai |
| 44 | Burs |
| 45 | Burb |
| 46 | Nary |
| 47 | Chow |
| 48 | Mch |
| 49 | Dunv |
| 50 | Turr |

FROM BENARES TO MEERUTT.

For Stages from Benares to Boolundshahur see List of Stages from Benares to Delhi.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Boolundshahur .. 846				
148	Burral .. 851				
149	Golaotee .. 857				
150	Moorpore .. 863	Hauper 869			
151	Hauper .. 869				
152	Lallpore .. 874				
153	Boor .. 881				
154	Meerutt .. 887				

FROM BENARES TO AGRA.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Benares .. 427				
77	Shahabad .. 427				
78	Nia Buzar .. 433	Mirza Moorad.... 436			
79	Tamachabad .. 440				
80	Bicrumpore .. 446	Maharajgunge .. 448			
81	Modhoo Sing .. 452				
82	Gopeegunge .. 458	Gopeegunge 458			
83	Vohidnugghur .. 464				
84	Baroud .. 470	Baroud .. 470			
85	Huneah .. 476	Sydabad .. 480			
86	Bindwah .. 482				
87	Jenaltpoor .. 488				
88	Josee .. 494				
89	Allahabad .. 499	Allahabad 497			
90	Begum Serai .. 505				
91	Mooteeka Boorwah .. 511	Qualahall .. 513			
92	Immamunge .. 518				
93	Mallacca .. 525	Kusseall .. 525			
94	Indyah .. 531				
95	Syne .. 537	Loondah .. 540			
96	Bhowteer .. 544				
97	Kuthoun .. 550	Anahpore .. 552			
98	Omrah Serai .. 556				
99	Durrumdossore .. 562				
100	Billundah .. 568				
101	Futtehpore .. 574	Futtehpore .. 574			
102	Allipore .. 580				
103	Dowlutpore .. 587	Kulleanpore .. 590			
104	Mahoor .. 593				
105	Raneepore .. 598				
106	Tewareepore .. 605				
107	Harteepore .. 610	Sersoul .. 606			
108	Jheewah .. 617				
109	Cawnpore .. 624	Cawnpore .. 624			
110	Lukunpore .. 629				
111	Ram Nugur .. 635	Ramnugur .. 635			
112	Murecanee .. 641				
113	Mooraree .. 647				
114	Dhoulasalar .. 653	Poorah .. 650			
115	Nuddey Esun .. 660				

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Macfarlan Junction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
110	Lukunpore	929			
111	Ram Nugur	635	Ramnagar	£35	
112	Mureance	641			
113	Mooraree	647			
114	Dhousalar	653	Poorah	650	
115	Nuddey Esun	660			
116	Kazeegunge	665	Arroul	664	
117	Juggunooa Talao..	671	Kunouge	675	
118	Cha Buttearah....	678			
119	Jellalabad	684			
120	Ismailpore	689	Goselingunge	687	
121	Secunderpore	695			
122	Chupramou	701	Chupramou	701	
123	Burha	706			
124	Jogha	712			
125	Bunkeesh	718	Bewah	716	
126	Bhowgong	723			
127	Sooltangunge	729	Pichirnah	732	
128	Khirlah	734			
129	Karowlee	739			
130	Huttun	745	Sugrawlie	748	
131	Malaon	750			
132	Chachenah	756	Etah	762	
133	Etah	762			
134	Pelwah	768			
135	Chillanuggur	775	Pathanpore	778	
136	Secundra Rao	781			
137	Gopee	787	Nanow	793	
138	Nanow	793			
139	Panestv	800	Allyghur	808	
140	Allyghur	805			
141	Bhakree	811			
142	Kansee	818			
143	Moonee	824	Khoorjah	834	
144	Dusserah	829			
145	Khoorjah	834			
146	Mauimin	840	Boolundshahur ..	846	
147	Boolundshahur	846			
148	Belsooree	852			
149	Secundrabad	858	Secundrabad	864	
150	Kote	864			
151	Dadree	870			
152	Suthla	876			
153	Earchla	882	Ghazeenabad	882	
154	Shydera	888			
155	Deihee (Dehi)..	894			

FROM BENARES TO MEERUTT.

For Stages from Benares to Boolundshahur see List of Stages from Benares to Delhi.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Boolundshahur .. 846				
148	Bural 851				
149	Golaotee 857				
150	Moorepore 863	Hauper 869			
151	Hauper 869				
152	Lallpore 874				
153	Boor 881				
154	Meerutt 887				

FROM BENARES TO AGRA.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Benares .. 427				
77	Shahabad 427				
78	Nia Buzar 433	Mirza Moorad.... 436			
79	Tamachabad 440				
80	Bicrumpore 446	Maharajgunge .. 448			
81	Modhoo Sing..... 452				
82	Gopeegunge 458	Gopeegunge 458			
83	Vohidnugghar... 464				
84	Baroud 470	Baroud..... 470			
85	Huneah 476	Sydabad 480			
86	Bindwah 482				
87	Jenaitpoor..... 488				
88	Josee 494	Allahabad 497			
89	Alahabad 499				
90	Begum Serai 505				
91	Mooteeka Boorwah 511	Qualahall..... 513			
92	Immamgunge 518				
93	Mallacca 525	Knaseall			
94	Indyah 531				
95	Gyuse..... 537	Loondah 540			
96	Bhowteer 544				
97	Kuthoun 550	Anahpore 552			
98	Omrah Serai..... 558				
99	Durrumdossapore .. 562				
100	Billundah 568				
101	Futtehpore .. 574	Futtehpore 574			
102	Allipore..... 580				
103	Dowlutpore..... 587	Kulleanpore 590			
104	Mahoor 593				
105	Raneepore..... 598				
106	Tewarespore 605				
107	Harteepore 610	Sersoul..... 606			
108	Jhacwah..... 617				
109	Cawnpore 624	Cawnpore 624			
110	Lakunpore 629				
111	Ram Nugur 635	Ramnugur 635			
112	Mureeanee..... 641				
113	Mooraree 647				
114	Dhoulasalar 653	Poorah..... 650			
115	Nuddey Esun 660				

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magistrate's jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>			
116	Kaseengunge	Arroul			
117	Juggunooa Talao..	Kunouge			
118	Cha Buttearah....				
119	Jellalabad				
120	Jamailpore	Goseingunge			
121	Secunderpore				
122	Chupramou	Chupramou			
123	Baisha				
124	Jogha				
125	Bunkceah	Bewah			
126	Bhowgong				
127	Poosaina				
128	Oracien	Mynpoorie			
129	Dunnahur				
130	Gurawl	Gurawl			
131	Arow				
132	Shekoabad				
133	Edmace	Shekoabad			
134	Aspahbad				
135	Rajahk Talao....	Fyzabad			
138	Peepul				
137	Geber	Etmadpore			
138	Shatrah				
139	Agra	Agra			

FROM DELHEE TO UMBALLA.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magistrate's jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	Delhee				
143	Asadpore				
146	Rhorepon	Khampore			
147	Koonary				
148	Bahalgurh	Khemasporc			
149	Marthall				
150	Burhie	Kala Ghuree			
151	Kohana				
152	Machroulee	Sewa			
153	Panceput				
154	Salout	Ghurrowuda			
156	Gorounda		Canal		
156	Bridge	Kurnal		Magistrate & Collector	
167	Kurnal				
158	Shamun				
159	Bootana				
160	Sumana				
161	Peeploe				
162	Shabad		Markunda		
163	Umballa	Umballa			

NORTH WESTERN COMPANY'S STAGING | *Boarding Establishments.* — Messdames Adamson,
~~Amannath, Balduin, Bennet, Dickson, D'Rozario,~~
 Jeelan, Mc.Vitre,
 Joss, Savi, Tait,

tinson and Co.,
 and Co., Mendes
 floo, H. Sarkies,
 Thomas, Wittlin-

bvt.), Agra and
 ntal, Commercial
 Union, and Cawn-

R., Bankshall-
 and Taylor, Pax-

, Native Shops,

Baptist Mission,
 Martin.

Spink and Co.,

, Rose and Co.,

spot. — Thacker,

and Jubbulpore
 ta, convey goods,
 Mirzapore. The

, Shearwood and

rothers.
 Co., Elloy and

Osler and Co.,

a Co., Bathgate

uggists' Hall.

Osler and Co.,
 and Co.

allah.
 Library, Metcalfe
 aries.

ameron and Co.,
 ouza and Co.,

nd Co.
 kinson and Co.,
 o.

and Co., John

eerbhoom Coal
 t; Bengal Coal
 Lane; Shearsole
 kea, and Wat-

Army and Navy Quarters.—Toll & Co.
 Boat Agents.—Holmes, Rebello, and Co.

Ghat Street; Seetarampore Colliery, Proprietors,
 Apear and Co.

No of Stages.	STAG.	Rivers not	75
116	Kareegunge ...		
117	Juggunooa Tal		
118	Cha Butteerah		
119	Jellalabad		
120	Ismailpore		
121	Secunderpore ..		
122	Chupramou ..		
123	Burha		
124	Jogha		
125	Bunkeeah		
126	Bhowgong		
127	Poosaina		
128	Oraceen		
129	Dunnahur		
130	Gurawl		
131	Arow		
132	Shekonbad		
133	Edmaee		
134	Aspahbad		
135	Rajahk Tulao		
136	Peepul		
137	Geber		
138	Shadrah		
139	Agra		

No. of Stages.	STAG.		
	Delhee		
143	Azsdpore		
145	Rhorepon		
147	Koonary		
144	Bahalgurh		
149	Marthall		
150	Burhie		
151	Kohana		
152	Muchroulee		
153	Panceput		
154	Salout		
155	Gorouda		
156	Bridge		
157	Karnal		
158	Shamun		
159	Rootana		
160	Sumana		

NORTH WESTERN COMPANY'S STAGING BUNGALOWS.

Agra.
Allahabad.
Allynughur.
Allyghur.
Anahpore.
Arroul.
Assensvoley.
Baroud.
Baroon.
Barra (Bar).
Benares.
Bewah.
Boolundshahur.
*Boodbood.
Bucktanuggur.
Buggodhur.
*Burhea.
Burchutta.
Burdwan.
Cawnpore.
Chowparun.
Chupramou.
Dehree.
Doomree.
Dunwah.
Etah.
Etmadpore.
Fitcooree.
Futtehpore.
Fyzabad.
Ghazeeabad.
Ghurrowda.
Gopeegunge.
Goseingunge.
Gyrowl.
Gyretty.
Gyra.
Hauper.
Hossainabad.

Jehanabad.
Kalaghuree.
Khampore.
Khemaspore.
Khoodjah.
Khyrasole.
Kusseall.
Kulleanpore.
Kunouge.
Kurnal.
Loondah.
Maharajgunge.
Memarsa.
Mirza Moorad.
Mympoorie.
Muddanpore.
Mohumeah.
Nanow.
Nobulpore.
Nurungabad.
Pichirnall.
Poorah.
Pundooah.
Puthanpore.
Qualahall.
Ramnugur.
Sarole.
Sasseram.
Secundrabad.
Sewa.
Sersoul.
Shekoabad.
Shergotty.
Sugrawle.
Sydabad.
Taldangah.
Topehancee.
Umballa.

* Post offices.

DIRECTORY

Of the Principal Establishments worth visiting in Calcutta, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, teachers of languages, accomplishments, tradesmen, &c., &c.

Apothecaries.—Bathgate & Co., Smith and Stainstreet, Thomson & Co.

Army Accoutrement Manufacturers.—John Tell & Co.

Arrow Root Manufacturer.—George Adam.

Agents General.—Grindlay & Co. (C. J. Groom), 13, Old Post Office Street; Thacker, Spink & Co.

Artists.—See Portrait Painters, Drawing Masters.

Architects.—Mackintosh, Burn & Co.

Auctioneers.—Cohn, Feilmann & Co., Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Mendes & Co., Muir, Seal & Co., Tulloh & Co., Hamilton & Co., Hunter & Co. (horse).

Army and Navy Outfitters.—Tell & Co.

Boat Agents.—Holmes, Rebello, and Co.

Boarding Establishments.—Messdames Adamson, Arrowsmith, Baldwin, Bennet, Dickson, D'Rozario, Harris, Henley, Herring, Jones, Keelan, McVittre, Millett, Ogilvie, Ord, Roberts, Ross, Savi, Tait, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, Wright.

Bakers.—Ahmuty and Co., Atkinson and Co., Eduljee Jewajee and Co., Hardie & Co., Mendes and Co., Thomas Michael, Nungloo, H. Sarkies, Shaik Rohman and Co., George Thomas, Wittinbaker and Co.

Bankers.—Bengal Savings' (Govt.), Agra and United Service, N.W. of India, Oriental Commercial of Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Dacca, Union, and Cawnpore.

Billiard Rooms.—Lancaster, W. R., Bankshallghaut, Strand.

Billiard Manufacturers.—Dunn and Taylor, Paxton and Co.

Billiard Academy.—John Mole.

Bird Fanciers.—Madame Bestel, Native Shops, 141, 142, Chitpore Road.

Bookbinders.—Lepage and Co., Baptist Mission, Asylum and Catholic Presses, G. Martin.

Booksellers.—Lepage, Thacker, Spink and Co., Sanders, Cones and Co.

Boot Makers.—Monteith and Co., Rose and Co., Shein and Co., Leslie and Co.

Bradshaw's Overland Guide Depot.—Thacker, Spink, and Co.

Bullock Trains.—The Calcutta and Jubbulpore Co., 11, Writer's Buildings, Calcutta, convey goods, &c., to and from Jubbulpore, via Mirzapore. The Post Office, General Post Office.

Cabinet Makers.—Paxton and Co., Shearwood and Co., Callee Churu Dey.

Candle Manufacturers.—Sainte Brothers.

Carvers and Gilders.—Benson and Co., Elloy and Co., Rassick Lall Dey.

Chinese Bazaar, The

Chandelier and Lamp Makers.—Osler and Co., Thomson and Co.

Chemical Works.—Robertson and Co., Bathgate and Co., Baker J. W. C.

Chemists.—Bathgate and Co., Druggists' Hall.

China Depositions, The

China and Crockery Warehouses.—Osler and Co., Thomson and Co., Stewart, Lewis and Co.

Chiropodist.—Samuel, 61½, Coselitollah.

Circulating Libraries.—Public Library, Metcalfe Hall, Catholic Cathedral.—See Libraries.

Coach Builders and Painters.—Cameron and Co., Nanabhoy, Dhunjee and Co., D'Souza and Co., Eastman and Co.

Coach Lick Makers.—Blackford and Co.

Confectioners.—Wilson and Co., Atkinson and Co., Rodrigues and Co., Walperr and Co.

Coopers and Gaugers.—Ahmuty and Co., John Davies.

Corset Maker.—Madame Chevro.

Coal and Copper Companies.—Beerbhoom Coal Company, Office No. 9, Hare Street; Bengal Coal Company, Office, No. 8, Church Lane; Shearsole Colliery, Depôts at Howrah, Sulkea, and Watgunge; East India Coal Company, Office 3, Colitah Ghat Street; Sactarampore Colliery, Proprietors, Apear and Co.

Copper Company.—East India Copper Company, Offices No. 6, New China Bazaar Street.
Cheroot Importers.—Coondoo and Tardinel, Atkinson.

Coal Depots.—Garden Reach, Mint Ghaut; Sulkea (the *South-west* of Calcutta); Howrah (the *Wapping* of Calcutta).

Daguerrotype Artists.—Martin and Newland.

Dancing Masters.—Cormuck and Dupuis (class rooms).

Dentists.—See Chemists.

Distillers.—B. Guppy, Smith and Co., Ahmuty and Co.

Docks.—Albion and E.E. at Sulkea Docking Company, Caledonian Dock, Hooghly Dock, Kidderpore Government, Mackenzie's Union.

Draughtsmen and Drawing Masters.—Claude Angier, John Bennet, F. S. Oehme.

Dressmakers.—See Milliners.

Electro Platers and Gilders.—Babbage and Co., McAffee and Co.

Engravers.—T. Black, G. Carapet, F. Saintyres.

Farm Yard.—Greenfield and Co., Akra, near Garden Reach.

Flour Mills.—The Strand Mills.

Foundries.—The Soho Works, Dragon Iron Works, Hope Works, Perseverance Foundry, Bearbloom Works.

Gas.—The Oriental Company.

Gas Fitters.—W. F. Richards, agent for Messrs. Messenger and Sons, Birmingham.

Glass Ware.—Stewart, Lewis and Co.

Goldsmiths.—See Jewellers.

Grocers.—Atkinson and Co.

Gunmakers and Gunsmiths.—Angier and Co., Manton and Co., Samsodeen.

Goods Train, Calcutta.—No. 6, Esplanade Row, W. Greenway, manager, &c., conveys goods, &c., by bullock wagons to and from Raneegunge, Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad.

Goods Train.—N.W. D&C Company's Office, 11, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, J. H. Allen, manager, general carriers throughout the Upper Provinces of India, and in conjunction with the Ocean and Continental Company to the principal cities of Europe and America.

Harness Makers.—See Saddlers.

Hair Dressers.—Cook, Forbes, Petry and Co. Secondé (French).

Hardware Dealers.—Stewart, Lewis and Co.

Hatters.—J. Bondet and Co., Hanman and Co. Wilson and Co., Perry and Co.

Homoeopathic Medicine Vendor.—J. Cartland.

Hotels.—The Anckland (Wilson and Co.), the best; Bodry's News Room, Garden Reach; Railway (Howrah); Family (Hardie and Co.); King's; Mountaine, Slade and Co. (Family); Spence and Co. (Family); Viviers (French), the).

House Builders.—Anderson and Co., Carrepiet and Co., Burn and Co., Mackintosh, Burn and Co.

House Decorators.—Benson and Co., Davidson and Co., J. Harman.

Ice Depot.—The

Ice Confectioners.—Browne and Co., Spence and Co., Weippert and Co., Wilson and Co., and Mrs. Wilson.

Indian Chutnee Pickle Warehouse.—W. Atkinson and Co.

Inland Transit Company.—6, Esplanade Row.

Indian Condiment Warehouse.—W. Stables (with English shop front).

Jewellers.—Nephew and Co., G. Grant, Hamilton, and Co., Lattay Brother, Charles McAfee.

Jewellery.—(Depôt of), Chaunce, Cohn Fellman and Co., Cohn and Co., Mackenzie and Co.

Lithographers.—Black, Mendes and Co.

Libraries.—St. Andrews, Thacker, Spink and Co.

Lime Agents.—Gilmore, McKilligin and Co.

Livery Stable Keepers.—Baker (Riding School), Biggs and Co., Carpenter, Clarkson and Co., Cook and Co., George and Co., Harvey.

Looking Glass Manufacturer.—H. G. Smith.

Mess Agents.—Payne and Co., Wilson and Co., Mrs. Adamson.

Mechanician Artist.—F. Saintyres.

Midwives.—Mesdames Ball, Bentley, Bluet, Carter, Nighland, Graham, Talbot, Decruz, and Geslar.

Milliners.—Mesdames Baker, Bodello, Curbery, Davis, Gervain, Bondon, Holloway, Keelan, Low, Mendes, Page, and Weston.

Musical Teachers.—Mesdames Castillo, Folinet, Ventura; Messrs. Barretti, Castillo, Coles, Delmar, Emanuel, Gaudencio, Harraden, Kuhlan, Lavalette, Lissant, Mott.

Music Band Suppliers.—Andrews, Gaudencio, Lewis, Pinto, and Stone.

Newspapers.—See Calcutta Publications.

Music Sellers.—Mott, Jacobs, Burkinyoung, Harraden and Co.

Musical Instrument Makers.—Mott and Vangelder.

Mustard Oil Makers.—Gungaram, Taruckdar, and Gour Ram.

Nurse.—Mrs. Jane Newall.

Oil and Indian Warehouses.—Wilson and Co., Atkinson and Co.

Oil Pressers and Manufacturers.—Carberry and Co., Currie.

Ornamental Hair Works.—Miss Forbes and Madame Secondé.

Opticians.—Solomon and Co., Charles Nephew and Co.

Palanquin Builders.—See Coach Builders.

Pawn Brokers and Money Lenders.—Anglo-Indian Office, Asiatic, Bengal, Commercial, North British and Royal Loan Offices.

Perfumers.—J. Bouquet & Co., the Exchange Rooms, 29, Tank Square.

Photographers.—See Portrait Painters.
Plate and Plated Ware Warehouses.—Hamilton & Co., Stewart, Lewis & Co.
Pianoforte and Organ Repairers.—
Portrait Painters.—Angier, Bennett, De la Hogue, Grant, and Hudson.

Post Office.—See post office regulations.
Picture Frame Makers.—Elloy, Mandy and Smith.
Print Sellers.—Le Page & Co., Thacker, Spink and Co., Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Publishers.—Lepage & Co., Sanders & Co., Thacker & Co.

Punkah Makers.—Elloy, Lazarus, Mandy, and Smith.

Refreshment Rooms.—Bodry's, Browne, Lancaster, Spence, Weippert, Wilson.

Rope Makers.—Thompson & Co (Patent Steam Ropery), Howrah.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.—Bell, Cuthbertson, and Harper, Monteith & Co., Watts & Co.

Sail Makers.—Ahmady & Co., Thompson & Co., Walton & Co.

Schools (Private).—Boys.—Anglo Indian, J. Ard-wiese's, T. Brodie, Calcutta Academy, J. Lavendar, Montague's Academy.

Girls.—Meadames, Birch, Cummins, Curnin, Lewis, Ferris, Hammerding, Harrington, Hobson, Macdonald, Montague, Ridge, Roberts; Sevestre, Smith and Sykes.

Securus and Presses (cotton).—Befebos, Benemudub, Pissonauth, Bissumber, Cantopher & Co., Catchick, Weston & Co., Khettermohas, Does & Son.

Sculptors.—Llewelyn & Co., Murdoch.

Seal Engravers.—Pipe and Saintynes.

Ship Chandlers.—See Mess Agents.

Shoemakers.—See Bootmakers.

Sign Board Painters.—See House Decorators.

Scientific Instrument and Independent Depot.—Solomon & Co.

Silk Mercers.—Wilson & Co.

Soda Water Manufacturers.—See Chemists.

Tailors.—Harman & Co., to the Commander in Chief, and Staff of the Bengal Army.

Transit Agents.—See Inland and Goods Train and N. W. Company.

Undertakers.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Watch Makers.

Work Box Makers.

* LIST OF CONSULS.

America,	Oldenburgh,
Austria,	Ottoman, Consol
Belgium,	General,
Bremen,	Prussia,
France,	Portuguese,
Hamburg,	Sardinia,
Hanover,	Spain,
Netherlands,	Sweden.

* The names of these being of a changeable character, we have left the blanks for the traveller to fill up for himself.

† From whom travellers proceeding homeward-bound, via Overland Route, must procure a passport, as they cannot land in France without such.

THE POLICE FORCE consists of a large constabulary force. Land and river divisions, Harbour and Dock Police. Preventive Service, Customs Flotilla.

THE COURTS OF LAW consist of, viz:—

Insolvent, presided over by the Chief Justice, with a stipend of 8,000l. per annum, and a retiring pension, after seven years' service, of 1,500l. per annum, and two Puisne Judges, held monthly. **Petty Sessions**, presided over by the Senior magistrates, held weekly. **Supreme Court**, presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, during four terms, annually. **In the Vacation**, two Judges sit twice weekly, in Chambers and in the Courts, for motions. **Small Cause Court**, held frequently. **Sessions, Criminal**, held before the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, in March, July, September, and December. **Vice Admiralty**, presided over by the Chief Justice.

THE HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS,

According to Thornton's Gazetteer of India.

	Feet.
Everest (Himalaya Range), highest in the world.....	29,002
Himalaya Range (abode of snow) <i>Kinchin-junga</i> , can be seen at a distance of 250 miles, ..	28,176
Dhurlagiri (Dwalagiri), (white mountain) ...	21,074
Altar (golden mountain)	10,000
Hindoo Koosh (separated from the Himalaya by the Indus)	14,000
Eastern Ghauts (pass), extend 700 miles along the Coromandel coast	6,000
Western Ghauts, extend 700 miles along the Malabar coast	7,000
Nelgherries (blue mountains), <i>Optacamund</i> (Madras Sanatorium)	8,760
Darjeling Mountain (Simal Range, Calcutta Sanatorium)	9,000
Mahabuleshwur Hills (Bombay Sanatorium) ..	4,700
Singalese Hills, Ceylon (Ceylon Sanatorium) ..	8,240

THE LENGTH OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.
The Ganges from the sea, about 1,414	
" its Delta	200
Jumnah, tributary of Delta	800
Sone	850
Hooghly	200
Brahmapora	1,500
Irrawadi	1,100
Sutlej	900
Indus	1,500
Kabool	380
Godavery	800
Kistna	700
Nerbudda	750
Taptée	800
Mahamuddy (great river)	1,100
Mahawallee Ganga (Ceylon) ..	200
Pamparipo (Ceylon)	50

N.B. - Owing to the state of re-organization which is taking place in the Bengal Army, it has been deemed advisable to omit the names of the Military Authorities to which a reference passed on route is subject, the re-organization not having been as yet (1880) completed.

ROUTE 1.

CALCUTTA TO CAWNPOOR, VIA THE GANGES RIVER.

Distance. 961 Miles. By Government Route Book,
954 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Fort William (Calcutta) to Sooksur	L.B. 10	0
Pulta Ghat	L.B. 10	0
Bandel	R.B. 9	4
Sook Sagur	L.B. 13	4
Santipoor	L.B. 14	0
Mirzapoor	R.B. 11	4
Nuddeah	R.B. 12	0
Burgatchen	L.B. 13	0
Dum Duma	R.B. 9	0
Dewangunge	R.B. 14	0
Hureenatpoor	L.B. 12	0
Plassee	L.B. 7	0
Doudpoor	R.B. 9	4
Rungamattee	L.B. 10	4
Jaffergunge	L.B. 13	0
Balagatohee	R.B. 12	0
Mahmoodpoor	R.B. 7	6
Kiddurpoor	R.B. 9	0
Sootee	R.B. 11	0
Chokah	R.B. 12	0
Furuck-ka-Thana	L.B. 9	0
Chandpara	R.B. 15	0
Mussaha	R.B. 11	0
Sirkree	R.B. 14	0
Purtabgunge	R.B. 7	0
Peerpointee	R.B. 14	0
Putter Ghatta	R.B. 10	0
Hybatgunge	R.B. 13	0
Bhaugulpoor	R.B. 15	0
Bisounnee	L.B. 6	2
Sootlangunge	R.B. 24	0
Monghyr	R.B. 8	0
Rumoolpoor	R.B. 10	0
Soorajgura	L.B. 14	0
Gungapersad	R.B. 14	0
Mokra	R.B. 11	0
Bar	R.B. 9	0
Ranee Seral	R.B. 10	0
Ruttumpoor	R.B. 6	4
Futwa	R.B. 10	0
Patna (the centre of)	R.B. 12	0
Dinapoor	L.B. 14	0
Cheeran	L.B. 14	0
Revelgunge	R.B. 11	0
Peerpurpointee	R.B. 12	0
Madoopoor	R.B. 14	0
Gay Ghat	L.B. 11	0
Bhules	R.B. 4	2
Kaisoobpoor	R.B. 10	0
Buxar	R.B. 9	6
Barre	L.B. 14	0
Ghoospoor	L.B. 8	0
Ghazeepoor City	L.B. 8	0
Ghazeepoor Cantonment	L.B. 8	0
Bairea	R.B. 18	0
Doornainee	R.B. 18	0

ROUTE 1.—Continued.

	Postn.	Miles.	Fur.
Thanapoor	R.B.	9	4
Saidpoor	L.B.	12	0
Bullooa	R.B.	13	4
Shewar (Koondee)	R.B.	13	0
Ramnugur	R.B.	7	0
Soottanpoor Cantonment	L.B.	14	0
Chunks	R.B.	11	4
Bhowgaon	L.B.	15	0
Buboorra	R.B.	11	4
Gopalpoor	L.B.	6	2
Nugurda	L.B.	8	2
Kutchwa	L.B.	10	4
Aleopora	R.B.	10	0
Lutoheesgurhee	L.B.	12	0
Dumduma	L.B.	10	0
Monaya	R.B.	10	6
Allahabad Fort	R.B.	9	0
Kankara	L.B.	14	0
Singpoor	L.B.	3	4
Jehanabad	L.B.	17	0
Kurrah	R.B.	13	4
Randerpoor	R.B.	10	0
Ramnougur	R.B.	15	4
Dalmow	L.B.	11	0
Bittorah	R.B.	11	0
Lahence	R.B.	8	0
Sirajpoor	R.B.	10	0
Najilgurn	R.B.	14	0
Nanjimow	R.B.	5	0
Cawnpoor	R.B.	961	0

Leave = $\frac{1}{2}$ Calcutta from Fort William, and then embark on board one of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Packets at Baloo Ghaunt; and thence proceed up the river Hooghly, the scenery of which is gay, varied, beautiful, picturesque, and romantic in the extreme, and the sides of the river being studded for upwards of 20 miles with handsome wide flights of Chunam "Indian Stucco" steps, termed Ghats or landing places, adjoining each of which are small Hindu Temples, "Mhuts," constructed in the shape of beehives, which, when clustered together, produce a most striking and pleasing effect. The most elevated spots are crowned with Mosques and Pagodas, all of which are surmounted with mitre-like, or flattened domes, and fairy-like minarets, which rear their pointed summits above the branches of the trees, some of which are constructed on such elevated spots that they are ascended by handsome flights of stairs, the whole of which are beautifully decorated with lovely fragrant exotics, among which is generally most conspicuous the large white double blossom of the Indian jessamine, which hangs over the rails of the stairs in lovely long garlands, having intermingled with it clusters of large yellow or scarlet flowers, the fragrant perfumes of both impregnating the air most deliciously. So numerous are the fire-flies that the golden greenish lights which they emit among the foliage might be mistaken for heavenly meteors, and so brilliant are they, that the banks of the river are completely illuminated by these insects. To fully appreciate the extreme beauty of these river scenes, they must be traversed, as nothing can possibly exceed the loveliness of the

scenery, especially should the traveller steam along the stream at that period of the evening when the sun has left a crimson tinge upon the river; then a wooded promontory, extended to the water's edge, is passed, and the vessel steams rapidly into a wide expanse of water, densely covered with beautiful verdant islands, so that the varied views, past which he steams so quickly, appear like the offerings of enchantment. The vessel then passes

§ CASSEEPOOR, 5½ miles.

Territory, the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor-General at Calcutta, 5½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, well supplied. It stands on the left bank of the Hooghly river.

Then pass *Sooksur* 4½; *Tettahgurh*, 4, on the left bank; and 1½ mile brings us to

† § BARRACKPOOR (Barrackpore, Barrackpur).

Military Station. Cantonments, which are extensive and admirably arranged, close to the bungalows of the European officers at which, previous to the Sepoy rebellion in 1857-58-59, no less than 6 regiments of Sepoys were quartered, but now (1900) a permanent British force is stationed thereat. Lat. 22° 46', long. 88° 26'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office. Climate, extremely salubrious. Hotel, tariff Rs. 5 per day, or Rs. 100 per month. It lies on the left bank of the Hooghly, which is here about ½ mile wide.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Ghaut, Signal Post, and Vice Regal Palace, which, although not a very large edifice, is beautifully situated in a neat, well kept park, of 250 acres, artistically arranged with verdant lawn shrubberies and pretty gardens, the whole being most pleasingly and picturesquely laid out on an artificially elevated spot, all of which structures, although embowered in trees, can be distinctly seen from the deck of the steamer as it passes along the river. The bungalows of the civilians and European officers are very handsome and commodious edifices, standing in pretty compounds, "gardens."

RAILWAY STATION at Calcutta, 16 miles, *via* the river.

ENVIRONS.—The scenery amidst which they are situated is extremely lovely.

STEAMERS.—The River Packets pass this place, but, unless notice is previously given, do not stop here.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1689. At this period Mr. Jacob Charnock occupied a bungalow here, when the place contained an extensive mercantile bazaar, previous to Calcutta being selected as the seat of the Indo-British Government.

1857-59. A Jemadar of a Sepoy regiment was hung here. All the Sepoy regiments stationed here became disaffected throughout the mutiny, and were on the point of making an attempt to seize upon Calcutta, when they were disarmed and closely watched by European troops.

1859. Barracks constructed for the reception of the permanent European troops who are now quartered here.

We then pass the § *Pulta Ghat*, 4½, left bank; bazaar, amply supplied; § *Ishapore* (Ishapoor), 1 mile, left bank; lat. 22° 36'; long. 88° 23'.

ATTRACTION.—The Gunpowder Works, which the Indian Government, prior to the mutiny, contemplated removing to a station in the North Western Provinces. Thence we proceed, and soon enter

THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF CHANDERNAGORE,

Which lies in lat. 22° 50', long. 88° 23'; and is situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river, surrounded entirely by the Hooghly district of this Presidency, in the extremity of a recess of a superb reach of that stream, the bank of which is more considerably elevated on one side than the other. It comprises 2,330 acres, several small villages, (the town of Chandernagore), and contains a population of 32,670, 1-15th of whom are Europeans, 2-15ths of mixed descent, and the rest natives. The government is administered by a council composed of four judicial, one medical, and two military officers, besides a chaplain, but whose acts are subordinate to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Pondicherry (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 9). It derives a considerable augmentation to its revenues by the annual payment made by the Indian Government to the local French authorities, under an agreement executed in Paris between France and England, in 1853.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D. 1700. The French occupied this territory when Calcutta became a British settlement.

1740. This district was in an opulent and flourishing condition under that able statesman, M. Duplex.

1757. Lord Clive captured it, and Admiral Watson manifested extraordinary tact and ability in laying alongside the batteries of the town of Chandernagore the largest vessels of his fleet, as the navigation of the river although possessing sufficient depth of water for line of battle ships, must have then been extremely difficult and dangerous.

1763. It was, together with all the other factories belonging to France, restored to that kingdom by treaty.

1793. The British recaptured it, but in 1816, restored it to the French, in whose possession it has ever since remained.

1852. The limits of this settlement were clearly defined, and in

1853, all opposition to the construction of that portion of the Calcutta railway which passes near this territory was removed, owing to the British Government undertaking to pay this Local Government 300 chests of opium annually, on condition of the French not engaging in the manufacture of that article, or interfering with the salt monopoly.

1857-58-59-60. During the whole of the Sepoy rebellion its tranquillity remained undisturbed. At the end of three miles we pass the town of

— \$ CHANDERNAGORE (Chanderannagur), Right bank.

Territory, the French Possessions: District, Chandernagore. Civil Authority, the Senior Judicial Officer. Military Authority, the Commandant. Cantonments. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Barrackpore, 10 miles. Hotels,—L'Empereur and L'Orient, both well arranged; tariff, about two rupees, or 4 francs, 80 centimes, per diem. Railway Station just outside the French boundary. Extent, 2 miles along the river's bank, and 1½ mile inland. It is delightfully situated in the extremity of a recess of a pretty reach of the Hooghly river.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Noble Quay; Streets, admirably arranged, but overgrown with grass, and devoid of bustle or activity. *The Fine Residence* of the former governors, which is in a ruinous condition.

The Native Town, in which huts and dwellings are huddled together in the most extraordinary manner.

The Brahminical Temples, with the Ghats, "flights of steps," leading to the sacred branch of the Ganges.

The Ruins of the extensive Old Fort are situated 30 yds. W. of the river, which three British men of war battered to pieces; and N. of it stands the *Cemetery*, with numerous neat monuments.

The Church, which stands on the banks of the river, was erected by some Italian missionaries, in 1726, and is still (1860) in an excellent state of preservation.

The French Gardens at Ghzyetty, on the banks of the river, where, in 1765, stood the palatial country residence of the French Governor, at which revels, dances, private theatricals, &c., were carried on with such magnificence that it very appropriately obtained the *soubriquet* of the *Indian Versailles*, and no less than from 100 to 200 carriages, with attendants equipped in gorgeous liveries, stood in the avenue nightly. The grand reception room was 86 feet high, and in it the gallant Clive, Hastings, and Sir William Jones were entertained with excellent theatrical representations.

Scenery.—The view from the town is extremely picturesque, and commands a reach of the river, which flows amidst a most lovely, rural landscape.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1700. It was the seat of the French Indo-Government.

1726. The Italian missionaries built the church.

1740. It contained 4,000 brick houses; whilst the principal dwellings at Calcutta were then only mud huts.

1757. The Fort was garrisoned by 700 Europeans, and 700 Sipahis (Sepoys), and was 120 yds. square, defended by 120 pieces of heavy ordnance. Lord Clive attacked it from the cover of the houses to the S.; three British line of battle ships sailed up the river; the French sunk three of their vessels to block up the channel; but a French officer (who after-

wards hung himself, when his father refused to receive any portion of the reward of his traitorship) pointed out a narrow passage to the English admiral, Watson, who captured it, after a desperate cannonade for three hours (during which period Lord Clive attacked the fort from the tops of the houses), during which he dismounted all the guns. The amount of property captured exceeded 13,000,000 rupees (£1,300,000).

This pretty place is the only territory of *La Belle France* in the N. of India which yields a revenue.

We then pass along

THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT, page 23.

And 3 miles brings us to the town of

— \$ CHINSURAH (Chinsura), Right bank.

Territory, Hooghly. Civil Authority, the Collector at Hooghly. Military Station; the Barracks, are large, airy, admirably arranged, but very unhealthy, and capable of containing a large force, standing on the site of a Dutch Fort, which was demolished in 1827. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, at Calcutta, 27½ miles, via river, 20 via land. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 22° 53', long. 88° 23'. Hospital, a well-constructed edifice, with ample accommodation for a large number of patients. Hotel is situated N. of the College. Tariff, 5 Rs. (10s.) per diem, exclusive of drinkables. It stands on one of the healthiest sites in Bengal, on the right bank of the Hooghly.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The College, a most excellent government educational institution, founded by the French General Perron, stands close to the battle-field of Biderra. It is endowed with an annual revenue of £5,000, left for that purpose by a Mussulman, and attended by 600 pupils.

The Dutch Cemetery, "in which the old forefathers of the hamlet sleep," is very prettily laid out, and kept in good order.

The Ruins of the Old Government House, lately pulled down, containing some oak beams, 18 feet by 12, which, after being kept up for 130 years, were found perfectly sound and uninjured by decay or insects.

The Places of Worship, viz., the Armenian (N. of the barracks), Dutch Protestant, and Scotch Churches, are all fine edifices.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1687. It belonged to the Dutch, who have erected a strong fort, but in

1759, Col. Forde, at the head of a considerable British force, defeated them on the field of Biderra, and drove them from it.

It was afterwards restored to them.

1824. The King of the Netherlands exchanged it with the British Government for Sumatra, which had fallen into their hands.

1827. The Dutch Fort was demolished.

Thence proceeding for 1½ mile, we reach the large and interesting town of

† — **HOOGLHY** (Hugli, Hoogly).

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Post Office. Cusbah of the District. Population, 12,000. *Position*: it stands on the right bank of the Hooghly river, the breadth of which at this spot is not very considerable.

DAWKES to Calcutta, *via* the river, 20½ miles, *via* land and rail, 24; Benares, 394 miles E.

ATTRIBUTES:—

The *Collector's Cutcherry*, which stands on the site of the Fort erected by the Portuguese.

Church: this large, old edifice (the *Church of Bandel*), with its fine steeple discernible from the railway at some distance off. It was erected by the Jesuits, in which is annually celebrated, in the month of November, the Festival of *Novenna*.

College, the site on which this institution stands was granted by the Indian Government, but its endowments are derived from property left for that purpose by Hajl Muhammad Mohsin. Here the English and Oriental languages are taught, and several schools have been established in connection with it.

The *Imambarra*, a most beautiful Mussulman edifice, with its superb interior, is well worth a visit.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was the Chief Port of Bengal under the Mahomedan dominion.

1537-40. The Portuguese founded the Fort, on the site of the Collector's Cutcherry.

1599. The Jesuits erected the old Church of Handel (Bandel), the oldest Christian Church in Bengal, erected the year in which Queen Elizabeth sanctioned the establishment of the E.I.C. The Portuguese erected a Fort opposite to it, and a Nunnery, Boarding School, and College of Jesuits, close by it.

1632. Shahjehan wrested it from the Portuguese, killed 5,000 of them, destroyed 820 of their ships, and the images and pictures in Bandel Church, but at the importunity of a priest granted 777 bigahs of land rent free to Bandel.

1640. The British established factories of saltpetre here. Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, and his council, resided here.

1667. The Dutch established a factory here.

1681. The British factory was strongly fortified and garrisoned by 20 Europeans, which composed the first military force of the E.I.C.

1686. Job Charnock resided here, and raised a company of Portuguese infantry for the protection of the factory.

A severe conflict took place between the British and Moslem forces, when the latter were defeated after they had cannonaded the place, burnt 500 houses, and destroyed £306,000 worth of English merchandise. Old Church erected, which is celebrated for the celebration of the Novenna Festival, annually, in November, and the refusal of its Augustinian priests to submit to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop in Calcutta.

1742. The Portuguese and Mahrattas sacked it. Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, captured it from the British

1757-58. Lord Clive (then Colonel Clive) re-took it, when it became the granary of Bengal.

Thence the vessel passes *§ Bandel*, 1, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied; *§ Haleshur*, 1½, left bank; *§ bazaar*, lat. 22° 55'; long. 88° 23'.

ATTRIBUTES.—The Colleges and Sanscrit Institution, founded, and well endowed, by a late Rajah of Nuddea.

§ Banbarra, 1½, right bank; *Nya Scrai*, 4½, right bank; and 6 miles brings us into

THE NUDDA DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 22° 49' and 24° 10'; long. 88° 9' and 89° 11'; is 90 miles long from N. to S., 45 broad; has an area of 2,942 square miles; is bounded on the N. by Rajeshaye; E. by Pubna and Jessore; S. by Baraset; W. by Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan, and N.W. by Moorshedabad. It contains 5,749 towns, villages, and hamlets, the chief of which are Kishnugur, Plassey, and Hurrissunkra; 127,405 houses; population of 764,430, one-third of whom are Mussulmans. It is well watered by the Delta of the Ganges, which completely intercepts the entire district. Poddá, Jellinghee, Bhograttee, Hooghly, Matabhanga, Koomar, Bhoyrub, and Kubbaduk rivers. The general appearance of the country is fertile. Its productions are rice, millet, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, hemp and mulberry trees, for feeding silk worms. So extensive is the inland navigation in this district that but few roads have been constructed; the principal ones are from S. to N., Calcutta, *via* Kishnugur, and Plassey, to Berhampore; S.W. to N.E., Calcutta, *via* Jessore and Furreedpore, to Dacca.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1202. This district was incorporated with Bengal by the Mussulmans under Bakhtyar Ghilji, whilst governed by the Rajah Luchmunyah, who held the city of Gaur, but resided at Nuddea, and quitted his dominions on the invasion of the Mussulmans.

1765. It was included in the grant made by Shah Alum. The title of Rajah was discontinued for two generations, but in

1849, the British Government allowed Srees Chunder Roy, a descendant of Rajah Luchmunyah, to assume the title of Maharajah.

And 6 miles brings us to

§ SOOKSAGUR (Sagar), Left bank.

Territory, Nuddea. District, British Portion. Civil Authority, Collector at Kishnagurh. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Lat. 23° 4', long. 88° 23'.

DAWKES to Calcutta 43 miles N. by E.
We then enter

THE BURDWAN DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 22° 52' and 23° 49'; long. 87° 21' and 88° 23'; is 70 miles long N.E. to S.W., and 60 broad, bounded on the N. by Beerbhoom, N.E. and E. by Nuddea, S. by Hooghly and Midnapore, and W. by Bancoorah; has an area of 2,324 square miles; a population of 1,854,12, the greater

which are Mussulmans, contains 64 pergunnahs, the principal towns of which are Burdwan, Cutwa, and Calna. The general appearance of the country is level and highly cultivated. It is well watered by the Hadjee, Bhaggruttee, Jellinghee, Damoodah, Dalkissore, and Hooghly rivers, as well as by several torrents and watercourses, which in the monsoon became such immense streams that they flow in-
tremely along like a sluice in one entire mass from 1 to 4 feet in perpendicular height, so that the whole district suffers severely from inundations. In 1823 it was visited by one of these catastrophes which completely changed the appearance of a portion of this territory, swept away whole villages, numerous tanks and embankments (*bunds*), which had been constructed over 308 miles, and rendered the appearance of the country neither more nor less than a sandy waste; the climate although very hot is nevertheless considered salubrious. The principal animals which infest it are bears, wolves, and leopards, neither of which are very prevalent. Its productions are, rice, sugar (which is here extensively refined), indigo, potatoes, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, coal, horns, lac, timber, hides, coarse silk, &c. The chief roads are—

1st. The Great Trunk Route from Calcutta, *via* Burdwan, Benares, to the North Western Provinces (new route). From Calcutta, *via* Bancoora to the North Western Provinces (old route).

2nd. N. to S. from Cutwa to Hooghly, *via* the right bank of the Bhaggruttee.

3rd. North East to South West from Berhampore in Moorsshedabad, *via* Burdwan to Midnapur.

4th. North West to South East from Sooree to Burdwan.

The railway from Calcutta to Rajmahal bisects this district, as also that from Burdwan to Raneegunge.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1621. The Portuguese refused Shah Jehan, the future Emperor of India, the loan of artillery to besiege the capital of this territory.

1743. The Mahrattas devastated it.

1760. The British obtained their portion of this territory from Meer Cossim, and in

1765, Shah Alum confirmed its annexation.

The other part is governed by a titular Rajah, the adopted son of his predecessor, a mean, ill-tempered, wealthy miser, who had amassed an enormous fortune out of his annual income of £130,000, at whose demise Aluk Shah asserted himself to be the rightful Rajah. Pertaub Chund, who died 14 years before, came upon the scene as a claimant for the throne; he applied to the neighbouring chiefs for support, which was withheld from him, and not being willing to disband his partisans, he was arrested and confined. In

1840, the present prince, the richest landholder in India (his estates are 73 miles long and 45 broad, and he pays a rental to the Indian government of £400,000 per annum), became of age, when he assumed the administration of the government, and bestowed in

1843, £2,500 for the purpose of erecting a Medical College, founded the Rajah of Burdwan's Scholarships in the Hindu College, and £1,260 for the establishment of an Educational Institution at Burdwan.

Skirt along the BRITISH PORTION OF BURDWAN, and then the village of **Ballaughurhee*, 6, right bank. Civil Authority, the Collector at Burdwan.

ATTRACTION.—The Indigo factory, 1 mile distant. We then re-enter THE BRITISH DISTRICT OF NUDDEA, and 8 miles brings us to the town of

§ SANTIPOOR (Santipore) left bank.

Civil Authority, the Collector at Kishnagurh. Bazaar, amply supplied. Telegraph and Railway Stations at Hooghly, 28½ miles. Lat. 23° 14', long. 88° 26'.

This place is celebrated for the learned scholars which it has produced; we soon afterwards re-enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT, and 7½ miles brings us to **Kulna*, right bank; bazaar; pass on to **Mirzapore*, 4, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied; and we soon re-enter THE NUDDEA DISTRICT, and 12 miles brings us to the town of

§ NUDDEA (Nuddeah, Nadiya).

Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, *via* river, 80½, *via* land, 60 miles. ATTRACTION.—The antique Brahminical College, which, although in sad decay, is well worth inspection.

The town stands on the right bank of the Bhaggruttee, W. branch of the Ganges, at its confluence with the Jellinghee branch, both of which united streams form the Hooghly.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1203. The Governor of Bengal, Bukhytar Ghilji, expelled the Hindu Prince who resided here.

Thence we pass **Bailpokraah*, 6, left bank; **Bala-dunga*, 5, left bank; **Buryatchea*, 2, left bank; all under the Collector at Kishnagurh. We then re-enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT, and pass on to **Dum-Duma*, 9, right bank; and again enter THE NUDDEA DISTRICT; pass on to **Awgrudeep*, 8½, right bank; and re-enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT. Pass on to **Dewangunge*, 5½, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied; **Kutwa*, 4, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE BEERBHOOM DISTRICT,

(Birbhan, from *Bir*, "Heroes," and *Bhumi*, "Land"). Which lies in lat. 23° 39' and 24° 40', long. 86° 25' and 88° 30'; is bounded on the N. by Bhaugulpore, S. by Burdwan, Bancoora, and Pachete, W. by Ramgurh, Pachete, and Monghyr; has an area of 4,730 square miles; population of 1,040,876, principally Brahmminists, a rude race, who indulge most immoderately in the use of opium, intoxicating liquors, and smoke to excess. It is well watered by the Bhaggruttee, Damooda, Hadjee, Barakar, Mor, Pattajor, Dwarki, and Kalpi. The chief towns are Nagor, Pathwari, Sarkat, Suri, Surul, &c. The appearance of the country in the N. and N.E. is

DISTRICT.

long. 97° 52' by Maldah and by Nuddea and Bhaugulpore; population of are Hindoos, is jurisdictions, and Moornhedabad ogwangola, and res, Bhagruttee, ra. The appear- low and level, e than 101 feet, much subjected e W. or Barha,

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The railway from Calcutta to this district, as also Raneeegunge.

HISTORICAL REMINIS

1621. The Portuguese re Emperor of India besiege the capital.
 1743. The Mahrattas de
 1760. The British obtained territory from the
 1765, Shah Alum confined. The other part is the adopted son, ill-tempered, amassed an enormous annual income, misused Aluk Shah's rightful Rajah. 14 years before, claimant for the neighbouring chief withheld from his band of

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that of an extensive highland, but the remainder is level. Its chief productions are teak, sal, rice, sugar cane, indigo, grain, millet, maize, sesame, oil seeds, ginger, tumeric, coal, iron, lac, coarse sugar, indigo, timber, hides, horns, and silk. Its manufactures are coarse piece goods. It abounds with tigers, leopards, bears, jackals, foxes, wolves, wild buffaloes, and boars, both the latter of which commit sad ravages, and for whose destruction the Indian government give good rewards. There were formerly no less than three vernacular schools, two of which have been abolished, and but few pupils attend the remaining one.

RAILWAYS are being rapidly constructed in its N., S., and middle portions.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1765. It was included in the Dewanny of Bengal, granted by Shah Alum, the Padshah of Delhi, to the E. I. C.

Thence we pass **Seetahruttee*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Sooree; soon after which we re-enter THE NUDDA DISTRICT. Pass on to **Hureenatpoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile, left bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Kishnagurh; we soon afterwards enter THE BEERBHOOM DISTRICT. Pass **Kagdepara*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mile, right bank; Collector at Sooree; then re-enter THE NUDDA DISTRICT, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ PLASSY (Plassée, Palashi).

Territory, Nudda. Civil Authority, Collector at Kishnagurh. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Bazaar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $88^{\circ} 15'$.

DAWS to Calcutta, *via* land, 96 miles N.; *via* river, $135\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Berhampore, 22 miles S. It stands on the left bank of the Hooghly, which should here be called the Bhagruttee (Cosimbazar) river, so named from that town, which stands a few miles on the right bank above this place.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1757. On the 23rd June the gallant Lord Clive, with a small force of 2,000 men, gained a decisive victory over the formidable army (68,000 strong) of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, when Meer Jaffer, one of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah's generals, was nominated Subahdar of Bengal.

But the most important consequences of this battle were, that it firmly established the British power in India; and the most singular circumstance is, that on that same date, in

1857, the news reached England of the Sepoy rebellion against that government, to lay the foundation of which, a century ago, 2,100 of that warlike caste had fought most gallantly and successfully at this place.

Thence pass on to **Magunpara*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile, left bank; **Doudpoor*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mile, left bank, and we soon re-enter the BEERBHOOM DISTRICT, and pass on to **Kannagur*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, right bank. Civil Authority, Collector at Sooree, soon after which we enter

THE MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$ and $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $97^{\circ} 52'$ and $88^{\circ} 41'$; is bounded on the N.E. by Malda and Rajshahy, E. by Rajshahy, S. by Nudda and Beerbhoom, W. by Beerbhoom and Bhagulpoore; has an area of 1,856 square miles; population of 1,045,000, the chief part of which are Hindoos, is divided into 36 Thanas or police jurisdictions, and contains the towns of Berhampore, Moorshedabad (the capital), Jeajany, Jellinghee, Bogwangola, and Suti. It is well watered by the Ganges, Bhagruttee, Poddá, Jellinghee, and Hooghly rivers. The appearance of the country in the E. is very low and level, the greatest altitude not being more than 101 feet, at Furruckabad, above the sea, and much subjected to the devastating inundations; in the W. or Barha, hilly and unproductive.

The chief roads are—1st, S. to N., from Calcutta, *via* Burwa, Berhampore, Moorshedabad, thence N.W. to Rajmahal, and thence N.E. to Bogwangola.

2nd, S.W. to N.E., from Bancoora, *via* Sooree, Berhampore, and Murcha, to Rampore.

The climate, owing to the numerous swamps, stagnant pools, ditches, and marshy lands overgrown with rank herbage, is very insalubrious. Its productions are silk, upwards of 160,000 lbs. of which is made annually; indigo, rice, sugar cane, oil seeds, pulse, and an immense number of mulberry trees are cultivated for their leaves, as food for the silk worms. Its manufactures are brass and iron articles, coarse cotton fabrics, mats, paper, toys, wood, and ivory carved articles, as also silk Corahs.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It originally formed a portion of the Maghadha kingdom, but afterwards became annexed to Gaur (Gour).

13th century. It was taken possession of by the Patan Mussulman commander, Bakhtyar Khilji, owing to the Rajah taking flight at the approach of the Mussulman's army, who annexed it to Bengal until that kingdom was conquered, in 1584, by Acbar.

1701. Moorshad Kul Khan, Aurungzebe's chief minister of finance (Dewan), fixed the seat of government of the Bengal province at Makhsausabad, and then changed its name to Moorshedabad, and, although merely appointed as a Viceroy, nevertheless acted as an independent prince.

1725. He died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Shujah-uddin, at whose demise, in

1739, his son, Serefraz Khan, succeeded, but scarcely had he administered the government for a few months when one of his commanders, Ali Verdi Khan, revolted against him, defeated his army, slew him in battle, and assumed the government.

Soon after which several Maharratta forces plundered and devastated the whole district, and in

1742, they actually pillaged the capital, and obtained from him as *chout*, "black mail," a sum equal to one-fourth of the entire annual revenue. In

- 1756, that enterprising prince died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Suraja Dowlah, a rash and blood-thirsty prince, who, in
- 1757, took up arms against the British, besieged Old Fort William at Calcutta, was defeated at the battle of Plassy, from which conflict he fled, when the victorious Clive advanced to his capital (Moorsheadabad), and there installed Muhammad Jaffer Khan, as Nawaub, but in
- 1760, the British deposed that prince, and placed Cossim Ali Khan on the throne, but that prince acting treacherously he was deposed, and Muhammad Jaffer Khan was re-instated, but dying in
- 1764, his son, Najmuddaulah, succeeded him, since whose demise the sovereignty has merely become titular, having attached to it an annual income of £100,000, £50,000 of which is paid to the Rajah, and the remaining £40,000 to the collateral members of that regal family.

1765. Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C.

Thence we pass *Koomerpoor, 3½ miles; Civil Authority, Collector at Berhampoor, 11½ miles; *Rungamallee, 6, right bank; and ½ miles brings us to the large town of

† § BURHAMPORE (Burhampoor, Berhampoor).

Territory, Moorsheadabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 24° 5', long. 88° 17'. Cantonments consist of a very handsome and grand quadrangular, brick-stuccoed structure, with a noble parade ground commodiously and well arranged, and spacious officers' quarters.

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances.

Thomas Clark and Son, Agent to the Ganges Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, which touch here, both on the up and down voyages. Tariff, see Steam Packets, Calcutta.

The houses are very fine buildings, and render the aspect of the place extremely pleasing. Bazaar, amply supplied. It stands on the left bank of the Bhagruttee (Bhagirathi, so called from the mythological pious monarch, at whose command the Ganges flowed from heaven) river, an offshoot of the Ganges, and by the natives considered as the parent sacred stream, which branches off at Jagatnathpur or Mohaniganj, in lat. 24° 40', long. 88° 4', to the right, and is called the Bhagruttee and to the E., where it bears the name of Poddá, and its waters flow into the Brahmapoora. The stream flows serpentine, 8, for 135 miles, at Naddya, lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22'; it joins the Jellinghee, passes Cossimbazar, thence the united waters pass by Calcutta into the Hooghly, over very moist ground, which rendered it extremely insalubrious until the Indian government adopted measures, which have now made it very

ATTRACTIVE.—The European Cemetery, which is densely thronged with graves, owing to the annual ravages formerly made by the visitations of cholera which prevailed here to a most frightful extent. It contains the remains of that celebrated Ishah adventurer, George Thomas, who took possession of, and ruled over, the province of Hurriana (see Hurriana). The College established by the Indian government is similar to those at Hooghly and Kiahnaghar.

The Sepoys rebelled here in 1857, and committed frightful barbarities.

Thence we proceed for 5½ miles, and we soon reach the large city of

§ MOORSHEADABAD.

Murshid ("pastor") and *Abad* ("dwelling"); so called from the Subahdar, Murshid Kuli Khan. Its original name was Kolaria, but it was changed to Makhsumabad, from *Makhsum* ("select"), and *Abad* ("dwelling"). Cusbah of the district. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 24° 12', long. 88° 17'. Population, 146,963, chiefly Brahminists. Houses, 40,118. It stands on the left bank of the Bhagruttee, which flows from N. to S., divides the town into two parts, viz., Moorsheadabad on the left bank, and Mahingar on the right bank, and the river, which is generally densely crowded with native boats, presents an enlivening scene, but its prosperity suffers considerably from crafts of not more than 1 foot draught being unable to ascend up to the town during the hot season.

ATTRACTIVE.—The Palace, the old regal residence which was built with the materials of the Gour ruins, bp Aliverdi Khan, is a dull, heavy, dingy-looking structure, but in 1840, at an immense cost, there was erected the New Palace, a very handsome, spacious, and magnificent white pile of buildings, most picturesquely situated amidst beautiful groves of stately, shady trees, with its glittering domes towering in majestic splendour from amidst the foliage. The College, which was originally founded by the natives, is now ably conducted by an English professor. The Processions of the Nawaub. The drainage having been completely re-modelled, has produced the most beneficial results, and added considerably to the improvement of the place, which was previously very unhealthy.

COMMERCE.—An immense traffic is carried on at this place between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces, by means of water communication, but its commercial importance, when it was the capital of the Province of Bengal, may be fully estimated by the fact that Lord Clive designated it "The London of India." Lord Clive captured it in 1757.

Thence proceed; pass *Jafferunge, 2, left bank; *Azeengunge, 3, right bank; *Beernagur, 1½, right bank; *Gysabad, 4, right bank; *Baitagatchee, 4½, right bank; *Koolgatcha, 9½, left bank; *Mahmoodpoor, 2½, right bank; *Shazadpoor, 1½, left bank; *Chunka, 1½, right bank; *Jemgeepoor, 2, left bank. Bazaar, amply supplied; here tolls are levied on all boats passing up and down the river; *Kiddarpur, 1, right bank; *Futalpoor, 5½, right bank, with a coal depot; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

SOOTEE (Sooty), left bank.

Bazaar. Thana (Police Station), within the jurisdiction of which lies a tract of country containing 128 villages, 416 houses, and a population of 84,662, the greater portion of whom are Mussulmans. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$.

DAWES to Calcutta, *via* land and Berhampore, 160 miles; *via* river, 210½; Berhampore, *via* land, 42 miles, *via* river, 49½ miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1763. In July, the British fought a decisive action with Meer Cossim Ali, Nawab of Bengal, when the latter was totally defeated, with a heavy loss of ammunition, ordnance, and provisions.

We then pass to **Chokah*, 11, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied; **Mohungunge*, 3, right bank; **Furuckhka-Thana*, 9, right bank; and then enter

THE MALDAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ and $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$ and $88^{\circ} 30'$; is 70 miles long, from S.E. to N.W., and 37 broad; is bounded on the N. by Purneah, N.E. by Dinajpore, S.E. by Rajshahyr, S.W. by Moorshedabad and Bhagnipore; has an area of 1,000 square miles; population of 431,000, the greater portion of whom are Mussulmans; greatest elevation, 130 feet. It contains the towns of Maldah, Guar, English Bazaar, Ruhapore, and Sivganj. It is well watered by the Ganges, Mahananda, Purnabada, Tangen, and Eastern Bhagruttee rivers. The general appearance of the country is alluvial, intersected by numerous streams. The climate is not very salubrious. The monsoon begins in June and ends in October; it comes in and goes out with violent thunder storms. From October to February, fog, heavy dews, and light breezes prevail; at the commencement of this season, the wind blows from the E., and at the close from the N.. The cold is so intense in the mid-winter season, that all Europeans should wear woollen clothes, and have good fires in their dwellings. From February to March, the westerly winds and violent storms of thunder, rain, and hail, prevail; nevertheless it is the most pleasant and healthy portion of the year. Its productions are rice, wheat, barley, indigo, oil seeds, pulse, mulberry trees, mangoes, &c. Its chief manufactures are coarse silk and cotton. The principal roads are, viz.: 1st, S. to N. From Berhampore, *via* Maldah, Purnea to Dinajpore. 2nd, W. to E. from Rajmahal to Maldah.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formerly comprised a portion of the Magadha kingdom, but in the 7th century, when that empire was overthrown, the town of Guar (Lucknott) was made the seat of government of the then powerful Rajah of E. India, and so continued until the 13th century, when Bakhtyar Khilji (2nd in command under Kutbuddin Albak, Viceroy of Delhi) one of the commanders of Shahabuddin, king of Ghor, dismembered it, and took upon himself the title of King of Bengal.

1588: Guar (Lucknott) was captured by the Patan Chief, Sher Shah, who afterwards drove Humayun out of Delhi.

1576. Akbar conquered and annexed it to Delhi.

1765. Shah Alum bestowed it on the E. I. C. Thence we pass on to **Bhagunagar*, 3, left bank. Civil Authority, Collector at Maldah; **Champara*, 6, left bank.

We next enter

THE BEAUGULPOOR DISTRICT.

(Bhagalpur, from *Bagel*, "tiger whelps," and *Rajpoot*, "tribe Bhagel").

It lies in lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$ and $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 15'$ and $88^{\circ} 3'$; is 150 miles long from N. to S., and 108 broad; is bounded on the N. by Nepal and Purnea, E. by Purnea and Maldah, S. by Beerbhoom, W. by Monghyr and Tirhoot; has an area of 5,806 square miles; population 2,000,000, the chief portion of which are Mussulmans; contains the towns of Bhagulpore, Rajmahal, Sikrigali, Paturgatha, Lokmanpore, and Gogri. It is well watered by the Ganges, Chandan, Cossy, Gogaree, Douse, and Ejara rivers. The general appearance of the country, near the Ganges, is rather lofty (for a more detailed account of the mountaineers in the S. and S.W. highlands of this district, the traveller is referred to Stewart's work), low, as the interior is approached, but level and beautiful. The climate is extremely hot, owing to the position of the country being intertropical, its slight altitude above the sea, and the reflection of the sun's rays upon the rocks of the highlands. The winters are genial, with occasional frosts, and when boiling water is exposed, at night, it becomes ice. From February to June sharp, dry winds prevail. The monsoons at the end of summer and beginning of autumn are rather heavy. In it abound wild elephants (which destroy the grain crops), rhinoceroses, wild hogs, gaurs (gayals), wild buffaloes, nygtaus, antelopes, deer, porcupines, monkeys, hares, tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, wolves, jackals, foxes, cranes, pea fowl, parrots, paroquets, partridges, quails, ortolans, ducks, teal, snipes, boa constrictors, large snakes (who live on deer and wild swine, lurk in the crevices of the rocks amidst the jungle, but are considered harmless by the natives), venomous snakes (who kill a great number of natives annually), long and blunt-nosed crocodiles, large tortoises (measuring upwards of six feet long). Plenty of excellent fish, in catching which several thousands of the population are engaged. Honey bees swarm in the woods, and their produce is used for home consumption. Its productions are sal, mahua, and palm trees (from the sap of which intoxicating liquors are made), mimosa, catechu (which produces the gum catechu), terminalia alata (on the leaves of which the silk worms are fed), mangoes, rice, bajra, oil seeds, pulse, potatoes, carrots, onions, asparagus, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, opium, popples, tobacco, wheat, barley, maize, maraya, millet, jowar, knsum (safflower), jujube (the food of the lac insect), &c. Its manufactures are iron-mining, smelting, glass, pottery, gold, silver, copper and

iron articles, tanning, shoemaking, cotton spinning weaving, dyeing, silk winding. The chief routes are—1st, via the right bank of the Ganges, from Rajmahal, via Sikrighah and Bhagulpore to Monghyr. 2nd. From Purnea, via Singhaesur, to Mozufferpore. It is much to be regretted that the means of communication by water carriage is not more improved, as even along the banks of the Ganges draught oxen are still in use.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed a portion of the kingdom of Magadha, until it was annexed to that of Gour, and soon afterwards by Akbar to that of Delhi.

1763. Cossim Ali defended himself valiantly against the British forces at Udanala for some time, but eventually it was captured after a great slaughter of his troops.

1765. Shah Alum handed it over to the E.I.C.

1857-58-59. The Sepoy rebels devastated this place, and fought several skirmishes with the British troops, who drove them out of it.

A distance of 7 miles further brings us to the town of

= **\$ RAJMAHAL (Akbarabad), right bank.**

Territory, Bhagulpore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bhagulpore, 77 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Bazaars, amply supplied. The market places are no less than 12 in number, and scattered about the town. Population, 30,000. Lat. 25° 1', long. 87° 50'.

DAWS to Calcutta, via Burhampore, 196 miles; via the River Ganges, 24½ miles.

COMMERCE.—An extensive provision trade is carried on at this place in supplying travellers both by land and river.

Agent to the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, J. Taylor, Esq. Agent to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Gopalchundur Sieu.

STEAM PACKETS to and from Allahabad, Benares, Bhagulpore, Buxar, Barr, Calcutta, Chunar, Commercilly, Colgong, Chupra, Dinapore, Ghazee-pore, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Revelgunge, Rampore, Banian, &c. Tariff, see Calcutta (Notice of Steam Packets).

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS.—Through the N., S., and middle of this immediate district, and hence called the Rajmahal branches.

RAILWAYS.—Here leads off from the main line of the railway, a branch to Delhi and the N.W. frontier.

POSITION.—It stands on the right bank of the Ganges, on an elevated steep bank, round which the river flows with great velocity, and frequently washes away huge fragments of the land.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of the palace, erected by Shuja (Shahjahan's Son), Viceroy of Bengal, and the truly magnificent mosques, viz.: The Jamamasjit, a very fine but rudely constructed edifice, 188 feet long and 60 wide, was constructed by Man Sing (Akbar's Viceroy). The smaller one, erected by Futehjung Khan, the rival of Man Sing.

EXCURSIONS to the Hills, the scenery amidst which is extremely beautiful; the Ruins of Gour, "the *Naveeh* of Bengal," called by the Emperor Akbar,

"the Paradise of Countries," which, in the 16th century, contained a population of 2,000,000, and was enclosed by a wall 20 miles in circuit and 60 feet high; the Cascade of Mooteehura; the Rocks of Jangira. The Darjeeling Sanatorium, 7,218 feet high, will soon be easily accessible from thence, and then Sikhim and Bootan may also be visited by the tourist.

This very ancient place presents the appearance of great desolation, being merely a collection of ruins, miserable huts, and wretchedly built houses, but is gradually becoming of much importance, and being greatly improved and modernised, as the railway has increased both its population and commerce.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.C.

3101. Supposed to have been built by Balarama (Krishna's bother), whom Hindu chroniclers state flourished at this period, but

The present natives affirm that Akbar's Viceroy, Man Sing, founded it, and gave it the name of Akbarabad, by which the Mussulmans still designate it.

His Son Shuja held it in the reign of Shahjahan, but was deprived of it by Anrunglebe.

A.D.

1763. The victorious British troops, after their gallant defeat of Cossim Ali, at Oondwa Nullah, took possession of it.

1765. Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C.

Then we pass **Mussaha*, 8, right bank; **Sickree*, 11, right bank; bazaars, amply supplied; **Purtabgunge*, 14, right bank; **Puttur Ghatta* (Puturgata), 14, right bank, designated by the natives, the "Second Benares."

ATTRACTIONS.—The Buddhist Caves, one of which is 136 feet long and 42 feet broad, without a pillar or beam to support its roof, and the Sculptures. A distance of 6 miles further brings us to the town of

= **\$ COLGONG (Kahalganj).**

Territory, Bhagulpore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bhagulpore, 17 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, at Calcutta. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 13'; long. 87° 17'.

DAWS to Calcutta, via land, 24½ miles; via water, 309½; Berhampore, 130 N.W.; Dinapore, 163 E.

STEAM PACKETS to and from Allahabad, Barr, Benares, Bhagulpore, Berhampore, Calcutta, Commercilly, Dinapore, Ghazee-pore, Kutwa, Kulneah, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Rajmahal, Rampore, Beaulcah. Tariff, see Calcutta Steam Packets.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS.—To Shuhabad, 19 miles (with Branch Lines to Telighurree and Ramzance-pore), and the Calcutta Line.

POSITION.—It stands on the right bank of the Ganges.

The Fort, which is situated close to the river, is a complete mass of ruins, close to which there stands in the water three huge insulated blocks of rock, 60 feet high, containing crevices filled with stunted trees.

Thence pass **Hydulgunge*, 4, right bank, and 13 miles brings us to the large town of

BEHAUGULPOOR (Bhaugulpore).

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Cusbah of the District. Military station. The barracks are well arranged, especially the cavalry quarters, which adjoin the town, but those of the Native Highland Rajmahal Corps lie about 4 miles distant.

DAWKES, see Table of Distances.

Steamers to and from Allahabad, Benares, Barr, Buxar, Berhampore, Calcutta, Colgong, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazee pore, Kutwa, Kulneah, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Rajmahal, Rampore Beaulah, &c. Agent to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, J. H. Davies, Esq. Agent to the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, G. H. Grant, Esq.

RAILWAY IN PROGRESS to Calcutta.

POSITION:—It stands on the right bank of the Ganges, which, in the monsoon, is here 7 miles broad. The Jail is a neat, well arranged, airy, and commodious building, capable of holding 200 prisoners. Barracks: These well arranged cavalry quarters adjoin the town, but those of the native Highland Rajmahal Corps lie 4 miles distant. The Court of Justice is a large, commodious, and excellent ventilated building.

ATTRIBUTES:—

The Mosques are numerous, but none possess any particular architectural beauty.

The Cleveland Memorial, which was erected in 1780 as a testimonial to that Judge and civil servant by native public subscription, is in the Hindu style of architecture, but the adjacent one was built at the expense of the E.I.C.

The Towers which stand close to the above monument are 70 feet high, and in style closely resemble the Pyrethia of Afghanistan, Persia, and Syria, and are not unlike the Irish round towers, the origin, date of erection, and names of founders are unknown.

Educational Institution, which was established by the E.I.C., is attended by about 115 pupils.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoys stationed here rebelled.

This town, which lies on the site of the ancient Palibothra, is a mean and wretched place, composed of scattered markets, houses built on declivities, but those inhabited by Europeans are handsome.

Thence we proceed to *Bissounee*, 15, left bank; the Rocks of *Jehangheera*, 5½, right bank; Railway in progress to Calcutta; *Sooltungee*, ½; bazaar, and then enter

THE MONGHYR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 20' and 26° 1', long. 85° 40' and 86° 50'; is about 115 miles long from N. to S., and 60 broad; is bounded on the N. and E. by Bhaugulpore; S.W. by Ramghur and Behar; W. by Pehar and Patna, and N.W. by Tirhoot; has an area of 2,558 square miles; population of 800,000; contains 40 pergunnahs, 3,410 towns, villages, and hamlets, of which the chief towns are Monghyr, Soorajpore, Ghiddore, and Shekpore. It is well watered by the Ganges, Sukri, Kiyul (Kewil), Byar, Nana, Bhagmuttee, and Gogaree rivers. The general appearance of the country in the N. is level, sandy, swampy, but very fertile; near the capital (Monghyr) it is rocky and intersected by rugged

sandstone eminences, and hilly towards the S. and S.E., in which part are situated the Kharagpur Highlands, which are divided into three remarkable groups, and covered with dense woods. The climate is healthy in the North. From the middle of June to February dry West winds prevail, and are followed by moist East ones. The monsoon begins in June, and ends in October. In the spring, heavy squalls blow; rain, and even large hailstones fall occasionally. The Highlands are intensely warm in the hot season, which is caused by "the reflection of light and radiation of heat from the rocks." The winter is never very severe, and the thermometer seldom as low as freezing point. It abounds with tigers, also an animal whose appearance and marks bear a close affinity to that beast, but whose form is slender and strength less; leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, bears, foxes, wild hogs and dogs, monkeys, porcupines, squirrels, hares, deer, wild elephants, rhinoceroses, gours, porpoises, alligators, tortoises, large venomous serpents and snakes, who swarm in the ravines, and destroy a vast number of natives annually. Its productions are rice, pulse, Indian corn, of all of which three crops are reaped annually. Shah Allum granted this district to the E.I.C. in 1765. The chief roads are, 1st. E. to W., Berhampore, via Patna and Dinapore to Benares. 2nd. N. to S., from Monghyr, via Sonah to Ramghur. 3rd. E. to W. from Soorajpore to Behar. 4th. S.E. to N.W., from Sonah to Behar; Railway in progress to Calcutta; and 24 miles brings us to the town of

—; MONGHYR (Right bank,

Mungair, Mongri, Mongheer, Mongher, Mungger, Mudgalpur).

Territory, Monghyr. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Climate, extremely healthy. Population, 30,000. Houses, 5,000, nearly all of which are small, with sloping red tile roofs, and earthenware figured, ornamented gables. Lat. 25° 19', long. 86° 30'.

RAILWAY IN PROGRESS to Calcutta.

Capital of the district, lying on the right bank of the Ganges.

DAWKES to Calcutta, via land, 304 miles; via river, 371½; Benares, 265 miles.

India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, agent, H. Dear, Esq., to and from Calcutta, Berhampore, Rajmahal, Commercolly, Bhaugulpore, Colgong, Dinapore, Putna, Ghazee pore, Revelgunge, Buxar Chupra, Benares, Mirzapore, Chunar, and Allahabad, for fares, &c., see Calcutta.

Markets: here are no less than 16, which are scattered from N. to S. over a space 1½ mile long, and 1 mile wide.

Manufactures: hardware, firearms, of very bad workmanship; spears sold at a rupee (2s.) each.

ATTRIBUTES:—

The Fort, which stands on a projecting rock, is considered as sacred by the Hindoo pilgrims; great numbers of whom perform their religious ablution beneath it, and is washed on almost all sides by the Ganges, except on that which is defended out-

side, by a wide, deep ditch. It is 4,000 feet long from N. to S., and 3,500 broad. Within it are three enormous tanks, several handsome and commodious houses, offices of the civil establishment, and a handsome black marble mosque. It was erected by Hussain, repaired by Shooja, son of Shahjehan, in 1660, as also by Cossim Ali, in 1763, at which period it was considered as a formidable stronghold, owing to its closeness to the N. W. frontier.

Mosques.—That which stands on the site of the ancient Brahminical temple, was erected by Shooja, the son of Shahjehan.

Palaces.—The ruins of the magnificent regal edifice, constructed by Sultan Shooja, can be distinctly seen close to the vast well, from which an abundant supply of water is procured, at all seasons, and between which, and the Ganges there is thought to exist a subterranean passage.

Temples.—Here are numerous Hindoo religious edifices, but none particularly remarkable for their architecture. This large, improving town, has a most remarkably picturesque appearance, when viewed from the river, as the Hindoo temples are numerous, and most pleasingly scattered about it.

We then proceed; pass **Russolpoor*, S, right bank; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ SOORAJGURH (Soorajgura).

Territory, Monghyr, on the right bank of the Ganges. Collector at Monghyr, 18 miles. Thana (Police station). Bazaar. Lat. 25° 12', long. 80° 10'.

Dawks to Dinapore, 90 miles, N.E.; Calcutta, *via* land, 318 miles; *via* the river, 89½ miles.

Thence we proceed to **Gungapersad*, 14, left bank; and soon enter

THE PATNA DISTRICT.

In lat. 25° 3' and 25° 38', long. 84° 45' and 86° 10'; is 85 miles long from E. to W., and 45 miles broad; pass an area of 1,828 square miles; population of 1,200,000; 13 subdivisions, viz: Azimabad, Biswak, Bhimpur, Bykutpoor, Gyaspore, Muneer, Musowrah, Pillitch, Phoolwari, Sanda, Shahjehanpur, Tilarah; is bounded on the N. by the Ganges, which is navigable for 82 miles, within the limits of this district, on the N.E. and S. E. by Monghyr, S. by Monghyr and Behar, and W. and N. W. by the river Son. It is well watered by the Ganges, Son, Poonpoon, and the smaller Poonpoon. The general appearance of the country is level, intersected by numerous torrents and water courses. Its productions are rice of the finest quality, the staple article, wheat, barley, opium of the finest quality, which is made in the subdivisions of Muneer, and Phoolwari. The climate has a hot season, which begins in the middle of March, and ends in June, when the heat is intense near the banks of the Ganges and Son, when the westerly winds then blow from January to March, after which, the E. and W. ones prevail, which are succeeded by the easterly, which continue until August, when a W. one prevails; also a rainy season, when the N. and S. winds are predominant, and the latter prevails on the banks of the Son, in the mornings, and a cool season, when the weather is generally very mild. The principal towns

are Patna and Dinapore, from both of which there is steam navigation to the Indian metropolis. The chief roads are

1st.—N. to S. from Bankipore, *via* Patna to Gaya and Calcutta.

2nd.—E. to W. from Berhampore, *via* the banks of the Ganges, Bhaugulpore, Bar, Patna, Dinapore, and the Son to Arrah.

3rd.—N. E. to S. W. from Dinapore, *via* the right bank of the Son to Daudnagar and Hooselnabad.

4th.—N. E. to S. W. from Bar to Behar. Railways in progress throughout this district.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—

1764.—Granted to the E.I.C., by Shah Alum.

Then pass on to **Dertapoor*, 4, right bank. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bankipore; **Mokraya*, 5, right bank; **Mokra*, 5, right bank; and 11 miles brings us to

§ — BAR (Barr, Barh).

Territory, Patna. District, Patna. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bankipore; Military Authority, the Officer Commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Steam Packets. The India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazeeport, Kutwa, Kalneah, Lutchghur, Monghyr, Mirzapore, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Tariff, see Calcutta. Railway in progress to Calcutta. Pass on to **Julgobin*, 3, right bank; **Ranee Serai*, 6, right bank; **Bukhteearpore*, 4, right bank; **Ruttumpore*, 6, right bank; **Phoolbaree*, 4, right bank; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ FUTWA, (Futtooha, Fataha, Phataha),

Right bank.

Lat. 25° 30', long. 85° 22'. Bazaar, amply supplied.

It stands at the confluence of the Poonpoon with the Ganges, which at this spot is held so peculiarly sacred, at a certain season of the year, that almost countless hosts of pilgrims assemble here to perform their ritual ablutions. 4 Thanas, "Police stations," viz.—1st. The cultivated Isles in the Ganges. 2nd. The lofty, fertile, populous bank.—3rd. The low track, S. of the city of Patna, on which grows abundance of *Singhona nita*.—4th. The rice, palm, and mango tree plantations.

The Districts of the Police Stations contain 14½ square miles, and a population of 100,700 inhabitants; the great portion of whom are Brahminists.

STEAMERS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazeeport, Kalneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Rajmahal, Rampore, Beaulah. Agent, F. Smith, Esq., at Dinapore, 12 miles distant. Fares, &c., see Calcutta.

CONVEYANCES to and from Calcutta.

THE INLAND TRANSIT COMPANY'S

HORSE DAK.				BEARER DAK.			
	Rs.	£	s. d.		Rs.	£	s. d.
1 Seat	93	9	6 0	9 Bearers	101	10	2 0
9 Seats.....	187	13	14 0	13 Do.	133	13	6 0

Luggage allowance and rates for excess, see Calcutta.

RIVERS.—The Ganges and the Poonpoo, which rises in lat. 24° 30', long. 84° 20', amidst the elevated ranges in Ramgarh, on the N. frontier of Behar, it flows N. E. and then receives some large torrents. Its banks are steep, 35 ft. high, channel, 100 yds. wide at its mouth. The length of its course is 130 miles. To the E. lies the little Poonpoo, which flows parallel to the above, unites with it at 12 miles above the confluence with the Ganges at this place, and 10 miles further, brings us to the centre of the large town of

—† PATNA (Pattana),

"The City," (*Arimabad*, the ancient *Padmavati*), and also called Cassum or Cassuma.

Territory, Patna. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bankipoor. Military Authority, the Officer Commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, at Calcutta. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied, but water is scarce and difficult to procure, on account of its being fetched from the river by women, and in the monsoon it is dirty. Post Office. Houses 52,000, which are principally built of mud, wood and mats, and, although fires frequently occur, the mode of construction is not changed. Population, 312,000, and as it is a favourite place of residence for the natives, it is more densely populated than any other city in the Bengal Presidency, except Calcutta, and is most disgustingly filthy. Cusbah of the Talook. Market weekly.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS to Calcutta and Benares.

The grain Storehouses and Ghats, "Landing places," are numerous. Staple commodity, rice.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, (the navigation of which is here limited on account of the numerous sand banks, but the *coup d'œil* is exceedingly picturesque, owing to the various kinds of boats, which are passing and re-passing on its surface), for about 1½ mile, E. and W., but with the suburbs, for 9 miles, and about ½ mile inland from it, and has in its centre a lake, "Jhil," the bed of which becomes dry in the hot season, and produces an offensive malaria. It has an area of 9 square miles, and possesses the following

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Mosques* are numerous, but so little care is taken or respect paid to them, that they are chiefly used as warehouses, as also is the principal one, a handsome stone edifice.

The *Tombs*.—Here stands an ugly stone and brick pillar, erected over the grave of the British prisoners, who were murdered here in 1763, by that German miscreant, Sumroo, by the orders of the expatriated Nawaub of Bengal (Cossim Ali).

The *Imambaras* stands close to the large mosque,

and is so extensive an edifice, that no less than 100,000 persons congregate therein at the period of the Mohurrum, the great Mahometan festival, during which, the following exhibitions take place:—On the 5th day, banners are carried to some celebrated Durgah, "shrine," to be consecrated, as the Mahomedans believe that the Standard of the Imaun Hossein is preserved there, which relic is held in universal veneration by them. The most costly presents imaginable of money, clothes, and valuables, are deposited at the shrine, the greater portion of which ought properly to be distributed in alms, but the entire gifts are kept by the priests. The banners are always accompanied by richly caparisoned elephants, armed guards, and bands of music, in short, the procession is conducted in the most splendid manner, and is accompanied by the representation of the arms and accoutrements worn by Hossein, the chief object in which is the live representation of Dhull Dhull, with his bloody trappings, and arrow sticking in the sides of the horse of that Imaun, who, together with his master, was slain on the battle field of Kurbela. It is accompanied by a platform, on which are the edifices of the ass, Borak, on which Mahomed rode to heaven, and two houries. Thousands of people follow in the wake of these processions, and often halt, while the Moolahs relate the incident, and expert swordsmen enact the tragic scene, amidst the shouts and bewailing of the populace, who beat their breasts, and the firing off of musketry. On the 7th night, the representation of the marriage of Hossein's daughter, with her cousin Cossim, takes place with great magnificence, pomp, and ceremony. The procession is headed by female attendants, who bear the costly wedding presents on trays, then follow covered palankeens, supposed to carry the bride and her attendants, accompanied by a cavalcade of horsemen, all of which troop remain outside, except the horse which represents the beautiful Dhull Dhull. The whole of the trays and their contents, the model of Cossim's tomb, and the bride's palankeen, are received into the Imambaras, and there deposited with the guardians of the sanctuary until the last day, when they all form part of that magnificently grand ceremony, the funeral procession, when the Tazees, "mimic tombs," are carried to the place of interment, which closes the spectacle. The Hindus go into mourning for 10 days, participate in this festival, clothed in green garments, and habited as Fakirs. This Festival was (prior to the Sepoy rebellion in 1857-58-59) commemorated at Lucknow with unsurpassing pomp and magnificence. Many, very many of the wealthy resident Mahomedans also possess private Imambaras attached to their houses, and which building is quadrangular, having but few apartments, but a spacious hall, which is decorated as magnificently as the owner's means will admit. The Tazee, "mimic tomb," which is lighted with hundreds of wax candles, and *enclosed* with fruit and flowers, the offerings of pious women, to the memory of the Imauns Hossein and Houssein, is erected with its entrance towards the direction of Mecca, and placed under a velvet canopy, most artistically and richly embroidered with gold and silver tissue, close to which is placed a superb carved

ebony pulpit, richly inlaid with ivory, gold, and silver. It is ascended by a flight of stairs, covered with cloth of gold. The entire hall is most tastefully fitted up with costly mirrors, lustres, lamps, and granddoles. The guests are seated round the apartment, the middle of which is filled with hired mourners of large stature and great prowess, clothed in green cloth, with naked breasts and uncovered heads. A priest, "Mollah," recites a portion of the poem in Persian, which describes the tragic fate of the above Imams. It is a very elegant production, and produces an exciting effect upon the audience. When he has emphatically dilated on the sufferings of those princes, he pauses, and the hired mourners shout with a loud voice, "Hossein! Hossein!" at the same time beating their naked breast most frantically. During each day of the Festival, an Hindoostanee chant is celebrated, in which the assembled multitude take part, and it is concluded by a solemn curse being pronounced upon the usurping Caliphs of that period, whose names are uttered amidst most awful execrations.

COMMERCE.—Notwithstanding the abandonment of the factories, its trade is very extensive, especially in the banking business and rice.

CLIMATE.—It is extremely hot in the warm season, and the temperature high, owing to the reflected heat from a sandy island in the river lying opposite the city.

THE SUBURBS, the principal of which is called Marungun, and contains the market and grain stores; adjoining is that of Gadr Khan, and on the other side of the city lies Bankipore suburb, at which is the residence of the Collector, which is 4 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, very picturesquely interspersed with beautiful gardens, and here reside the principal Europeans, few in number, with plain-built residences extending along the bank of the river.

THE FORT is enclosed by a rectangular ground plan wall. The rampart, which was formerly 30 feet high, with a ditch 60 feet wide and 11 deep, is now in ruins, but then the town was contained within its limits.

FACTORIES.—Here were formerly extensive ones, belonging to the English, Dutch, Danes, and French, all of whom carried on a large and lucrative trade in cotton cloths, which considerably increased its importance; but all such have been abandoned.

SCHOOLS.—This city contains but one large educational institution, which is governed by a committee composed of nine members, two of whom are natives. It is presided over by a Head Master, assisted by Orddoo and Hinddee Masters and two Ushers, and it is attended by 57 pupils.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

415. It is supposed to be the ancient Padmavati, the capital of the Magadha (Behar) Sovereign.

A.D. Nonda, who reigned at this period.

1160. It was held by the Rajah of Kunnong, from whom it was wrested by Shahabuddin, king of Ghor, who annexed it to the empire of Delhi.

The Patan Shih Shah captured it, and on the demise of his relative Muhamad, held it for a short period.

1545. Akbar expelled him from it.

The Emperor Aurungzebe gave the government of Behar to his son Asim, who, upon fixing his residence here, named it Asimabad. The British established factories here at an early period, and carried on an extensive and remunerating traffic in opium and rice.

1763. The British agents demanded to be exempted from the payment of transit duties, but the Nawaub, Meer Cossim, refused to entertain their request, but upon a deputation being sent to him from the Council at Calcutta, he not only granted their request, but abolished them.

Some time afterwards he seized some English boats in the river, which insulted the chief of the factory avenged by taking possession of the place.

Meer Cossim soon afterwards destroyed several of the English, and took many of them prisoners.

Soon after which the British took the town of Monghyr, upon which Meer Cossim ordered, the 200 English whom he had taken captives to be massacred, which dreadful act was perpetrated under the superintendence of the German miscreant, Sumroo, Mr. Fullarton, the surgeon of the factory, being the only European who escaped.

The place was afterwards taken by storm, when the Nawaub fled to Oude, and in

1764, re-attacked the place, but was repulsed with great loss, since which it has remained in the hands of the British.

1857-58-59. During the mutiny the rebel Sepoys, under the command of Peer Ali, destroyed the Roman Catholic chapel and mission house.

Thence proceeding for 12 miles we reach the town of

† § DINAPORE.

(Dinapoor, Dinajur, "abode of beggars," Danapur, Danapour, Dinapur).

Civil Authority at Bankipore. Military Station, the head-quarters of the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office. Lat. 25° 37', long. 85° 7'.

It lies on the S. bank of the Ganges. The Barracks, which stand in the cantonment, are very extensive, commodious, and magnificent. The officers' bungalows are also handsome and well-arranged quarters, with spacious gardens tastefully laid out. The Church is an elegant and well constructed edifice. The market places in which markets are held weekly, is well arranged. The houses number 3,226, some of which are well built. Population 16,130, exclusive of the military. Bazaar is amply supplied. Railway in progress to Calcutta.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

STEAM PACKETS.—The Indian General Steam Navigation Co.'s vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Borhampore, Bhanganpore, Buxar, Calcutta. Commercially, Ghazepore, Kuleesh, Kur-

wa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Agent, F. Smith, Esq. Tariff, see Calcutta.

INLAND TRANSIT COMPANY.

To Calcutta—Horse Dak.			Bearer Dak.		
Rs.	£	s.	Rs.	£	s.
1 Seat	93	9	6	9	Beares 101 10 2
2 Seat	137	13	14	12	Do. 138 13 16

LUGGAGE.—Allowance and rate of excess, see Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1857-58-59. The native regiments stationed here rebelled against the British Government, held it for some time, and committed dreadful ravages.

We then enter

THE SARUN DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 40' and 27° 29', long. 83° 55' and 85° 30', is 115 miles long, from North to South, and 90 broad; is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Nepal; E. by Tirhoot; S.W. by the Ganges and Ghaghra rivers, and W. by Goruckpoor. It has an area of 6,394 square miles; population of 1,700,000, chiefly Hindus, contains the towns of Sarun (Chupra), Bettiah, Revelgunge (Revelgunj), and Aliganj. It is well watered by the Ganges, Ghaghra, Gunduk, and Bagmuttee (Bhagmuttee) rivers. The greatest elevation is 500 feet. The climate is unhealthy, owing to the dampness that prevails, but that of the town of Chupra is salubrious. Its principal productions are wheat, barley, rice, grain, millet, maize, peas, pulse, oil seeds, hemp, opium, indigo, tobacco, cotton, European vegetables. The Sal Mimosa and Catechu trees abound.

Railway in progress to Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formerly composed a portion of the Magadha kingdom.

1193. The territory of Kunnouj was overrun by Shahabuddin Muhammad, Prince of Ghor, after which he conquered Behar, of which at that period this district formed a part.

16th century. Baber took possession of it.

1765. Shah Alum gave it to the E.I.C.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys overran it, and committed most dreadful devastation.

A distance of 14 miles further brings us to the town of

§ CHEERAN (Cheraud), Left bank.

Territory, Sarun. Collector at Chupra, Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25° 42', long. 84° 53'.

DAWES to Dinapore, 14 miles N.W.; Calcutta, *via* the river, 490 miles.

We thence proceed for 14 miles to the town of

§ REVELGUNGE (Revelgunj), Left bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 44', long. 84° 50'.

POSITION.—It lies about 5 miles from the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges.

DAWES to Calcutta, *via* the river, 504 miles; Dinapore, 28 miles; Benares, by land 118; *via* the river, 165.

Fair, annually, and much resorted to by Hindoos, who here perform their ritual ablutions at the confluence of the rivers. We then enter

THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT

Which lies in lat. 24° 30' and 25° 46', long. 83° 20' and 84° 56'; has an area of 4,403 square miles, is 106 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 56 broad; is bounded on the N. by Ghazeepoore and Sarun; S.E. by Patna and Behar; S. by Behar; W. by Mirzapore; and N.W. by Benares and Ghazeepoore; has a population of 1,602,274, the greater portion of whom are Mussulmans, and the chief towns Arrah, Buxar, Bhojpoor, Jehanabad, and Sasseram. Its general appearance in the S.W. is that of an irregular highland plateau, formed of stratified, horizontal sandstone rock, with an average altitude of 500 feet, and which is ascended by rugged, winding, ravined paths, and in the N. a beautiful, fertile country, annually irrigated by the Ganges. It is well-watered by the Carumnassa, Ganges, Sone, and Kyul rivers. Its productions are maize, millet, maruya, grain, lentils, phaseol (kidney beans), till, castor oil seed, oil seeds, melons, ginger, European vegetables, turmeric, capsciums, sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, tobacco, betel leaf, rice, barley, pulse, bamboos, &c., alum, coal, and sulphate of iron. Its manufactures are cotton cloths, threads, tapes, strings, silk, and silk and cotton mixture fabrics, paper, spirits (native), oil, salt, made from the brine procured from the wells; sulphate of iron from the native mineral. The principal roads are:—

1. From S.E. to N.W., Calcutta to Allahabad.

2. From E. to W., Dinapore to Ghazeepoore.

The climate is very hot in the summer and spring; mild, and occasionally severe in the winter. The predominant wind is W., which generally blows from October to April. It abounds with venomous serpents in the lower tracts, whose bites are fatal, and which destroyed upwards of 200 human beings annually, tigers, bears, wild dogs (koihiyar), jackals, otters, monkeys, nyalgans, sambars (Indian stags), spotted (axis), hog and black deer, common antelopes, gaur, small eagles (jimach), falcons, cranes, partridges, quails, pea and jungle fowl, parrots and paroquets, crocodiles, which absolutely swarm in the Carumnassa and Ganges rivers; porpoises and tortoises in the latter, abundance of excellent fish in the Sone.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was originally a portion of the vast Magadha Empire.

12th century. The Patan Mussulmans held it, when Shahabuddin Muhammad, Sultan of Ghor, overran the country, and proceeded even to the Chinese Frontier.

Here Sher Shah, who despoiled Humayon of the Indian Empire, gained his military renown, soon after which it formed a portion of the Berar Subah.

- Shah Alum, King of Delhi, then took possession of it, and ceded the Southern portion to the E.I.C.
1775. The Vizier of Oude (Assoof-ud-Dowlah) also gave up the northern portion, after the celebrated battle of Buxar, where General Munro defeated the allied forces of the Oude army, commanded by the Vizier, and the contingent force of Cossim Ali.

We then proceed to — *Peepurpointee, 11, left bank; railway in progress to Calcutta; *Berjah, 3, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and soon enter

THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$ and 26° , long. $83^{\circ} 8'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$; is 96 miles long from E. to W., and 40 broad; has an area of 2,187 square miles; population of 1,059,287, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos, whose common dialect is corrupt Hindi; 2,070 towns and villages, the chief of which are Areepore, Bunkutta, Bareh, Chaonee Ghazeepore, Dhana-pore, Guhmur, Ikonna, Ikuwar, Ibraheempore, Mudden Benarus Mohomedpore, Murhee, Omaspore, Oundee, Oodyeepore, Ruyjeepore, Reoteepore, Rusra Syulpore, Sheoporedec, Utter Dundea, Usegah, Upail, Uluanchuck, Ubdoolpore, Ukherpore, Ujnera, &c. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Azimgurh, N.E. by the Ghagra river, which divides it from Sarum, S.E. by Shahabad, S. by the latter district and Benares, and W. by Benares and Jaunpore, is well watered by the Ganges, Ghagra, Karamnasa, Tona (Sarju) Bisu, Maughli, Gangi rivers, and several other streams, which dry up in the hot season. Its greatest elevation is 260 to 350 feet in the W. district. The climate is extremely salubrious, except at the end of autumn, when slight fevers prevail. The thermometer averages 80° to 91° from April to July, the coldest portion of the year. Its productions are sugar cane of superior quality, which realises a good price, sugar, the staple commodity, cotton, opium, indigo, nitre, molasses, timber, maize, rice, pulses, oil seeds, grain, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, safflower, &c. It possesses an annual revenue of £34,078, and its military force was formerly 16,916 strong. Its principal roads are:—1. W. to E., from Benares to Buxar, via Ghazeepore. 2. N. to S., from Goruckpore Cantonment to Ghazeepore. 3. N.W. to S.E., from Azimgurh to Ghazeepore. 4. E. to W., from Chupra to Jaunpore, via Ghazeepore. 5. N. to S., from Ghazeepore to Sawant, via the Ganges, and thence to Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed a portion of the legendary Maha Kosala, which was governed by the kings of Ayodhya, and afterwards by the sovereigns of Kanauj.

1194. Mohammad of Ghor conquered Jaya Chandra, the last of these kings.

The Patans obtained possession, and held it until the Emperor Baber wrested it from them.

1761. Ahmed Shah, of Durani, invaded the empire of Delhi, and the Nawab of Oude (Shujah-ood-dowlah) seized it.
1764. Shah Alum granted it, as well as the district of Ghazeepore, to the E. I. C., who gave it up to the Nawab, Vizier of Oude.
1755. That Prince ceded it, together with other districts, to the British government.

We then proceed, for 4 miles, to the town of

SHORUNPOOR, Left bank.

Territory, Ghazeepore. Civil Authority; the Collector at Ghazeepore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 33'$.

It stands on the left bank, but is placed erroneously on the right in the Government Surveyor General's Map of India.

Dawks to Calcutta, via the river, 522 miles, via the Sunderbund passage, 899 miles, and via land, 425 miles; we then re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT; pass on to *Madoopoor, 5, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and then re-enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT; proceed on to *Parboodpore, 5, left bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazeepore; and soon afterwards we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, and pass on to *Gay Ghat, 9, right bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah; *Daboolie, 4, right bank; soon after which we re-enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1), pass on to *Bhulea, 7, left bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Ghazeepore; soon afterwards we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, Pass on to *Kaisobpore, 4, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

BUXAR (Baksar, Bakserah).

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Branch of Ghazeepore stud. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$. Population, 3,000. Position.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges. Steamers.—The Indian Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Ahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazeepore, Kameah, Kutta, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal; Agent, H. Morton, Esq. Tariff, see Calcutta.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The Mosques are numerous, with handsome exteriors, but none possess any peculiar architectural beauty.

The Fort is a small, square, well kept, high turfed rampart, four circular bastioned fortress, with deep and wide ditch, has an excellent glacis, and a lower fort, which stretches along the river, and fully commands it. The view from it is superbly fine.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* land, 398, *via* river, 536½ miles; Benares, 62, N.E., Dinapore, 70 miles, W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—

1764. Sir Hector Munro, with a British force of 7,072 men, gained a decisive victory over the allied armies of the Vizier of Oude and Meer Cossim, 60,000 strong.

English cemetery opened in 1860.

We then enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT, passing on to *Kurrutadee, ½, left bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Ghazeepeer; bazaar, amply supplied; branch of Ghazeepeer stud; soon after which we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT; then pass on to *Chounsah, 7, right bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah; and again enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT; two miles further brings us to the town of

§ BAREE, Right bank.

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Ghazeepeer. Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazeepeer; bazaar, amply supplied, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 22', long. 83° 52'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* river, 576½, Sunderbund Passage, 753, and land, 400 miles; and 14 miles brings us to the town of

§ GHOSPOOR, Left bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 57', long. 83° 47'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* river, 590½, Sunderbund Passage, 767, and land, 420 miles; and 14 miles brings us to the large city of

§ GHAZEEPOOR, Left bank,

("Champoin's Town," from *Ghazi*, "Hero," and *Pur*, "Town.")

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Ghazeepeer. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station: the Cantonments are very low, ugly buildings, with sloping tiled roofs, situated at the S.W. extremity, 3 miles from the town; and a little beyond, the Officers' bungalows, which are very handsome, and commodiously arranged basement buildings, with luxuriant and well laid out gardens; adjoining is the beautiful Cenotaph Stone Monument, erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. The tailors at this place are celebrated workmen. Bazaars, amply supplied. European shops, well supplied. Rose water and attar (essential oil of roses), which is sold at £10 per Rupee weight.

STEAM PACKETS.—The Indian General Steam Navigation Company's Vessels, to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampoor, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercally, Dinapore, Ghazeepeer, Kuleah, Kutwa, Lutchighur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Agents, Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, and Co.

The Ganges Steam Navigation Company's Vessels, to and from as above.

For Tariff of both Companies, see Calcutta.

Thermometer stands at 97° in May, the hottest, and 56° in January, the coldest month in the year.

The climate is extremely salubrious, on account of its elevated position and dryness of the soil.

The *Serai*, which is in ruins, stands about 2 miles inland from the river, adjoining to which are several tombs of very handsome architecture. The *Protestant Church* is a beautiful, commodious, and well ventilated edifice. The *Hospital*, a large, admirably arranged building, is pleasantly situated. The town stands on the left bank of the Ganges, over which there is a ferry at the N.E. end. Lat. 25° 32', long. 83° 39'. Population, 7,022. The Sepoy regiments stationed here rebelled against the Indian Government in 1857.

ATTRACTIONS.—

The *Palace*, a beautiful edifice, for a view of which the traveller is referred to "*Hodge's Views of India*," which retains much of its ancient architectural beauty, lies on a high bank, 30 feet from the water's edge, at the E. extremity of the place, commands the two extensive reaches of the Ganges, and was erected by that miscreant, Meer Cossim Ali, Nawab of Bengal, who rendered himself so infamously celebrated by his atrocious massacre of the British prisoners of war at Patna, in 1763. On the bank is erected a brick masonry basement, 15 feet high, containing a few apartments, with a channel of water, 4 feet wide, in the centre, and fountains on each side, and above it stands the *Palace*, an oblong, rectangular, square building, with spacious pavilions at the angles and sides, and the whole forms an open space surrounded by handsome colonnades. In the centre is an open space, capable of holding 30 persons. Adjoining the edifice is a building constructed for the purpose of raising water for the fountains, supplied by means of pipes. It is surrounded with handsome verandahs, and is considered one of the coolest and handsomest edifices in the Indian Empire. It is now used as a *Custom House*, and in its numerous rooms are domiciled the government officials and guards.

The *Race Course*, which lies close to the town, has erected on it a handsome and commodious grand stand, close to the Government Cavalry and Artillery Stud.

This remarkably healthy town, with a noble reach of the Ganges river, to the S.E., from which the hot winds blow, is extremely striking in appearance, notwithstanding that its principal buildings are neither more nor less than a mass of ruins, almost surrounded by verdant banyan groves, completely infested with birds of beautifully variegated plumage, nightingales, jays, crested sparrows, and herds of monkeys, who are as domesticated as any tame animals.

Thence pass the *Cantonment, 3, left bank, and proceed to *Bairea, 6, left bank; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ ZIMANEAH (Zeemanis, Nuzathpoor), Right bank.

Bazaar amply supplied. Lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 38'. Then pass *Boorajee, 9, right bank; lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 30'; *Sanquie, 4, right bank; *Cho-

chuckpoor, 1, left bank; lat. 25° 30', long. 83° 23';
**Thannpoor*, 4½, right bank; and 1 mile brings us to
 an Indigo Factory, right bank, which pass, and
 then on to **Deochunpoor*, 6, left bank; lat. 25° 31',
 long. 8° 16'; **Saulpoor*, 5, left bank; *bazaar*,
 small, but well supplied. We then enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 7' and 25° 33', long. 82° 45' and 83° 35'; is bounded on the N. by Jounpoor, N.E. by Ghazeeipoor, S.E. by Shahabad, S. and S.W. by Mirzapoor, and W. by Mirzapoor and Jounpoor; is 55 miles long from E. to W., and 30 broad; has an area of 934 square miles; population of 741,426, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; 1,883 towns and villages, the principal of which are Benares, Baragaon, Ramnuggur, &c. The appearance of the country is rather level, the highest altitude being 300 feet, and a considerable tract called *usur*, "barren," and the soil infused with saline matter, nitre, and soda. The climate is salubrious, the winter cool and dry, with occasional frosts. The average mean temperature is 77°; in May the thermometer frequently reaches 111°, but in January it descends at night as low as 45°. The average fall of rain is 30 inches, but in some years it has reached 89°. The monsoon often begins about the 10th or 20th of June, accompanied with a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and ends in September. The sultry winds, which burn up all vegetation, and materially affect the health of natives, Europeans, and animals, prevail from the end of March until the commencement of the rains in June. The most insalubrious portion of the year is from the end of September to the beginning of November. Its principal productions are wheat, barley, pulse, millet, maize, oil seeds, tobacco, safflower, opium, the esculent European vegetables, rice, hemp, indigo, ginger, turmeric, maize, sugarcane, sugar (the finest in India), mulberries, tamarinds, jaks, mangoes, mahua, custard apples, limes, guavas, castor oil. Its chief manufactures are leather, silk, cotton, and coarse wollens. The country abounds with bats, foxes, deer, wild hogs, otters, porcupines, rats, mungsees, squirrels, musk rats, mice, porpoises, flying foxes, hyenas, wolves (the latter two of which commit such havoc that rewards are given for their destruction), Hanaman monkeys (which are revered by the Hindoos), alligators, numerous reptiles,—formerly elephants, rhinoceroses, wild buffaloes, lions, and tigers infested this district, but, since the 17th century, none of those animals have been seen. It is well watered by the Gauras, Karamnasa, Goomtee, Burna Nullah, Gurohee, Nand, several lakes and tanks, the largest of which, one mile in circuit, lies 20 miles E. of the capital, Benares. The chief routes are

1st. N.E. to N.W. From Calcutta, *via* Benares, to Allahabad.

2nd. From Calcutta, *via* Benares, Sekrol Cantonment, and thence N.W. to Jounpoor.

3rd. N.E. to S.W. From the Cantonment of Ghazeeipoor, *via* Sekrol, to Mirzapore.

4th. NE to S.W. From Benares, *via* Sekrol Cantonment, to Chunar. Railway in progress to Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

1200. The Hinda legends record that it was at this period an independent state, and ruled over by a Kasi Rajah, the sixth in descent from Buddha. Then the Rajput Princes of Canouj governed it.

A.D.

1193. Mahomed of Ghor took possession of it.
 1529. The Emperor Baber captured it from the Patan Prince of Delhi.

Ahmed Shah Durain repeatedly invaded it. Sufdar Jung Nawaub, Vizier of Oude, captured it.

1775. Asof-ul-Dowlah, his grandson, added it to the E. I. C., at which period Cheyt Singh, the grandson of Munsuram, possessed the city of Benares, and the adjacent district, but he agreed to pay the British government the annual tribute which the Nawaub Vizier had received from him.

Warren Hastings, when Governor-General, demanded payment of it from the above prince, who constantly evaded the payment of such, broke off all allegiance, and eventually took up arms against the British government, but he was soon defeated, and, in

1810, died in exile at Gwalior, but his rights were handed over to a descendant, who resided at the Palace of Ramnuggur, and his family representative, who lives at Agra, receives an annual income (£2,400) from the Indian government.

1857-58-59. This district was much disturbed by the rebel Sepoys, who overran and devastated the greater portion of it.

Pass on to **Kytee*, 4, left bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; **Chandrowtee*, 2½, left bank; small bazaars; soon after which we enter

THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT.—Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazeeipoor. Pass to **Bulloo*, 5, right bank; lat. 25° 26', long. 83° 15'; soon after which we re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT.—Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and proceed to **Misrootee*, 3, left bank; lat. 25° 24', long. 83° 15'; **Marowa*, 3, right bank; lat. 25° 22', long. 83° 10'; **Kytee*, 4, right bank; **Shevar*, left bank; **Koondee*, 4½, right bank; and 3 miles further brings us to the *Raj Ghat*, where stands the high mud walls and batteries of the fort, which was erected by the British during the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857-58-59, to secure the passage of the river, we then arrive at the large city of

—†† BENARES

(Benaris, Banaras, Banaraz, Varanasi), so called from *Var*, "best," and *Avas*, "water," on account of its being built on the sacred waters of the Ganges, Rudravasa, from *Rudra* and *Avasa*, "abode," formerly called Kasi, Kasika or Kaethra, in honour of the Rajah Kasi.

Territory. The Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District Benares. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. The Cantonments are situated at Secrolo. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the

Bengal Army. Lat. 25° 17', long. 83° 4'. Population, 183,491, 1-9th of whom are Brahmans, who derive a very handsome revenue from the donations of pilgrims. Bazaars, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow of the North Western Dāk Company. Post office. Elevation, 270 feet above the sea.

HOTEL.—Charles', tariff considerably higher than that at Calcutta, accommodation indifferent, and the *cuisine* anything but first-rate; soda-water, tolerable, but every other drinkable third-rate and dear.

Railway to Allahabad. Railway in progress to Calcutta, Patna and Delhi.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Berhampore, Bhangulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kulneah, Kutwah, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Agent, W. Smith and Co. Also The Ganges Steam Navigation vessels. Agent, Petember Mookerjee. Tariff, see Calcutta.

CONVEYANCES.—The North Western Company's Goods Trains to and from Allahabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Futttehghur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, E. J. Eville, Esq.

Post Office Bullock Trains to and from Allahabad, Agra, Allyghur, Bhowgong, Boolandshahr, Burdwan, Burhee, Cawnpore, Delhi, Eta, Futtypore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Goorsaingunge, Hauper, Hatrass, Jullundur, Kurnaul, Koorjic, Loodceana, Lahore, Mungelpore, Mynpooree, Meerut, Paneeput, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannessur, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Passengers are charged as 3 mannds weight, and 10 of these conveyances depart daily, from November to May, June to September, and in October.

Calcutta Goods Trains to and from Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Jubulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Umballa, and Umritsur. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, G. B. Taylor, Esq., as also for

The Inland Transit Company to and from Allahabad, Dinapore, Gyah, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Shergotty. Tariff, see Calcutta.

The North Western Dāk Company's Dāks. Tariff and Stations, see Calcutta.

POSITION.—It is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Ganges, which is here 50 feet deep, and in the *Freshes* (Sept.) 92 feet, and 600 yds. broad in the dry and 800 in the rainy season, which forms a bay in front of it, and extends for 4 miles along its banks. The Streets may more appropriately be termed alleys, as they are so extremely narrow, crooked, and sunk below the basement of the houses, that they are totally incapable of admitting any vehicles, and can only be traversed by pedestrians and beasts of burden, and yet amidst them roam large, fat tame bullocks, which are dedicated to the Deity of the place, on account of the *Bull Nandi* having carried *Siva* on his back, and whom he sent back to earth in the form of a learned Basava, and on no account must a European molest, injure, or

slay them, as a rebellion of the Inhabitants would be the result. The Shops are chiefly erected under inter arcades, supported by curiously carved pillars, painted red. The Houses, which number upwards of 30,300, are lofty, generally built of stone, and consist of from 2 to 6 storeys, with the upper one universally jutting out beyond the lower, similar to those which stand in the antiquated city of Chester, with small oriel windows, having broad, overhanging eaves supported by carved brackets, and constructed so as to obstruct the entrance of much light and heat, and are perfectly impervious to the surveillance of strangers, from whom the population have an innate desire to exclude themselves as much as practicable. The exteriors are painted a deep red colour, interspersed with painted designs, in most gaudy colours, of human beings, animals, flowers, and native divinities. The Residences of the most opulent inhabitants are generally 3 storeys high, built around small courts, with balcony overlooking them, the carving of which and the balustrades are extremely beautiful; one side is divided from the rest by the *pardah* "veil," and appropriated to the women, into which no male enters except the owner, whose private apartments are within it, his sons and brothers; but the females frequently fill up the latticed partition and gaze unseen at the passers by. The state, or reception room, is divided across the middle by a row of columns. They have screened, carved, stone, unroofed enclosures, open at all sides, raised on the most conspicuous part of the roofs, which they form into dormitories during the hot season, and which brings to the traveller's recollection Asmodeus' adventures in the *Diable Boiteux*, "The Devil on Two Sticks," for when viewing the city from the summit of one of the minarets at daybreak, the entire movements of the inhabitants of these stone enclosures are seen at a *coup-d'œil*.

COMMERCE.—It is the great mart for shawls from the N., diamonds from the S., muslins from Dacca and the E., and is the chief depôt for the trade of the Deccan and the interior of Hindostan. Manufactures of valuable and highly-priced native clocks, cotton, silk and fine woollen fabrics, sugar, salt-petre, indigo, opium, embroidery cloths, &c., kinkobs, "the most magnificent gold and silver brocaded stuffs," used by the natives for trousers, muslins, spotted with gold and silver, muslin scarfs with gold and silver borders, 30 Rs. (£3) each.

ATTRactions:—

The *Ghats* (landing places) are solid, broad, chunar freestone steps, profusely ornamented, which extend along the entire range of that portion of the city which lies on the bank of the river, and are intercepted by numerous temples, which stand on the very brink of the river, around which are to be seen motley groups of Fakirs and Ascetics of most extraordinary appearance both in person and costume, engaged in performing all kinds of penances, whilst here are congregated all classes of Hindus (the youngest of whom are broad-chested straight, muscular men, with hollow thighs and large knees, occasioned by the muscles of the thigh being drawn up flat from the knee to the hip, the result of long sedentary habits and their peculiar mode of sitting, but the old are bent down,

feeble, emaciated, and wrinkled. Their dark skin appears to hang loosely on them, and the lank muscles and sinews of their members can be seen distinctly moving on and over their skeleton frame, equipped with bamboo lances shod with iron, with a bundle at one end and the *loto* (a polished brass cooking, drinking, and water pot), with a small cord attached to it at the other, but the poorest have an earthenware pot, which they break at every meal, so that the place is strewn with the fragments of broken earthenware, inhaling the pure fresh air and enjoying themselves, whilst seated on these steps which are overhung with shady trees, according to their various modes of pastime either in transacting business, bathing (which immersion is strictly enjoined by the Brahmanist ritual, especially at the conjunction of planets, periods of eclipses, and the sun's entrance into the zodiac, at which periods pilgrims flock here in such droves that upwards of 100,000 have been known to have assembled here at an eclipse of the moon, when the mosques are thrown open, for a consideration be it understood, for the reception of natives who practise rites utterly repugnant to the feelings of Islamites), dressing, preaching, praying, sleeping, and chatting. The scenery around them is peculiarly interesting, especially in the immediate vicinity of those named *Brakna*, *Ducasaseumedh*, *Ghoosla*, *Madhoray*, *Munkurinka*, *Munshi*, *Punchgunga*, *Rajrojeswari*, *Raghat*, and *Shridur*, for accurate views of which the traveller is referred to "Daniel's Views of Oriental Scenery," and at these spots the Hindus prior to 1821 immolated themselves in the Ganges, and carried on cremation (suttee).

The *Burning Ghats*, at which dead bodies are burnt, and the bones and ashes cast into the stream are also numerous.

The *Pagodas*, which number upwards of 1,000, are handsome pinnacled Hindu structures with their summits rising picturesquely above the other buildings.

The *Mosques* are numerous, but the most celebrated is that which Aurangzeb (Aurangzeb) erected on the ruins of the old Temple of Bisseshwar, which was desecrated by the Muhammadans under that prince, and which stands on an elevated platform over the Madhoray Ghat. Neither its size or architecture are peculiar, as it only contains a raised place or pulpit for the Mullah to preach from, but the simplicity and execution of the 8 minars command attention, each being $\frac{1}{4}$ foot in diameter at the base, with a gradual decrease of breadth to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, having an altitude of 147 feet from the terraced floor (*suhun*), which rises about 80 feet above the river of the Musjid to the pinnacle (*kulsa*), and fragile as they appear they contain inside a staircase, which as it is kept in good repair and inclining 15 inches from the perpendicular, the ascent is perfectly safe, although somewhat toilsome, but the traveller will be amply gratified by the magnificent view of the stately Ganges, studded with boats of various forms and sizes filled with natives habited in the most motley and diversified costumes imaginable, the flat-roofed picturesque city interspersed with shady trees of luxuriant foliage, whilst hovering in the air beneath are seen dense flocks of

sacred blue pigeons, long-tailed paroquets, and numerous other feathered tribes. In the N.E. part of the city there stands no less than 350 small but elegant ones, situated in beautiful tamarind groves, erected on the sites and with the materials of Hindu faneas.

The *Shivalahs*, "shrines," which are wedged in among the houses, have been built and endowed by natives, who have had a devotion for some particular idol.

The *Temples*, that of Visweswaru (Visseshwar, Bisseshwar), Linga, "Lord of the Universe," the title given to Siva, the principal Deity worshipped here, is the most ancient, and at the same time the most venerated and celebrated. The chief attraction of all pilgrims are the 47 large blocks of stone. The traveller crosses a small court which is generally very wet, owing to the quantity of libations poured out upon it by the natives, and then ascends a very narrow staircase but which it would be impossible for any obese person to surmount, and arrives at the leads of the temple. Here are three quadrilateral domes close to each other, gilded from money left by Ranjit Sing for that purpose, who also bequeathed large sums of money and portions of his ashes to various temples. The temple is extremely small in comparison to European places of worship. After descending, we pass along a curious passage, lined with images and altars similar in appearance to the entrée of a Museum of antiquities, to a well, in which it is stated that the Deity took refuge when Aurangzeb desecrated the ancient structure. It is surrounded by a railing, over which the natives are continually casting into its abyss offerings of flowers, rice, and water, in order to propitiate that divinity. The Brahmins who officiate at this temple have their heads and beards shaved, and wear red mantles. Its ancient dome is composed of stone layers; the upper part approaches nearer to the centre than the lower, so that the highest one meets at the summit, and forms the hemisphere. Mussulmans are not permitted to enter it, but Europeans are allowed that favour. The one erected by the Mahratta Princess Ahalya Bai, in 1795, is the next worthy of notice. It is dedicated to Vishnu, and stands at the Ghosala Ghat, and though small, is remarkable for its mixed Moresque and Hindu architecture. Besides these, the city is picturesquely interspersed with several others, light and elegant in design, beautifully and elaborately carved after the manner of the Grecians, placed under the shade of lofty buildings, and fixed in the angular nooks of the streets, like the images of saints in Roman Catholic countries.

The *Jain Varder*, belonging to the Jains, is a singular edifice, in which their religious observances are always performed in seclusion.

The *Temple and Altar of Maha Deo*, the patron-god of the place, is approached by a very narrow passage, at the extremity of which stands the temple, a curious shaped stone in the centre of a small oblong vaulted roof hall, supported by pillars on all sides, and approached by three or four steps. On it the natives cast their offerings, viz.—flowers, and grains of rice; and on the right hand side is a small dark apartment, containing a small silver

tank, the offering of a devout Rajah, who presented it to the temple filled with gold mohurs, rupees, and precious stones of immense value. Here the old Brahmans generally present the traveller with wreaths of strongly scented white and yellow flowers, similar in size and form to the *immortelles* offered by the Romanists.

The *Observatory or Man Mandel*, "House of Singh," which was converted into that purpose by Jysing (Jai Sing), in 1680, contains the relics of the enormous astronomical instruments with which that prince supplied it; it is the oldest edifice in the city, notwithstanding that it was only erected in the 16th century. It is in rather a bad state of repair; but the architecture is beautifully and tastefully finished. The representation of the planetary system which it contains is curious in the extreme. A huge block of stone in the centre of a circle represents the highest mountain in the world; the earth itself is supposed to rest upon an elephant, which also poises itself upon a tortoise or serpent; and if the traveller should inquire of the Pundit, who acts as the guide, upon what the tortoise rests, he will reply, "that all these things are illusions (*Mya*);" and from thence the traveller can descend an immense pyramidal Ghat, "flight of steps," beautifully overhung with trees to the river, and proceed to

The *Teeruth*, or chief resort of the pilgrims, which lies close to the Munikurinka Ghat, which originally stood in the midst of dense jungle, as many of the old forest trees are to be seen built in the walls of the dwellings.

THE GRAIN MARKET, which stands on the site of a tunnel, over a pond (Jhil), one of the numerous depressions of a deserted channel of the Ganges, is well worth a visit.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS are numerous, and are always well filled with pupils attending the lectures of the Pundits in Brahminical learning, some of whom teach the doctrine "that all things are *Mya* (illusions), while others assert that every thing is an emanation from Brahm (Brum), so that the gods, men, animals, are all parts of him, and will ultimately be absorbed in his essence." The most learned of them are atheists, idealists, and pantheists; while the poorer class believe, "that as many gods so many religions, and think that a change of religious fashion occurs now and then when a new faith is revealed." This place is considered the fountain of their knowledge, and here the Brahmans lecture, gratuitously, for which they receive, yearly, donations from Rajahs, and native men of rank.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, to which an English department is annexed, was instituted by the E.I.C. in 1792, and in 1854 the proscribed scheme was considerably enlarged, competitors for scholarship being obliged to pass examinations in English history, poetry, mathematics, political economy, Hindoo, Persian, and Sanscrit. The number of pupils attending, prior to the rebellion in 1857-58-59, averaged about 250, viz., 10 native Christians, 220 Hindus, and 20 Mussulmans. The Jayramn College

THE NEW GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, a very handsome structure, was finished in 1854, at a cost of £12,290, and is admirably conducted by Dr. Ballantyne.

THE CHURCH is a small but well arranged edifice. THE FREE SCHOOL was founded by a Hindu, in 1827, and placed under the superintendence of the Church Missionary Society, and prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, it was attended by upwards of 300 pupils, who were taught as their parents desired, either Bengali, English, Hindustani, Persian, or Sanscrit. Lectures are given on the first principles of physical science, which are attended by many of the natives. The pupils have access to a small but compact English library.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, at Sygga, is well worth visiting. Here the pupils are taught carpet making, and marring, as soon as they are able to support themselves, they form the population of a Christian village, and attend the pretty Church, which was erected here in 1847, in which the liturgy is read in Hindustani. The Carpet Manufactory and Dyeing Rooms belonging to this institution, are also worth inspection.

FESTIVALS.—That of Ram Lila, so called from Ram and Lila, "sport," which represents that god's victory over the demon Ravan, a large, ugly, gigantic figure, crammed full of fireworks, which are let off at the close of the festival, which is styled the *Bhurut Melao*. The *Duwalie* (Dipali), so called from *dip*, "a lamp," and *ai*, "a row" finishes the commercial year, and takes place on the day of the new moon; in the month of September or October, (*Ashwin* or *Kartik*), when the trading community are accustomed to decorate and ornament both the interior and exterior of their residences, and in case of neglecting such, their solvency is questioned, and their position seriously compromised. It is celebrated at night with most superb illuminations, indeed so magnificently grand are they that it is utterly impossible to describe the brilliant effect which they produce; but such approximates closely to the sceneric eruption of Mount Vesuvius, so admirably represented at the Surrey Zoological Gardens in London, as the reflection of the fireworks on the rippling waves beneath at once renders the *tout-ensemble* one of the grandest and most picturesque scenes conceivable; in fact it must be viewed to be appreciated, as no graphic description can possibly delineate, with fidelity, the magnificent and imposingly grand effect of the universal illumination and splendid display of fireworks (in fact the Natives are the greatest pyrotechnic artists of the day) which takes place at the *Duwalie*, which is held in honour of *Lakshmi*, the consort of Vishnu, the Indian deity of wealth and prosperity; or else of *Kali* (Kartikaya), for the writers on Hindu mythology are not agreed on this point.

The general appearance of the city, as viewed from the right bank of the river, is extremely grand, and with the Holy Ganges flowing beneath it presents a picture similar to that which Edinburgh would were the beautiful Rhine flowing beneath its ancient city walls, only that in lieu of lofty hills rising in the distance there towers above the bridge

the high mud walls and batteries of Raj Ghant Fort, recently erected by the British during the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58-59 to command the passage of the river.

This remarkable city, called by the natives the Holy City, (as the Sepoys believe that the Deity remains here three hours daily), partakes most decidedly more of an eastern character than any other Hindu town, is held in great sanctity by the Hindus throughout the whole length and breadth of Hindustan, and considered by them as the centre of Hindu religion and science, and lies on the left bank of the Ganges. It is well drained, healthy, and of great antiquity.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- R.C.**
1600. Here the Rajah Kasi is supposed to have reigned, at which period it was designated Kasi, Kasika, Ksethira, and was his capital.
- A.D.**
1017. The Mahometans took possession of it under Mahmood of Ghizni.
1193. Mahomed of Ghor captured it, but Baber wrested it from him.
1529. The Patans took it.
1760. When the empire of Delhi became dismembered the Nawaub Vizier of Oude obtained it, but in
1775. he ceded it to the British.
1778. The dethroned Prince of Oude (Vizier Ali) took up his residence here, and caused the British Agent, Mr. Cherry, and several Englishmen to be assassinated.
1860. A most awful explosion of 3,000 barrels of gunpowder took place here, as they were being conveyed in a number of boats from Calcutta to Allahabad, but whilst lying off the Raj Ghat, a spark from a furnace which had been moored along side of them set fire to a barrel when they all blew up and 348 lives were lost and 17,000*l.* worth of property destroyed.
1857. The rebel Sepoys held this town for a short period, the British drove them from it, and Lord Clyde, commander-in-chief of the Indian army, made it his head quarters when he evacuated Lucknow after the death of the gallant Sir Henry Havelock, Bart.
Here that gallant and lamented officer, Sir William Peel, arrived in September with his brave naval brigade, and the Gurkhas with the treasure captured at Goruckpore.
The wealthy banker, Byrappersaud, his Jemadar, and eight Hurkaras of the city were hung at Jampur for carrying on correspondence with the rebels. He offered 40,000*l.* for his life to be spared him.
1858. The natives presented Mr. J. Gubbins, of the Civil Service, with a service of plate, for saving the city from being plundered by the Sepoys, and was allowed by the Indian government to receive it. He governed absolutely, and hung all who showed any signs of rebellion, by which means he preserved entire peace.
Thence we proceed for four miles to the town of

§ RAMNUGUR, Right bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Population, 9,490. Lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 8'.

North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

ATTRACTIORS:—

Boat "well" is spacious and beautifully built, of which Daniell in his 24 Indian Views gives a most accurate and splendid sketch.

The Fort is a handsome, huge, stone fortress, standing on the summit of a fine Ghat leading to the sacred stream, and in it resides the Titular Rajah of Benares, of which Daniell in his 24 Indian views has given an excellent view.

Then pass on for 14 miles, and enter, the town of

§ SOOLTANPOOR, Left bank.

Military station. Bazaar, The Cantonments are spacious, eligibly erected, well ventilated, and contain spacious cavalry barracks. Lat. 25° 11', long. 82° 57'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* river, 687½; the Sunderbund passage, 864, and *via* land, 433 miles. We soon afterwards enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 50' and 25° 30', long. 82° 11' and 83° 39'; has an area of 5,235 square miles; population of 831,388, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; is bounded on the N. by Jaunpore and Benares, E. by Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow; S. by Sirgootja; W. by Rewa and Allahabad. It is well watered by the Ganges, Sone, and Kunhur rivers. The appearance of the country in the N. is level, and in the S. rocky, rugged, and barren. Its greatest elevation is 590 feet above the sea, and 250 above the Ganges valley, but the table land in the S. is 900 feet. The climate in the jungly, hilly parts of the S. is exceedingly hot and pestilential in the monsoon, which is fatal to both natives and Europeans, but occasionally there is a week's frost in February. On the banks of the Ganges fires are indispensable. In spring and the early part of summer the heat is intense, especially near the Chunar rocks. Its productions are palmyra trees, mangoes, Hindoo tar, tamarinds, oranges, but not of good quality, cotton (which produces coarse short wool), sugar canes, half-inch thick and three feet long, indigo, sugar in large quantities, wheat, barley, bajra, millet, pulse, maize, oil seeds, ginger, turmeric, chillies, hemp, from from which bang, &c. is distilled, melons, cucumbers, European vegetables, jaks, mulberries, guavas, limes, pomegranates, custard apples, grapes, figs, plantains, peaches, &c. Its Manufactures are woollen carpets, which closely resemble Turkish, *Setringees* "cotton cloths," imitation cotton Cashmere shawls, chintzes, and silks. Sandstone at Chunar, lime, native soda at the Passes of Tara and Kutra, iron ore at Lalgang, slate S. of the Sone, on the N. bank of which there are extensive coal fields. The principal roads are; 1st, N. to S., from Jaunpore to Agori, *via* Mirzapore; 2nd, N.E. to S.W., from Benares to Rewa and Sangor, *via* Mirzapore; 3rd, E. to W., from Chunar to Allahabad, *via* Mirzapore, a most excellent made road, over which the valuable productions of Budelcund and the Sangor and Nerhudda territories are carried for shipment to the Ganges.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed part of the Kasi Hindu kingdom, which had Benares for its capital.

In century the Princes of Gour conquered it, from whom the kings of Canouj captured it.

Muhammad of Ghor took it.

1103. The King of Delhi held it.

1529. Baber gained it.

1760. The Nawaub Vizier of Oude, Shujah-ud-Daulah, took possession of it, and in

1775, ceded a portion of it to the E. I. C., and in

1801, that prince yielded up the remainder to them.

1857-58-59. The rebels traversed it during the mutiny, and committed great atrocities.

A distance of 4 miles further brings us to the large town of

§ CHUNAR,

Chunargurh, Chanar, Chunargarh, Charangiri, Charan, "Fort," and Guri, "Mountain," Chandalgath, "Fort of Chandals."

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapore. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 5', long. 83°.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

POSITION.—It lies on a beautiful pink, rose-coloured sandstone rock, close to the S.E. bank of the Ganges, which rises from the shore upwards of 104 feet, but a little to the S.E. reaches to the altitude of 146 feet. Its elevation is 280 feet. Population, 11,058. Travellers' bungalow.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's vessels to Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Benhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. *Tariff*—see Calcutta, page 36. Agents, Pelletreau, and Co. at Mirzapore, 27½ miles.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—The Roman Catholic Chapel, a very neat edifice, erected by the E.I.C., for the use of the soldiers of that persuasion. The Protestant Church is a handsome stone edifice, having a Gothic steeple, and belongs to the Missionary Society.

SANATARIUM.—This place is appointed as one of the chief invalid stations for European troops in the hot season, notwithstanding the sultriness of the climate.

THE RAMPART AND FORT encloses a space of 750 yards long from N. to S., and 300 yards broad at its N. face, which faces the Ganges; has a circuit of 1,850 yards, with several towers from 18 to 20 feet high, interspersed with some fine trees. It contains the Officers' bungalows, Governor's residence, Hospital, State Prison, in which was confined *Trimbucki Daingia*, that subtle intriguer and chief promoter of the Maharratta conspiracy in 1817-18; and the Citadel, which is well defended by heavy pieces of ordnance, contains a noble bomb-proof powder magazine. The exterior rampart is far from being strong, as in 1764 the British breached it in a few

hours with a battering ram. The Artillery and Ammunition depots were originally here, but such have been recently removed.

The Native Town lies outside the fortifications, and consists of two storey verandah stone houses, the ground floors of which are chiefly occupied as shops. The Slopes are lined with the residences and gardens of the European residents, many of which stand behind them. The View of the City given by Hodges in his book of travels is remarkably correct.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The Hindu Palace, a fine, vaulted roof building, contains a well of very bad water, which should only be used for drinking purposes at periods of great drought, or when the place is besieged. 15 feet in diameter, and sunk to a great depth in the rock; a subterranean dungeon, and a small court, shaded by a pipal tree, which has erected under it a large slab of black marble, on which the Hindus believe that the Supreme Deity is seated, although invisible, for 9 hours daily, and during the remaining 3 he is supposed to be present at Benares, consequently the Sepoys formerly considered that the Fort could not be captured except from 6 to 9 a. m., during the absence of the Deity.

The Tombs outside the town, standing in a beautiful grove. The finest is the splendid mausoleum of the Mussulman saint, Kasem Soliman, and his son. The chief entrance of the stone lattice, which encloses the garden, is exquisitely carved, and looks more like delicate embroidery than sculpture; for an illustration of which see *Daniel's Oriental Scenery*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1529. Baber held possession of it, at which period it was completely infested by tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild animals.

1532. The Patan pretender to the throne of Delhi, Shih Khan, held possession of it, until Humana captured but did not keep it long, as Shih Khan regained it, and held it until his death.

1760. The Nawaub of Oude held possession of it, but General Carnac, after having been once repulsed, breached the rampart, and captured it.

1768. It was annexed to the British dominions. Thence we proceed for 7½ miles to the town of

§ CHUNKA, Right bank,

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 7', long. 82° 48'. Soon after which we re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT, Civil Authority, Collector at Benares; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KUTCHWA, Left bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 20'. We enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT; Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapore. Then pass *Budoulee*, 6½ (right bank), and re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT, Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and pass on to the town of

§ BHOWGAON, Left bank, 8½ miles.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 14', long. 82° 32'. We again re-enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT; Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapoor. Pass **Peepragana*, 4 (right bank); and 1½ mile brings us to the § *Cantonments*; bazaar, amply supplied, which stand on a peninsula formed by the winding of the Ganges river; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

 (§ MIRZAPORE (Mirzapore Burra),

"the greater," so called from *Mirza*, "prince," and *Pur*, "town."

Territory, Mirzapore. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapoor. Military station. The Cantonment lies N.E. of the town on a peninsula formed by the serpentine of the Ganges. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Post Office. Cusht of the District. Lat. 25° 6', long. 82° 28'. Manufactures: carpets, strong woollens, cotton and silk fabrics.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commerceilly, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Tariff, see Calcutta. page 36. Agents, Pelletreau and Co. Also those of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company. Agents, Messrs. Hamilton, Brown, and Co.

North Western Goods Train to and from Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, Futtehghur, Karnaul, Lucknow, Meerut, Ranceunge, Sherghotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agents, Messrs. M. R. Foley and Co.

Indian Transit Company, to and from Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Dinapore, Gyah, Mirzapore, Patna, Sherghotty—Agents, Messrs. Foley and Co. Tariff, see Calcutta.

Calcutta Goods Train Company, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtyghur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Ranceunge, Umballa, and Umritsar. Bullock trains also run in connection with the above—Agents, Messrs. Foley and Co. Tariff, see Calcutta.

POSITION.—It lies on a Kunkar bank, lat. 25° 6', long. 82° 38', on the right side of the Ganges, which is here ½ mile wide, deep in the centre, but shallow at the edges. The Ghats are extremely handsome landing places, and at the Naughtat there is a good public ferry. The Houses are chiefly two storied, built of unbaked bricks, but those of the European residents are large, handsome, and well arranged, and several large, fine, stone edifices are erected in the suburbs. The Wells are numerous, but the finest is a circular, flat-formed, large mouthed one, erected in a pleasing style of architecture.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Mosques are numerous, but not particularly distinguished for the beauty of their architecture.

The Temples are numerous, prettily interspersed about the town, and should be visited, although they do not contain anything extremely *recherché*.

COMMERCE.—This is the greatest *Cotton Mart* in India, as all that produce grown in Oude, the Doab, Bundelcund, Malwa, Nagpore, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, is brought thither.

DAKKS.—See Table of Distances.

EXCURSIONS.—The Site of Tarah (6 miles), which was formerly a large military station, should be visited, as also the picturesque Waterfall (60 feet high), which contains a considerable body of water, and becomes much greater in the monsoon. It is formed by a rivulet, which descends from the Vindhya range, into the plain. The Iron ore mines of Lalpura (16 miles), are well worth inspection.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoy rebels hovered about this place, and committed considerable depredations.

Here the Naval Brigade, under Sir William Peel, defeated the Sepoys, and Colonel McCausland repulsed 4,000 of the Rohilcund rebels.

The appearance of this large, bustling, commercial place, which consists of 3 long, wide, straight streets, lined with rows of shady trees and large wells, is peculiarly striking when viewed from the Ganges.

Thence we proceed; pass § *Bindachun*, 5, right bank; bazaar; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ BUBOORA, Right bank.

Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 28'. Bazaar, amply supplied. Soon afterwards we re-enter the BENARES DISTRICT: Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAMPOOR, Left bank.

Lat. 25° 14', long. 82° 30'. Bazaar, amply supplied, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ BAHADERPOOR, Left bank.

Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 22'. Bazaar, amply supplied, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ GOPALPOOR, Left bank.

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 28'. Soon after which we enter the MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapoor.

Thence pass **Noagaon*, 1½, right bank; **Gowra*, 4, right bank; we then re-enter the BENARES DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NUGUEDA.

Lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 23'. Bazaar, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 49' and 25° 44', long. 81° 14' and 82° 26'; is bounded on the N. by Oude; E. by Jounpore and Mirzapore; S.W. by Rewah and Banda; W. by Futtahpore; has an area of 2,801

square miles; is 85 miles long from S.E. to N.W.; and 50 broad; population of 710,261, chiefly composed of Hindoos and Mahomedans, principally engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits. It contains 3,398 towns, the chief of which are Allahabad, Bhugelsur, Shahzadapore, Adamapore, &c. It is divided into several sub-divisions, four of which are styled Pergunnahs, and comprise one-third of the entire district; and are situated within the Doab, which has an altitude of 400 feet. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and Tons rivers; 61,677 wells, 2,205 of which are pukha, lined with brick. The climate is humid, the rains abundant; and vegetation luxuriant. The productions are cotton, indigo, sugar, maize, flax, dye stuffs, kussum, and salt. The system of agriculture pursued in the last century is so curious, that a brief sketch of the manner in which it was conducted, cannot but prove interesting to the reader. So rudely constructed was the native plough, that it was absolutely necessary to turn the sod up no less than fifteen times ere the seed was sown. A large log was then passed over the land, drawn by oxen, and the roots of weeds were gathered up; but when once the crops appeared, no further weeding took place. To irrigate an acre of land according to the plan then in vogue it required the services of four oxen and three men for three days, as the water was conveyed from the tanks or wells in leather bags, carried by four men, whose wages were at that period 5s. per mensem. Blacksmiths and carpenters were paid in kind, and generally received their wages in grain, which unmuzzled oxen (in imitation of the Moslem law) had trodden out. A farm seldom exceeded ten acres, and the tenant, who was generally without any capital, was clothed with a piece of cloth around his middle, over which he wore a coarse blanket and a cotton cloth turban; he lived on vegetables, the cheapest kind of grain procurable, ghee, and a pinch of salt, held during his repast, between his thumb and finger. The chief roads are:—

1. The Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta to the North Western Provinces, *via* Benares, the left bank of the Ganges and Allahabad; thence N.W., and crosses the frontier to Futtehpore.

2. From Mirzapore to Allahabad, *via* the right bank of the Ganges, and across the Jumna.

3. From East to West, *via* Allahabad Cantonment, Rajpore Ferry to Banda.

4. From Allahabad to Rewar, *via* the Kutra Pass.

5. From South to North, *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Lucknow.

6. From South to North, *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Pertabgurh.

7. From S.W. to N.E., *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Jounpora.

Railways in Progress.—All throughout this district to Agra and Delhi. *Railways Opened.*—From Allahabad to Cawnpore, see page 33.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1194. It was conquered by the Patans, under Mahomed Shahabud-deen of Ghor.

1526. Baber wrested it from him.

When the empire of Delhi was dismembered, the Vizier of Oude, Maharratta, and English,

contended with Baber for its possession, but when that Emperor united with the Maharrattas, it was secured to the Vizier of Oude, who, in

1801, ceded it to the E.I.C.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys attempted to gain possession of this district, but were driven off from it by the British.

Pass on to **Bareilly*, left bank. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad, and 5 miles brings us into THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapoor, and we soon reach (3 miles) the town of

MISSIRPOORA (Missurpoor), left bank. Lat. 25° 16'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar, well supplied; then pass on to the town of

SKHYRA, right bank. Lat. 25° 14'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar. Soon after which we re-enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Pass **Deega*, 3, left bank; and again re-enter THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapoor. We soon afterwards reach the town of

GOGAON, right bank. Lat. 25° 13'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar; and at the end of 4 miles we enter the town of

KUTCHWA, left bank. Lat. 25° 12'; long. 82° 20'; after which we re-enter THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapoor, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

BHOURUPPOOR, right bank. Lat. 25° 45', long. 84° 30'. Bazaar; soon after which we re-enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allahabad, and 4 miles brings us to the town of

MAHEWA, right bank. Lat. 25° 10'; long. 28° 15'. Bazaar; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

ALIEPORA (Alipoora), right bank. Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 11'. Bazaar. Then pass on to **Jeerah*, 2½, right bank; **Mahadeopore*, 1½, left bank; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

BURGUDDA, left bank. Lat. 25° 16'; long. 82° 12'. Bazaar. Then pass on to **Mundara*, 1, right bank; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

BIJOWLEE, left bank. Lat. 25° 18'; long. 82° 11'. Bazaar. Thence proceed on to **Lutcheagarh*, 2, left bank. Bazaar; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

PURANPOORA (Puranepoor), right bank. Lat. 25° 18', long. 82° 14'. Bazaar. Then proceed for 2 miles to the town of

PUKREE, right bank. Lat. 25° 18', long. 82° 12'. Bazaar. Pass on to **Bijoorree*, 1, right bank; **Sirrah*, 2, right bank, and we soon reach the town of

LUKTANA, right bank. Lat. 25° 19', long. 82° 8'. Bazaar; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

DUNDUMA, left bank. Lat. 25° 19'; long. 82° 9'. Bazaar; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

DEHA, right bank. Lat. 25° 19', long. 82° 8'. Bazaar; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

KUBARA, right bank. Lat. 25° 20'; long. 82° 2'. Bazaar. Then proceed on to **Monaya*, 2½, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ — † ALLAHABAD, Right bank

Ilahabad, Ilahabass, Elahabad, Ihabad, Ilah-abad, Ilahabaz, Ilahabads. Fakirabad, from Fakir (pauper), and Abad (dwelling), and called by the Emperor Baber "Piag." The ancient Palibothra Patallipura. The town of Patall, the form of Devi worshipped there.

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaars, amply supplied. Post Office. Population, 64,755, exclusive of the military. Houses, 13,960. Travellers' and North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows.

HOTEL, consisting of a number of tents pitched on the esplanade, affords tolerable accommodation.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

RAILWAYS to Cawnpore, see page 33.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation, and the Ganges Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Benhamphore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercially, Colgong, Chupra, Chunar, Dinapore, Ghazee-pore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapoor, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal Revelunge, once every fortnight, *via* the Bhagruttee Channel in the monsoon, and *via* the Sunderbund Passage from the end of October to the beginning of June. Tariff, see Calcutta, page 36. Agents, Pelletreau and Co. for the former, and Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for the latter company.

The North Western Dāk Company's dāks; for Stations and Tariff, see Calcutta.

North Western Goods Train to and from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Futteghur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Agent, James Hill & Co.

The Post Office Bullock Train to and from Agra, Allyghur, Bardwan, Burhee, Benares, Boolundshehur, Bhowgong, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Eta, Futteypore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Goorsaingunge, Hauper, Hatrass, Jullunder, Kurnaul, Koorjee, Loodceana, Lahore, Munglepore, Mynpoore, Meerut, Paneeput, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannesser, and Umballa. Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Passengers charged as 3 maunds.

The Inland Transit Company.—Horse and bearer dāks. (For Stations and Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, H. B. McLeavy, Esq.)

The Calcutta Goods Train Company to and from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Umballa, Umritsur. For Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Agent, H. B. McLeavy, Esq.

POSITION.—It lies at the S.E. extremity of the Doab, on the spot formed by the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 55'; elevation, 340 feet above the sea.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Church, a neat edifice, towards the erection of which the E. I. Co. subscribed £500.

The Railway Terminus is a fine, handsome structure, occupies an area of 22 acres, contains station, refreshment, and waiting rooms, boiler house, carriage shed, store house, open yards, wharf, and bungalows. Line opened for traffic in 1858.

The Fort, the Lion of the place, is a massive, rich-facced, red stone, quinquangular, bastioned, Saraccanic, loopholed, embrasured fortress, towering above the waters of the Jumna and Ganges rivers, not unlike the Ehrenbreitstein of the Rhine, all of which streams here unite at the rectangular point on which it stands. It was erected by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581, is 2,500 yds. in circuit, having the ancient semicircular, bastioned walls facing those streams, with a regular two bastioned and ravelined land-side, which stands higher than the ground in front of it. It has a deep ditch revetted on scarp and counter-scarp drawbridges, portcullis, and all the appendages of an impregnable fortress. The beauty of its external appearance, which has been lately modernised in the Italian style of architecture, is considerably impaired, as its lofty walls have been reduced to bastions and cavaliers, and its high stone ramparts, disfigured with turf parapets, and hidden by a green sloping glacis, notwithstanding which, its *tout ensemble* is *extremely* striking and imposing. Its principal entrance is a truly superb one, is embellished with a very handsome dome, beneath which is a noble antique hall, surrounded by galleries and arcades, ornamented with rude glowing paintings. The interior contains one of the largest arsenals in India, and has generally in it no less than 30,000 stand of small arms, and 30 pieces of ordnance of the largest calibre. The cost of its construction exceeded £1,750,000. In the centre is erected a curious, antique, cylindrical, tapered, stone column, called Gada, "Club of Bhin Sen," (one of the heroes of the Hindustan legends). It was pulled down when the fort was repaired in 1798, but has been replaced. It is 42½ feet long, with a lower diameter of 3½ feet, and an upper one of 2½ feet, on which are inscribed two very antique Sanscrit inscriptions, the date of which has not as yet been definitely ascertained. It also contains that beautiful edifice, the Chalees Satoon, and underneath is a subterraneous, square, pillared-roofed temple, a close damp den, down whose rocky sides water is constantly dripping, which trickling is supposed by the superstitious natives to be neither more nor less than the outlet of the Sarasvati river, which is lost in the sands, close to Thannesser, in Sirhind, 400 miles W., in the centre of which stands a Linga, or phallic emblem, the obscene figures of Mahadeva, Ganesh, and other idols, and at one end a dead forked tree, which is regularly watered by the priests, who entertain the absurd notion that its sap and vitality still exist, although it has been leafless for more than a century, and outside of this cavern flows the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges rivers, which is much frequented by pilgrims of both sexes, who arrive here in vast numbers for the purpose of ablution, in its supposed purifying stream, and who, on their arrival, sit down on the brink of the river, have their heads and bodies shaved, care being taken that every hair falls into the water, as the Devotees believe that every hair

thus disposed of, will ensure them an abode of a million of years in paradise; after their ablutions, they perform the funeral rites of their departed ancestors; formerly the pilgrims had earthen vessels, "lotos" attached to their feet and waists, and thus equipped, proceeded in a boat to the centre of the stream, into which they self-immolated themselves, thereby considering that they secured eternal happiness.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys made a most desperate attempt to gain possession of it; but the British handful of men who garrisoned it, repulsed them most bravely, and successfully drove them off, and thus added considerably to the preservation of our Indian Empire, as had the rebels once lodged themselves within it, there is not a shadow of a doubt that British rule in India was lost.

The *Palace*, a large, ancient structure, has been lately converted into a residence for the superior officers stationed here.

The *Serai of Khusru* (Khusróo) is a handsome embattled, walled, quadrangular edifice, one of the finest buildings in the city, and was so named after the ill-fated son of the emperor Jehangire, within which are several lodges or *Serai*, for the reception of native travellers. Close at hand are well-arranged pleasure grounds, interspersed with some very fine antique mango trees, amidst which are situated 3 *Mausoleums*, the architecture of which, although grand and magnificent, has an air of deep solemnity, and the late venerable Bishop Heber has recorded that they were erected to the memory of two princes and a princess of the imperial family, but their names are not mentioned.

The celebrated structures in this immediate vicinity are all tastefully, costly, and elaborately decorated edifices, and the most worthy of inspection are

The *Mausoleums of the Ranees*, the wife of the Emperor Jehangire, and the Sultan's Chusero and Purvaz.

The *Mosques*.—The Jumna Masjid, which is prettily situated on the banks of the Jumna, adjoins the city on one side and the esplanade before the glacis of the fort on the other. It is a large heavy unornamented stately edifice, and was, after the province became the possession of the E. I. C., converted into a residence for the commanding officer of this station, afterwards used as an assembly room, but afterwards restored as a mosque, although, from the fact of its having been polluted by such a transfiguration, the Mussulmans have never looked upon it since in any very reverential-like manner.

The *Jail* is a large, commodious building.

The *Barracks*, situated within the military cantonment, are admirably constructed, and lie on the N.W. side of the fort, in a finely wooded picturesque locality.

The *Fair*, which takes place on the 14th December, is a religious festival, held at the confluence of the rivers; here nothing is sold, but the time is chiefly occupied in bathing and praying. Numerous covered flat forms, from 8 to 10 feet square,

erected on long legs, are placed in the water, upon which the natives sit and rest themselves. In the centre are seated the Brahmins, with their rosaries in hand, administering spiritual advice to those who visit them. All the women are clothed in their holiday costume, wearing rosy coloured scarfs, and the *tout ensemble* of the scene is extremely pretty and interesting.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Supposed by some authors to be the Palibothra of the Greek and Roman geographers, but this is a disputed point.

The Emperor Baber named it Piag.

1556-1605. The Emperor Akber built the fort, and changed its name to Allahabad.

On the dismemberment of the Delhi empire in

1750, the Patans of Furruckabad sacked it.

1753. Suddur Jung, the Vizier of Oude, seized upon it.

1765. The British captured it, and assigned it as the place of abode of the Emperor Shah Alum, who left it in

1771, and the British re-took it, and in

1773, the Indian government transferred it to the Nawab of Oude.

1782. It was in such a ruinous condition, and so densely populated with Fakirs, that it was then appropriately called Fakirabad.

1801. Ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857. The rebel sepoy held possession of the town, committed the most diabolical atrocities, massacred the entire European population except the garrison of the fortress, but soon afterwards the British re-captured it.

The Governor-General, Lord Canning encamped here, and held a conference, prior to the capture of Lucknow.

Here Lord Clyde sent the Europeans from Lucknow, after the capture of that city.

1859. Here the Governor-General, Lord Canning, held a grand durbar, and bestowed gifts, pensions, and territories, to the value of £3,000,000, upon the Native princes, who had rigidly adhered to the British Government, during the Sepoy rebellion.

1859. The Governor-General's tent was destroyed by fire, and the records perished in the flames; no loss of life occurred. It was erected in the Place d'Armes, leading from an archway and port, and consisted of a square wall, of stiff canvas, placed perpendicularly on a large, green lawn, interspersed with fine avenues of stately trees and shady walks. After passing the canvas wall, "the screen," we entered a canvas portal, and reached a large square, with two rows of tents pitched therein: those on the right were double tents, and the largest was occupied by the Governor-General. The canvas caves were appropriated to the domestics. Purdahs of fine matting, doors and flaps were passed, and the whole floors covered with elegant Persian carpets, as soft as velvet: the partition of the tent, which was as large as an English nobleman's reception saloon.

of *haut ton*, was fitted with glass doors, and elegant and luxurious as this may appear, it by no means equalled the tents of the previous Viceroy.

This large town, which was formerly a place of considerable splendour, although an ill built and poor looking place, lies W. of the fort, upon an eligible spot, stretching along the banks of the Jumna river, and with the exception of the numerous noble edifices and monuments, above described, consists of poor houses, huddled together in narrow, irregular streets, but has of late years recovered much of its importance from the introduction of steam navigation, on the upper Ganges, and the trade with the North Western Provinces. The villas and bungalows of the civil and military officers are most picturesquely situated, in well arranged gardens, and are much more handsomely built, and chateau decorated, than those of any other part of India, which, added to the beautiful avenues of trees, that are planted along the roads leading to the fort, city, and suburbs, renders the whole locality extremely picturesque. Thence we proceed on for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the town of

§ DARAGUNGE, Right bank.

(Daragunj, from *Dara* and *Gunj*, "market"). Population, 9,103, chiefly Hindus. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$. Bazaar. The ferry, which communicates with Allahabad.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, the bed of which is here 1 mile wide, but in the hot season it is only about one-third filled with water, and the remainder of it being moist sand and mud, renders it a rather tiresome spot to cross. Pass on for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the town of

§ PAPAMOW, (Pappamow, Phaphamow), Right bank.

Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$. It stands on an eminence, on the right bank of the Ganges, the navigation of which is here uncertain, difficult, and impracticable for vessels drawing more than two feet of water. The current is rapid, the water shallow, and the channel difficult, owing to the numerous sand hills which abound in this part of the stream.

ATTRACTION.—The Powder Manufactory established here by the Indian Government.

Then pass on to **Kankara*, 7, left bank; **Sing-poor*, 13, left bank; **Jehanabad*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, left bank; we then enter

THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT,

Which lies within the Doab tract, is situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$ and $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$ and $81^{\circ} 23'$, and bounded on the N. E., by the Ganges river, which separates it from Oude, and the navigation of which, through this district, is difficult, tedious, and annoying, even for steamers, on account of the shoals, rapids, and mounds of earth and sand which in some degree obstruct the passage, and therefore causes considerable wear and tear of the valves, cocks, and general machinery of the vessels, which, if they draw more than two feet of water, cannot calculate on being able to ascend it at all seasons of the year; E. by Allahabad, S. W. by the Jumna, and N. W. by Cawnpore; has an area of 1,583 square

miles, population of 511,132, chiefly composed of Hindus, 1,350 towns, the principal of which are Futtehpore, Korah, Kudjooa (Cujwa), Hatgang, Huswa, etc. It is well watered by the Ganges Jumna, down which immense quantities of cotton are conveyed from Chilla Tara Ghat, 20 miles S. W. of Futtehpore, Rhind, (Rind Urrund), and Banwah rivers. The general appearance of the country is extremely fertile, free from droughts, and level, with an elevation of 500 feet above the sea, and from the original picturesque beauty of the scenery, which is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened by the passing and re-passing through it of pilgrims, peasantry, pedestrians, travellers on horseback, it is one of the most interesting districts for tourists to cross, if they desire to form a correct idea of native life in India. The chief roads are

S. E. to N. W., the great trunk road from Calcutta via Allahabad, Futtehpore, and Delhi, to the N. Doab. S. W. from Futtehpore, via Chilla Tara Ghat, and the N. W. portion of the district from N. to Sate Banda.

W. from Futtehpore to Calpee.

Its chief productions are mangoes, tamarinds, bananas, all of which trees most pleasantly and picturesquely wave their rich, luxuriant, and fruit-laden clusters over the huts, pagodas, mosques, and tanks throughout the entire district, which, whilst they afford coolness and shade to the populace and traveller, add considerably to the beauty of the scenery. Sugar cane, indigo, poppies, wheat, barley, vegetables, &c. The climate closely approximates that of Southern Oude, but is excessively arid. The mean daily average of the thermometer is 80° , and the temperature 74° .

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1194. The Afghan Mussulman, Shahabuddin Muhammad, Prince of Ghuznee, took possession of it, and successfully repulsed the Emperor Baber and his son Humayun.
1657. Aurangzebe and Shuja (his brother) encountered each other on the field of battle, for which scenes nature appears to have well marked out this portion of the Doab, at Kudjooa (Cujwa), 20 miles N.W. of Futtehpore, which ended in the defeat of the latter.
1765. The E.I.C. and Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Nawaab of Oude, agreed to its annexation to Delhi, by which treaty it was stipulated that Shah Alum should hold Cora, and that portion of the Allahabad Territory which he occupied as a regal demesne for his maintenance, &c.
1772. That Prince yielded up his claim upon such territories to the Mahrattas, by which he forfeited them, and they were, in
- 1775, annexed to Oude, with the concurrence of the E.I.C.
1801. The Nawaab of Oude gave it up to the E.I.C.
- 1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys here mustered in large force, devastated it, committed most frightful ravages, but were eventually repulsed and driven out of it with great slaughter by the British European troops.
1860. A kind of paralysis disease broke out here in that part on the side opposite the Jumna river, and one in every hundred persons became lame.

Thence we pass into the KURRAH (Karha) PERGUNNAH, and at the end of 17 miles enter the town of

§ KURRAH (Karha).

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Futtehpore (the Kurrah Pergunnah of). Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Cusbah of the Pergunnah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

POSITION.—It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, along which it extends for about a mile, which is so exceedingly shallow at times at this place, that vessels are obliged to be pulled across the sands. The Fort is a heap of noble masonry ruins, standing on the highest part of the steep, bold bank. The gateway, and a portion of the huge, solid, block, freestone walls still remain intact.

ATTRactions.—The *Tombs*, which are exceedingly numerous, evidently show that in ancient times it must have been a place of considerable importance, but that of Kamal Shek, at Kamalpur, is much frequented by pious Mussulmans.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

16th cent. This place began to lose its importance, owing to the Emperor Akbar removing the Civil Establishments to Allahabad.

Asaf-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oude) pulled down the principal public edifices, and sent the materials to Lucknow, for the purpose of erecting the superb buildings which adorn that city.

In the time of Baber the locality was infested by wild elephants, by trapping which the inhabitants gained a livelihood, and a Mussulman Chief of considerable importance then occupied the fort.

We then enter

THE OUDE TERRITORY.

Which lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$ and $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$ and $83^{\circ} 11'$, is 270 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 160 miles broad; has an area of 23,738 square miles; population of 2,970,000, the greater portion of which are Hindoos, which are divided into the following classes, viz.:—1st. The Brahmans, among whom there are several sub-castes, and whose laws of intermarriages are exceedingly stringent. The proposal emanates from the female's father, who is obliged according to his means, to expend a considerable sum in entertaining and making presents to the bridegroom, and his relations. No marriage can take place, no matter how humble the position of the parties may be, unless the following expenditure can be made, viz.:—

Trinkets for the bride, valued at	£10
Culinary Utensils	5
Garments	5
Present from the Father to the Bridegroom. 10	
Do. do. to the Bridegroom's	
Father	10
Present to 25 relations of the Bridegroom, of the value of 8s. each.....	15
Expended in 5 days' feasting.....	15

£70

The betrothal takes place when the parties are 13 years old, and the marriage and receiving of the bride by the bridegroom, 12 months afterwards; when no less than £35 must be expended in a similar manner. 2nd. The Chhatris, or military caste, which are also divided into sub-castes, but the Rajpoots take precedence, who allow intermarriages between their own caste. They are extremely brave, and formed the nucleus of the Hon. E. I. C.'s forces, until the Sepoy rebellion of 1857; and also fill the ranks of the Gwalior, Hyderabad (Nizam's), Nagpore, and Alwar contingents.

The Mussulmans of this territory are chiefly Shias, who revere exclusively Mahomet's grandson Ali, and reject the Khalifate, or his three successors; the ex-King of Oude belongs to this class. The inhabitants often live to a good old age; in each town many of the population have attained 100 years; and Bishop Heber when visiting this country conversed with several 109 years of age. The people are extremely well made, tall, and athletic. Their dialect is Urdee (Hindustanee), with a mixture of Persian, Arabic, and a slight infusion of Hindoe. Their dwellings are constructed of unburned bricks, about 3 feet broad and 1 foot high, square beamed roofs, matted and covered over with rained wet clay $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick; the walls are raised 7 feet above the roof, which forms an elevated bamboo roofed court, appropriated for the recreation of the females in the rainy season; the whole are surrounded with pent roof-tiled verandahs. There are no ceilings, having in front raised pillared platforms (*Chabutras*), open at the sides, tiled roofed, which are used as reception rooms. This territory contains 12 districts, each sub-divided into Pergunnahs, and the following large towns, Ayodha (Oude), Bahareeh, Fyzabad, Ranjit, Roy Barclilly, Shahabad, Sahganj, and Tanda. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Nepal; E., by Goruckpore; S. E., by Azimgurh and Jounpore; S., by Allahabad; S. W., by the Doab, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad; and on the N.W. by Shahjehanpore. The general appearance of the country is a plain; the greatest elevation, which is the Birundee Guard House, being 790 feet above the sea; and the N. and N.E. parts form a part of the wooded marsh called Terai, now given over to Jung Bahadoor, an almost impenetrable forest district, which has been but very imperfectly explored by Europeans, on account of the deadly malaria that prevails in that abode of elephants, bears, rhinoceroses, wild kine, hogs, and deer, the climate of which is destructive, not only to Europeans, but to the Aborigines, by whom it is but very thinly populated. It is well watered by the Ghogra, Chouka, Ramgunga, Gurra, Goomtee, Saece, Surjoon, and Raptee rivers, as also by extensive tanks, wells 70 feet deep, raised up by manual labour, the Persian wheel not being employed here; pools or marshes, the largest of which is situated in the S. extremity, adjoining the town of Betasano, it is 16 miles long and 8 broad, and is supposed to have been formed by a bed of the Ganges, which stream defends it on the S.W. frontier, and is seldom fordable in its course through this country, and then only for a short period of the year; its exhalations are destructive to human life, and produce violent,

fatal intermittents, which destroy not only immigrants, but the Aborigines. The climate is very variable, and extremely arid. The temperature varies from 112° to 128°. The hot season begins in March and ends in June, during which the wind prevails, accompanied with dense clouds of grey sand, which darken the atmosphere, and so intense is the heat, that all kinds of woodwork warp excessively in the day time, but it decreases at sunset, and the nights are cool. Sometimes the E. wind blows in the day, and then the heated vapours of the Bengal and Assam swamps impregnates the whole country. These changes are often accompanied by very heavy rains, and destructive thunder and lightning storms. The rainy season begins about the middle of June, and lasts until October; but even that is variable, as it has been frequently known to cease in August. The average fall is from 80 to 80 inches. Its mineral productions are carbonate of soda, muriate and sulphate of soda, nitrate of potash, carbonate of lime; and owing to the great fertility of the soil, which is the richest in India, it also produces wheat, barley, gram (chana), mustard, oil plants, kusum (used for dyeing), rice of most beautiful quality and whiteness, millet, maize, makra, joar, bajra, urdh, kodu, moth, urhur, til, sugar cane, which produces but very inferior sugar; potatoes, opium of bad quality, hemp, from which the intoxicating liquors bang, ganjha, and charas are manufactured; tobacco, mangoes, citrons, jaks, custard apples (sharifas), jamun, mahua (the flowers when dried have the flavour of grapes, the seeds produce oil, and the roasted leaves yield a strong intoxicating liquor), cotton, oxen, which cost from £1 to £2 per pair; buffaloes of dwarfish size, milch cattle, sheep, which cost 1s. to 2s. each, goats. Its manufactures are soda, saltpetre, salt, made from the brine drawn from wells, inferior gunpowder, matchlocks, blunderbusses, spear heads, swords, bamboo bows, with which the poor population are armed; steel bows, cotton cloths, coarse woollen blankets and paper, bottles, and dyeing. Its imports are matchlocks and swords of such exquisite keenness of edge, that they are reported to be able to cleave a matchlock barrel in twain, from Lahore, Guzerat, and Malwa; rhinoceros and buffalo hide shields from Silhet, paper from Calpee, writing reeds from Calcutta, iron from Nepaul and Saugor, coffee from the latter place, and Kumaon shawls from Cashmere; brocades (kunkhab, kinkobs), European wares, spices, dye stuffs, drugs, coral gems, from various parts of Hindostan; horses from the Punjab, Cabul, and Turkistan; tattles (ponies) from the Himalaya districts, and elephants from Nepaul and Chittagong. The chief traders are the Bain Rajpoots, and almost all extensive mercantile transactions are carried on at the numerous fairs (melas) which take place periodically at different marts throughout the territory, the greatest of which is held at Surajpore (lat. 26° 9', long. 80° 39', and 22 miles N.W. from Futtehpore), at which more than £15,000 worth of property changes hands. The principal roads are:—

1st, N.E. from Cawnpore to Lucknow, thence to Seelapore Cantonment, from whence there are branch routes to that of Shahjehanpore and Kumaon,

via Khairigarh and the Ghogra Valley; this is the only made road in the territory.

2nd, From Mynpoore, where the road from Futtehpore, via the Ganges Ferry at Numamow Ghat, joins it; thence, W. to E., to Lucknow.

3rd, N.E., from Lucknow, via Sekrora Cantonment, Bareeah, to Talsipore, close to the Terai.

4th, E., from Lucknow, via Fyzabad, Oude, the Ghogra Ferry, Goruckpore Cantonment, to Goruckpore.

5th, N.W., from Fyzabad, via Sekrora Cantonment.

6th, N.E., from Sultanpore Cantonment, via the Ghogra Ferry, near Kusba Tanda, to Goruckpore Cantonment.

7th, From Allahabad, via Pertabgurb to Sultanpore.

8th, From Allahabad to Lucknow.

9th, N.E. and then S.E., from Cawnpore to Sultanpore.

10th, S.E., from Cawnpore, to Pertabgurb.

It abounds with tigers, some of which have been seen near Lucknow, 9 feet long, from head to tail. The celebrated fighting Tiger, "Jungla," belonging to the ex-King of Oude, was in 1828 the attraction of the Cremorne Gardens, London; but that Prince has re-purchased (1860) several of those favourite animals for £150 each, and is constructing a large menagerie at his residence in Garden Reach, Calcutta; wolves, hyenas, both of which carry off children from the bazaar; the former are seldom killed by the natives, because they superstitiously believe that the slayers of them will be destroyed; jackals, foxes, hares, dears, nyngaus (blue antelopes), wild hogs, porcupines, otters, mongsees, squirrels, rats, musk rats, wild cats, bats, flying foxes, monkeya, pea fowls, porpoises in the Goomtee, alligators in all the streams, adjutants, vultures, hawks, kites, crows, ravens, jays, parrots, partridges, paddy (rice) birds, quails, doves, cuckoos, larks, kingfishers, wild geese and ducks, woodpeckers, lizards, snakes, the deadly karatis and cobra di capello, crabs, prawns, scorpions, centipedes, the Cochineal insect, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Supposed to be the primitive Kosala, and is s.c. thought to have been founded in 1366, when civilisation and a form of government were first instituted in India.

Here, the Hindu mythological chroniclers record, Rama reigned 775 years.

57. Vikramaditya, the celebrated King of Oojein, restored it to something like its former splendour, after it had been devastated by several aggressors.

A.D. Its history becomes a blank until the 12th century, when the Mussulmans conquered Canauj, and the victorious Sultan of Ghuznee (Mohammed Ghor) instructed his Indian viceroy (Kutbuddin Aibuk) to despatch Mohammed Bakhtiar Khilji to subdue it; After which subjugation it became annexed to Delhi.

16th century. Baber conquered it.

Saadat Ali Khan, a native of Niahabor, a town of Khorasan, who claimed to be a Syud "do-

- scendant of Mohomet," as also of Abbas, the celebrated Shah of Persia, settled in India, repaired to the Court of Delhi, and by his talents raised himself to the high post of Vizier and Nawaub of Oude, which territory he governed admirably.
1718. At the invasion of the Mogul Empire, by Nadir Shah of Persia, he was appointed to command a portion of Muhammad Shah of Delhi's army, was taken prisoner and died at Delhi.
1747. Sefdarjung (his nephew, who had married his only daughter) succeeded him, but his original name was Abulmansur Muhammad Mukin, which he changed upon coming into power, and obtained the rank of vizier.
1756. Shuja-ud-Dowlah, his son, succeeded him, and in
- 1791, he was made vizier, by Shah Alum the Second, and took upon himself the sovereignty of Oude, and was henceforth styled the Nawaub Vizier of Oude.
1764. He formed an alliance with that miscreant, Meer Cossim, and having united their forces together, they attacked the British, but were defeated at Patna, and subsequently totally routed at Buxar.
735. The British took possession of Lucknow (the capital), routed the Nawaub, and bestowed the district of Alahabad and Corah on the Great Mogul (Shah Alum).
1768. Shuja-ud-Dowlah raised an immense force for the purpose of recapturing the above districts, but the British Indian Government obliged him by treaty to reduce his standing army to 35,000 men.
- The Emperor, Shah Alum, made over the above districts to the Mahrattas, by which act he forfeited them.
1773. And the British Government handed them over to the Nawaub of Oude upon the payment of £500,000.
1774. The British subjected the Rohilla chiefs and took possession of the greater part of Rohilkund, which it also handed over to the Nawaub of Oude, who died soon afterwards, and was in
- 1775, succeeded by his eldest son Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who granted the districts of Benares and Jounpore to the E.I.C., in consideration of which the Indian Government agreed to defend the Soubah of Oude from his enemies at all times, to keep a British force stationed in Oude, to be maintained at the expense of the Vizier, who covenanted to pay £312,000 per annum for such.
1781. A regiment of sepoy in the British service was stationed at Lucknow to protect the Resident, at a cost of £30,000 per annum, and the Rohilla Chief, Faltzullah Khan, was allowed to re-occupy his territories on payment of a pecuniary income to the Nawaub Vizier of Oude,
- 1787, whose subsidy was fixed at £500,000 per annum.
1797. The E.I.C. found it necessary to increase their military forces, and the Nawaub Vizier agreed to defray the expenses of two additional regiments of cavalry, which augmented his subsidy to £550,000 per annum.
1797. He died and was succeeded by his illegitimate son, the Vizier Ali, whose illegitimacy was at that time unknown, but such having been afterwards proved he was confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta. Saadut Ali, the late Vizier's brother, was placed on the throne ("musnud"), who on his accession agreed to augment the subsidy to £760,000 per annum; ceded to the British the Fort of Allahabad, gave £80,000 for its repair, and £30,000 for that of Futehgurh, with the proviso that the British force stationed in Oude should not be less than 13,000 strong, but in case an augmentation should be deemed necessary he bound himself to defray the maintenance thereof.
1798. Zeman Shah contemplated invasion, which caused the late Marquis of Wellesley (then Lord Mornington), Governor-General, to direct his special attention to this territory, and he at once put it into a thorough state of defence, which entailed a much larger amount of subsidy, to meet which the Nawaub Vizier, in
- 1801, made over to the E.I.C. the districts of S. Doab, Allahabad, Azimgurh, and W. Gorruckpore, producing an annual revenue of £1,352,347.
1814. He died, and was succeeded by his son Ghazee-ood-Deen-Hyder, who kept up a disorderly army of 54,000 men.
- He lent the E.I.C. £1,000,000, and in
- 1815, another £1,000,000, to enable them to carry on the war against the Nepaulese, and in
- 1816, the Terai was ceded to him in liquidation of the first loan.
1817. The *ci-devant* King of Oude, Vazir Ali, dies at Fort William.
1819. The Nawaub Vizier threw off his allegiance to the Court of Delhi, and took upon himself the title of King of Oude, by which title he was formally acknowledged by the British Indian Government, who, in
- 1825, obtained another loan of £1,000,000, in perpetuity, at an interest of 5 per cent., to assist the Indian Government to carry on the Burmese war. He died in
- 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder.
1829. £624,000 was deposited with the E.I.C. as a provision for the members of the King's family.
1833. £30,000 was also handed over to the Indian Government, the interest of which it was stipulated should be applied towards the relief of the poor in Lucknow.
1837. This prince, who had ruled most despotically, died without issue, and was succeeded by his uncle, Mahomed Ali Shah, notwithstanding that the Begum rose up in arms against him, which dispute, however, was promptly settled by the energetic conduct of the British Resident (Colonel Lowe); and the custom of the

king's messengers, "*chaprasi*" to take palkis to the houses of persons of rank, and then and there to carry away by main force married women and unmarried girls, was discontinued.

A most stringent treaty was then entered into between this ruler and the British government, by which it was stipulated, viz: that

- (1). The expenditure should not exceed £1,140,000.
- (2). That he should act most scrupulously in conformity to all existing obligations.
- (3). That certain portions of the Oude territory should be ceded to the British.
- (4). That on the performance of the stipulations of the treaty, the British government bound itself to uphold his authority against both domestic and foreign enemies.
- (5). That the king of Oude should pursue such a system of government as would conduce to the prosperity and protection of his subjects, and always advise and act according to the suggestions of the officers of the E.I.C.

The latter part of the treaty was never acted upon by that potentate, notwithstanding the urgent and repeated remonstrances of the Indian Government.

1838. According to the official return of the British Resident, no less than 931 murders, by Thugs, had been known to have taken place in this territory, since 1798, and on the Official map of the S.E. portion, Lucknow, no less than 274 spots, "bails," are laid down, where Thuggee murders had been perpetrated; which averaged 1 murder in every 5½ miles; the skulls and skeletons dug up confirm this statement, and it is worthy of note that the assassins were professional, and gained their livelihood in this mode from their youth upwards.

1842. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Amjad Ali Shah (Soorya Jah, who took upon himself the title of Aboonzuffer Muslah-ood), upon whose accession the Indian Government peremptorily urged the carrying out of the above stipulations of the treaty entered into with the late king, and a stated period was fixed upon for its performance, and intimation given that if such were not carried out to the very letter, the entire country would be placed under British administration.

A British force of 5,600 men was maintained in this kingdom.

1847. Wajid Ali Shah, son of Amjad Ali Shah, succeeded to the throne, at an early age, but the queen-mother acted as regent, assisted by Mummoo Khan, her paramour, and also took possession of his father's treasure, which consisted of £920,000 in rupees, 124,000 gold mohurs (£868,000), and in government securities £240,000, making a total of £2,028,000. Those remonstrances were entirely disregarded, and what the conduct of the king has been, may be gathered from the work lately published, entitled, *The Life of an Eastern King*,

in which his weakness and profligacy are graphically depicted. The chief civil appointments were bought by their holders, who received no salaries. The eunuchs of the palace were the military commanders. Mussumut Abbassee farmed the brothels of the city for £6,000, and the civil and criminal courts for £1,800.

1856 The Marquis of Dalhousie (then Governor-General) formally annexed the kingdom to the British dominions, and the king of Oude had offered him an annual pension of £200,000, which proceeding was sanctioned by the home government.

The King of Oude refused to accept the pension, and with princely dignity and firmness repudiated the act of the British Government in deposing him.

The Queen-Mother of Oude, her son, and the King's brother, with a large retinue, being badly advised, proceeded to England for the purpose of laying her son's case before the British Parliament.

1857. The whole territory broke out into open revolt against the British government.

The ex-king of Oude was taken into custody, removed from Cawnpore, and confined in Fort William, at Calcutta.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, received the Queen of Oude,

1859, who died at Paris, and was buried with great pomp in the Mussulman's cemetery at Pere la Chaise, and one month afterwards The Prince Secunder Hushumit Bahadoor, the king's brother, died in London, but was buried at Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

1859. The revolt in this district was entirely suppressed.

The ex-king of Oude, liberated from Fort William, celebrated the *Eed Festival* at the government house; accepts £120,000 per annum, settles himself down at Garden Reach, Calcutta, and gives up all claim to this territory, which is now

1860, being re-organised, as also the police, and the Land holders are gradually settling down to a state of tranquillity.

Thence we proceed for 5½ miles, and enter

THE AHLADGANJ DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N.W. by the district of Bainswara, N. by Salem, E. by Partabgarh, S.E. and S.W. by Allahabad. It lies in lat. 25° 36' and 25° 58', long. 81° 8' and 81° 47'; is 25 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 18 broad, and contains the four Talooks, "subdivisions" of Ahladganj, Behar, Manikur, and Rampur; soon after which we reach the town of

§ MANICKPOOR (Manikpur Shahabad),
Left bank, 5½ miles.

Territory, the Oude Division of the Bengal Army. District, Manikur Division of Ahladganj. Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Oude. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Oude Divi-

ston. Bazaar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$. Population, 10,000, about half of whom are Mussulmans, the descendants of Mahomet, being the offspring of the Saiyids from Persia. The Fort is a brick structure, situated on the bank of the river, and has ample accommodation for a moderate force.

POSITION.—It stands on the left bank of the Ganges river, here a rapid stream, which becomes so shallow, muddy, and discoloured in the hot season, that it is then only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide. The spits of sand that extend alternately from each side, render the navigation extremely difficult and circuitous, but in the monsoon it becomes deep, with a rapid current, and a channel one mile wide. The town extends one mile along the bank of the river.

COMMERCE.—The principal business here consists in grain, cloth, hardware, and large transactions are carried on in Exchanges.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Shahabad*, a most superb regal edifice, in which reside the descendants of the founder (Raja Hela, the ancient king of Oude, prior to the Mahomedan rule in India), and which is enclosed amidst beautifully arranged and productive gardens, well planted with betel nut and fruit trees, from the produce of which the owner derives his limited income, which is rendered extremely uncertain from the paucity of gardeners who are employed to keep it in order.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

16th century. In the time of Baber, wild elephants, now totally unknown here, abounded in such numbers that a lucrative trade was carried on by the inhabitants, in disposing of those captured.

This ruined town chiefly consists of miserable hovels, scattered about the bank of the river, and interspersed with masses of ruins of those handsome edifices which formerly constituted the beauty of the place, and which were pulled down by the Nawaub Vizier of Oude, Asaf-ud-Daula, in order to use the materials for the embellishment of Lucknow.

Thence we re-enter THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT, and pass on to **Kantoah*, 4, right bank; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

*** BANDERPOOR,**

(Bandarpur, from *Bandar*, "Monkey," and *Pur*, "Town"), Right bank.

Civil Authority, Collector at Futtehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$. Then pass on to the town of **JURRAH*, 5, right bank; lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$; and 5 miles brings us to the town of

**RAMNUGUR*, right bank; lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$; thence proceed on to **Doogdoogy*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, right bank; we then enter

THE BAINSWARA DISTRICT OF OUDE,

Which is bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the District of Lucknow; S.E. by those of Sultanpore, Salon, and Ahladganj; S.W. by the Ganges, dividing it from the Districts of Allahabad, Futtehpur, Cawnpore, and Furrukhabad. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ and $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$ and $81^{\circ} 35'$; is 75 miles long from E. to W., and 38 broad, and contains

the thirteen Talooks (divisions) of Ranjit-Purna, Harha, Ateha, Manhranwa, Kumranwa, Daundia-khera, Hanganj, Majranow, Haidargarh, Rai Barell, Dalaman, Sarendi, and Bardar; and 13 miles brings us to the town of

***DALMOW, Left bank.**

District, Bainswara of Oude. Civil Authority, the Commissioner of Oude. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$. Population, 10,000, and only 250 Mussulmans. It stands on the left bank of the Ganges. As approached from the river, the view of it is particularly pleasing. The Fort is a brick structure, undefended by any walls.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Temples*, the most remarkable of which are two large antique Hindu Shrivalas, dedicated to Shiva and Mahadeva, and close by them stands a very ancient flight of brick steps (ghat), descending to the stream, which at this place is considered as extremely holy, and which are generally crowded with pilgrims performing their ritual ablutions.

We re-enter THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

***GOPALPOOR, Right bank.**

District, Futtehpur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

Thence pass on to **Bittorah*, 8, right bank.

Then pass through the BIRROOK (*Bittorah*) PERGUNNAH, and soon reach the town of

***BITHOOR (Bittorah).**

Right bank.

Territory, Pergunnah of Bithoor. Population, 8,217. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$. Telegraph station at Cawnpore, 12 miles N.W.

FAIRS.—This Mela, "meeting," which takes place on the full moon, "Aghrayana," at the end of Nov. or beginning of Dec., is generally very well attended.

TEMPLES.—Here are several handsome Hindoo edifices, and Brahma is revered here with great piety, especially at the annual fair.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges.

GHATS.—Here are several of these handsome flights of steps leading to the Ganges, in which the Brahmins perform the religious ablutions. In the principal one, called Brahmavertta, it is affirmed that Brahma sacrificed "Aswamedha," a horse, when he had created the world; affixed to one of the steps is the supposed pin of his slipper, which he dropped on that occasion, and which is an object of great reverence among the Brahmins.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The British Government bestowed it upon the Maharajah Bajeo Row with a pension of £80,000 per annum, with which he supported an armed retinue of 8,000 men.

1851. He died and left two widows, Mina Bai and Sai Bai, by whom he had two daughters, Yoga Bai and Kusuma Bai. In 1827, he adopted three boys, viz: Sadashew Rao (Sadashew Paut Dadu) four years old, who died previous to the Maharajah, leaving a son named Faudering Rao; and

Dhunda Pant (Nana Sahib, that arch fiend, or Nana Goodind) aged 2½ years, the son of the Brahmin Mahadeo Rao Narrain Bhut, who came from Matheran, at the foot of the ghats, en route to Bombay; to the latter the Maharajah was devotedly attached, and Gaugadhar Rao, and also a daughter. Prior to his demise, he named Nana Sahib his successor, and by this he set aside his grand-nephew, the son of his brother Chunnaji, who died, leaving a widow and grandson under his protection, and thus repudiated the native law, which expressly stipulates "That a Hindu must adopt his nearest kin;" but many learned Pundits, well versed in the law, declare that it is customary "to pass by this relative at his death." His jewels, which amounted to £160,000, became the property of Nana Sahib, and this Jaghire was sequestered by the Hon. E. I. Co.; but at the expiration of a year, it was given back in life rent to Nana Sahib; but no pension was allowed to the aged widow or family, although it appears that Sir J. Malcolm expressly stipulated that such should be continued to them at the decease of the Maharajah. Being in great distress, and being cited to appear before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, for debt, they applied to the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) for the pension they considered that they were entitled to, but he decided that they had no claim. Close by, at Gunge, the late lamented, gallant Sir Henry Havelock, gained a most brilliant victory over the rebel Sepoys. On the 18th October, Col. Wilson defeated them again at this place; and on the 19th it was destroyed. The troops were afterwards employed in bringing up treasure out of the wells, 25 feet deep, close to the miscreant, Nana Sahib's palace. They brought up £2,000 of silver plate; £8,000 of solid gold vessels, some of which were very magnificent, among which were two large plates, 2½ feet in diameter, and weighing 70 pounds. Chalices, cups, spurs for rose water, and massive spoons for the Ganges water. This miscreant's portraits were, in 1857, selling in St. Petersburg, at 15 copecks each.

A distance of 11 miles further brings us to the town of LAHERIE, right bank. Lat. 26° 8', long. 80° 41'. Then pass on to *Moheer*, 3½, right bank; §*Sirajpore*, right bank. We soon afterwards enter

THE CAWNPORE DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 25° 55' and 27°, long. 79° 34' and 80° 37', within the Doab, extends from the Jumna to the Ganges, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Ganges; S.W. by the Jumna, which divides it from Humeerpoor, Calpee, and Bownee; N.W. by Etawah and Furruckabad; and S.E. by Futtehpore; has an area of 2,337 square miles, and population of 993,031. The appearance on the vicinity is that of an extensive, monotonous, alluvial plain, which appears to have been inundated by

the monsoon in former years, and interspersed with mango and tamarind groves, ruined mosques and tombs, shaded by miserable looking date trees, but not a single banyan or pipplal is to be seen, and about 120 feet above the rivers Jumna and Ganges, and in lat. 26° 47', and long. 79° 46', 648 feet above the sea, by which it is watered, as well as the Urund (Rhind), Kurum (Sugur), Esun, and Pandoo rivers, as well as the Ganges canal, which is 644 feet above the sea, 60 miles long through this district, having a descent of 1 foot 2 inches in the mile. Its chief productions are wheat, barley, maize, pulse, oil seeds, rice (only in small quantities), sugar, potatoes, millet (which is cultivated for its straw, which grows 10 feet high, and 1 inch in circumference), sugar cane, indigo, poppies, safflower (used for producing the rose-colour dye), cotton, fine tobacco (which is grown in the vicinity of Kannaui), Indian corn, gram, barley, turnips, cabbages, European vegetables, peaches, and grapes. The climate, owing to the rapid transitions, is exceedingly trying, both to Europeans and European animals, yet, nevertheless, it is not considered very unhealthy. The months of April, May, and June are extremely hot, and excessively oppressive in the day time, when the scorching winds blow up into the air such thick clouds of dust that the sun becomes invisible, and the whole district within the immediate vicinity of the town of Cawnpore, is enveloped in almost utter darkness; but in the evening, a sharp, cutting, cold wind sets in, and the thermometer falls to freezing point. From the middle of October to June, scarcely a drop of rain falls. The prevalent diseases are fevers and ague. This district, which was formerly infested by bands of Thugs, now contains no less than 540 schools, attended by 4,619 pupils, who are taught English, Arabic, Hindoe, Sanscrit, and Persian; but, although the natives appeared anxious for education, still the late rebellion proves that they have not benefited by such, as regards their moral training. The chief Routes are:—

1. The Grand Trunk Road, which connects the North of India with the capital.
2. From Cawnpore to Calpee.
3. Several other roads, branching off in all directions, which are flooded in the monsoon, but over which bridges are being constructed.

RAILWAYS OPENED.—From Cawnpore to Allahabad, 120 miles long. Branch line 3 miles long to the Ghant, by the river side, at the Old Custom House, so that the traffic down the stream from Oude, Rohilcund, and Futteghur, will be brought on to this line. Railways in Progress to Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, &c

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1195. The Mahomedans, under Shahabuddin Ghori, obtained possession of it.
1529. The Emperor Baber subdued and annexed it to his territory.
1540. His son, Humayun, was defeated in this district by the Patana Chief, Sher Khan.

15th century. On the dismemberment of the Delhi Empire, the Nawaab of Oude, Sudder Jung, obtained it.

1775. Azuf-ud-dowlah, then Nawaab Vizier of Oude, entered into a treaty with the E.I.C. to keep a military force at the capital of Cawnpore to protect this district, but in

1801, such was annulled, and it became annexed to the British possessions.

1857. The entire district rose up in open rebellion against the British government, and headed by that diabolical miscreant, Nana Sahib, of Bithoor, the adopted son of the late Peishwa, Bajee Row, who, by most deliberate treachery, obtained possession of the government treasury, placed himself at the head of the mutinous Bengal Sepoys, committed the most unparalleled barbarous massacres and atrocities, and devastated the entire district.

We then pass on to

* NUJIFGURH (Nujuffgurh).

10 miles, Right bank.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here the late General Nicholson obtained a most brilliant victory over the rebel Sepoys in 1857.

* **RAJAPPOOR** (Rajahpore), 5, right bank, which stands on the Ghogra river; * **Jaymow**, 9, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied. Five miles further brings us to the town of

§ = † **CAWNPOOR**, Right bank.

(Cawnpore, Kanhpur, (Kanh, the name of "Krishna," and Pur, "Town"), Kanya Kan, Kanh, Khanpur, "Lord's Town").

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Cawnpore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Cawnpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaars, amply supplied with poultry, fish, vegetables, game, particularly quails, ortolans, snipes, and wild ducks. Lat. 26° 29', long. 80° 25'. Population, (prior to the mutiny of 1857-58-59) 59,000, exclusive of the military. Extent, 690 square acres. Houses, 11,000. Hotel: Here stood, prior to the mutiny of 1857, an excellent establishment, but the Sepoys burnt it down at the second stage of this place in 1857.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, which is here 500 yds. wide, navigable for 1,000 miles downwards to the sea, and 300 miles upwards to *Sutertal*, and on which a most extensive traffic is carried on; but just below this place the river has swept away the bank on the right side (30 feet high), and on the Oude side the waters roll rapidly over sandy shelving slopes, which gradually decline, until they disappear in the green fields. Military station, post office, travellers' bungalow, general sailors' hospital, commissariat and stores, all situated within the fort, which covers a space of 4 acres. Ferry boats ply across the Ganges several times daily.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Chunar, Chupra, Colgong, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, Rajmahal, Kevelgunge, &c., as also those of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company.

RAILWAYS.—See Calcutta, page 33. In progress to Agra, Etmadpore, Delhi, Calcutta, &c.

Post Office Bullock Trains, to and from Allahabad, Agra, Allyghur, Burdwan, Burhee, Benares, Boodlandshehur, Bhowgong, Calcutta, Delhi, Eta, Futtypore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Gooraulgunge, Hauper, Hatrass, Jullunder, Kurnaul, Koorjee, Loodceana, Lahore, Munglepore, Mynpoore, Meerut, Paneeput, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannesser, and Umballa—Agent, The Post Master. Tariff, see Calcutta.

The Calcutta Goods Train Company, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Lahora, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Umballa, and Umritsur—Agent, John Biddle, Esq.

The North Western Dāk Company's Daks, to and from, see Calcutta.

The North Western Goods Trains, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Delhi, Futtighur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta—Agent, J. Biddle, Esq.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

THE CLIMATE.—It is so cold at night in the cool season, that water freezes in earthen pans, when the ice on such is placed in an ice house in such large quantities, that sufficient is procured for the yearly supply of all the European residents. In the dry season the air is extremely arid and bracing, but clouds of dust rise up like dense vapours and obstruct the sight. **Elevation.**—It stands about 580 feet above the level of the sea.

SPORTING.—Here ortolan shooting, wild hog, hare, fox, jackal, wolf (which animals often carry away children from the bazaars and compounds), and tiger hunting may be enjoyed.

ANNOYANCES.—The *Cobra di Capello*, hooded snake, is frequently found lurking in houses and furniture. The largest ever known to be killed at this place was upwards of 4½ feet long, and uttered a terrific roar when at the point of death. **The dust**, which lies fully 2 to 3 inches deep, is composed of sand, pulverised earth, and the brick and powdered mortar of the ruined houses is scattered about by the immense concourse of natives who hover about this place, in their pointed slippers, till the entire atmosphere of the town and the vicinity for several miles is impregnated with a floating stratum of pulverised atoms for 16 feet high.

RACE COURSE.—Prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, races were held annually on the N. W. side of the **CANTONMENTS**, which were then 6 miles long, 4½ broad, and contained an area of 10 square miles; a population of 50,000, and generally about 7,000 troops, as also,

THE CHURCH (now in ruins), but in which Divine Service is still performed, until The Memorial one is erected, and opposite to which, on an open space near the camp, Dr. Russell, the *Times'* special correspondent, on October 17th, 1858, beheld the celebration of the Hindu Festival, in commemoration of the death of Ravan, which concluded with the burning of the gigantic Ravan, and a display of fireworks which occupied half an hour, in which the Hindus displayed much skill in the pyrotechnic art.

The ruins of the Assembly Rooms and Theatre, both built of stone, but destroyed by the rebels.

THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS, or Lines, were situated near the cantonment, just beyond some ravines.

THE SCHOOL (female) of the Propagation Mission Society, which was founded in 1837, after the dreadful famine which visited this place, contained upwards of 60 orphan girls, but was burnt to the ground during the mutiny (1857). The Mosques are numerous, but none are particularly worthy of notice, as regards their size or architecture.

THE GHAT where Sir H. Wheeler's garrison was attacked when on the point of embarking, and all cruelly slaughtered (1857) except the unhappy ladies, will henceforth be one of the principal though horrifying lions of the place. Proceeding from the camp to its vicinity we pass numerous ruined bungalows, then a bridge is crossed over a dry watercourse, by the side of which a deeply indented path strikes off to the left, leading down to the river. The nullah widens as the stream is approached, the sides of which at its junction with the Ganges are in February clad with verdure. On elevated ground over the river, picturesquely embedded in trees, stands a Hindu temple, whilst the banks are thickly fringed with dense groves, amidst which are hidden the few native huts that overlook the holy stream. In that spot the ambuscade was laid and the guns concealed from sight. As the devoted party passed along to embark, the cannons were discharged, the air then became filled with dense smoke, volleys of deadly grape shot were scattered forth from beneath the thick foliage, the tumult of the incarnate native fiends and their victims burst forth, above which must have been heard the despairing screams of those poor helpless women; the waters then flowed red with blood, and clouds of black smoke rose from the burning boats, which too plainly told the consummation of the diabolical treachery of that arch fiend, Nana Sahib, and his villainous associates or council.

THE CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

1857.

June 1st. Bala Sahib was more active than the Nana, his brother, in its execution.

May 21st. The Nana arrived with two guns and 300 horse and foot to assist in keeping order (such was the avowed purpose).

Rahim Khan, of Bishenpore, near Bithoor, Muddut Alee, of Banda, two Sowars in the service of the Nana, were employed by Bala Sahib to corrupt the fidelity of the troops.

The 2nd regiment Native Cavalry, headed by Soobadar Toeka Singh, Havildar Major Gopal Singh, the Sowars Shumsh-ood-deen,

Kan Shaik Boolakie, Sirdar Beg, and Ra Singh, who, on

June 1st, held a consultation with the Nana and Bala Sahib at Manjhee Ghat, in the dusk, in a boat.

The Resident Magistrate demanded an explanation of that transaction, and the Nana stated that such a course was taken to adopt measures to keep the troops firm and loyal.

June 2nd. The Sowar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan, and two or three others of the 2nd Cavalry, whilst carousing in the dwelling of the courtizan Arezun, told her that the Peishwa's rule would soon be proclaimed, and that the Nana would rule at Cawnpore, and then her house would be filled with gold mohurs.

June 4th. The outbreak and events in the intrenchments took place.

June 5th. A Sowar of the 2nd Cavalry, and a native officer of the 1st Native Infantry, waited upon the Nana, and offered him "a kingdom if he joined the rebel party, or death if he sided with the British," to which that Prince replied, "What have I to do with the British? I am with you." He then placed his hand on their heads, swore to be their chief, lead them to Delhi, and instructed them to convey the Government treasure to Kullianpore.

Then followed a consultation between the Nana, Bala Sahib, and Azemoolah, who was much favoured by the English ladies of *haut ton*, and visited the Crimean war, the latter of whom pointed out the absurdity of going to Delhi, as when the mutineers arrived there, their own individual power and influence would become second rate, and advised the Nana to recall the mutineers, take possession of Cawnpore, and extend his authority to the E. as quickly as practicable, at the same time pointing out to that Prince, that his own knowledge of the resources of the British clearly proved that the number of the Europeans in India did not cover *one-fourth* of the native army. His suggestions were carried into execution, the rebels recalled, and the siege of the intrenchments began.

The mutineers appear to have been actuated by a thirst of plunder and murder, and the reign of terror was immediately established in the city, in which the Zemindars and insurgent populace took an active part.

June 27th. The massacre at the Sattle Chowra Ghat took place. The guns and rebel troops were placed in ambush, and instantly withdrawn therefrom, when the deputed officers went to examine the boats at the ghat. Upwards of 10,000 spectators assembled to witness the departure of the gallant garrison, and among them were bankers and the most respectable of the native community, who never dreamt that that *locale* would be the scene of an attack upon the English. Some of the mutineers, boiling with a thirst for slaughter, could not restrain their ungo-

vernable fury until the signal was given, or the spot reached where this diabolical tragedy was to be enacted, but four Sepoys of 1st Native Infantry cut down Colonel Ewart, their commander, as also his wife, heaping most fearful curses upon them both. The Sowar Teekum, of the 2nd Native Cavalry (then promoted as a Rissalder by the Nana), was the most active personage in carrying out and urging on the slaughter. On the Chubootra of the Temple, close to the Ghat, were seated on a carpet, Bala Sahib, Azeemollah, Brigadier Jowala Pershad, and Tania Topee (then promoted as Captain of the Nana's guard). The mutinous 17th Native Infantry fired the first shots from the Oude bank of the river, and three guns, with a large force, were stationed on the right bank. The boats were set on fire by the former, and under a murderous fire no less than 85 women and children escaped from being sunk with them, but the wives and children of the drummers passed *unsathed* through this murderous assault, the siege, and the massacre.

During the massacre at the Ghat, a trooper of the 2nd Cavalry reported to the Nana, then at Savada House, "that his enemies, their wives and children, were exterminated," upon which the Nana replied, "that there was no necessity to destroy the women and children," and directed the Sowar to stay the slaughter. The Nana's body guard it appears were the chief perpetrators of this diabolical deed. The British advanced steadily, and after the second action, in which Bala Sahib was severely wounded on the right shoulder, a council of war was held, fear and consternation filled the rebel camp, and dismay spread over the hearts of all; it was proposed by some to abandon Cawnpore, and fall back on Futteghur, and to join their forces with that of the rebel Nawaub there; others suggested a stand at Bithoor, whilst the most desperate advised fighting it out at Cawnpore. But the principal actors fearing their subsequent detection and recognition by the British prisoners, such as Mrs. Greenway and the other old residents at Cawnpore, proceeded to exterminate the British.

The courtesan Adla, born at Mgrassa, who lived with the Nana from 1850 to 1857, received a stipend of 200 rupees (£20) per month, became his favourite, and was endowed with the jewels of the widows of the late Peishwa, valued at 50,000 rupees (£5,000). On the Nana's flight from Bithoor, she was sent up the river in a boat, but returned to Cawnpore in August, and secreted herself in a house in the Butcher-Kana, thence she went to Misrespoore, Zillah Humerepoore, and is supposed to be at her native place, Mgrassa (Cawnpore), under the protection of a man named Mundhoo, having promised to remain in the vicinity of Cawnpore for 12

months, to await the return of the Nana. The sister of Mundhoo (Kareena) lives with Oojagur Dobey, of Dahaby Zillah, Cawnpore, and the jewels are stated to be secreted in the house. The Begum (the girl who attended on the British prisoners) was bought by the Peishwa, and named Hosanee Khanum; she carried the order for the massacre to the Sepoys, who refused to execute it, when she returned, and the Nana sent her lover, Sirdar Khan, with five men, who compelled them to carry out the Nana's diabolical order. The wife of the toll-keeper at Sheerajpore confirms this statement, and although ordered to be killed by the Nana, she and her child escaped.

THE WELL.—*Nana Sahib's Slaughter House.*—"On our right hand is a spacious graveyard, conspicuously rich in architectural undertaking. Lacs of Rupees have been spent there, and every device of epitaph there emblazons the everlasting virtues of covenant and commission. That place is accordingly venerated. A little lime or a cartload of bricks is not wasted if expended there. Away to the right, cupola and minaret startle one with harrowing suggestions of the past, and its origin; many of them are new; and if some had suffered in the course of retribution for treachery and murder, no traces of it appear now. Near at hand one observes at last another enclosure—a cattle-pen looking sort of place, a rough rude paling, encircling a patch of dilapidated brickwork; and the visitor starts with horror on learning that this is the *Monument* marking the tomb of our sisters and our children, whose butchery close by drove all England half mad with horror and awe. Scarcely ten rupees can have been expended on the spot in the first place, and not one anna since. The palings bid fair to tumble down speedily from injury by white ants. The brickwork is all crumbling to pieces already. Originally the work so called consisted of three or four layers of bricks in a circle covering the earth with which the well was filled in. That earth sank in the middle, owing, we suppose, to the rains, and of course broke up the brickwork above. And so it remains now. All round bricks have fallen from their original position (no lime or cement of any sort was squandered there), and no pitying or sorrowing hand replaces them. Already the accumulation of dust and dirt has half hidden the still sinking mound, and in a few months, when the palings have rotted away and tumbled down, little will remain there to mark the spot. But the Government has undertaken to raise a monument over the well into which the bodies of the women and children murdered on the 15th of July, 1857, were thrown. The ground round the well will be made a garden, and carefully tended. The designs for the monument are in progress. No edifice but one of small size and elevation, and certainly no church, could conveniently be erected so close to the glaciés of the present intrenchment. The inscription, 'Erected by twenty men of the 32nd regiment,' does them honour; one other man who could not join them in the erection of their little monument, stepped to the other side of the well, and placed outside the paling his *own*. He has not

inscribed his name; we should have been proud to do him honour if he had. The inscription merely tells of his pious respect for the place, adding that it was erected by a non-commissioned officer. The other 20 venerated of that spot were privates. None but the humblest, and none but soldiers, were engaged in that task, which so nobly redounds to their honour and feelings as Christians."

The *Sewers* in the streets, which are not paved, are open, but marked out by small earthenware lamps lighted at night. The *Railway Terminus* is extremely large, and has evidently been constructed in anticipation of an enormous traffic.

The *Environs* are extremely beautiful, although they are situated on a sandy plain, interspersed with ravines. The bungalows of the British residents, were, prior to the mutiny (1857), large, commodiously built, and prettily situated amidst well-arranged compounds, interspersed with handsome forest trees, which, together with the bazaars and cantonments, formed a semicircle of 5 miles, and, prior to that lamentable period, rendered the general appearance of this station extremely pleasant and romantic, but alas! that *arch fiend*, Nana Sahib (assisted by the suggestions of the late Azimoola (Azeemoolah Khan, who died of fever in the Terai jungle, sat on the raised platform with the Nana, Tantia Topce, Bala Rao, and Jomala Persad, witnessed the Cawnpore massacre, acted as his secretary and chief adviser, visited England, Constantinople, Cathcart's Hill in the Crimea, where he witnessed in the cemetery the firing of the Russians, and partook freely of the hospitality of Dr. Russell's (*The Times' Correspondent*.) tent, there formed rather a low estimate of the ability and prowess of the British troops, in comparison with those of the Russians and French, soon afterwards returned to India, and in company with the Bithoor brute made a tour of inspection from Lucknow to Umballa, when both conducted themselves with considerable haughtiness towards the Europeans they encountered) changed this cosmorama to a heap of dust, ashes, and mounds of brick, and now, comparatively speaking, desolation and horror reign over this once most agreeable and gayest military station, of this part of India, where the Brigadier and General, for the time being, held brilliant levees, well attended not only by the *élite* of the civil and military authorities, but also by the Indian *arch fiend* himself, who here moved along with apparent Asiatic indifference, clothed in his golden robe, calmly "abiding his time," and not permitting the haughty glances or stifled contempt of the Europeans to disturb the tranquillity of his diabolical meditations, too soon, alas! to be carried into operation. Here all the convivialities of European life were carried on upon a grand scale. Dinner parties were reciprocally given, at which the tables were spread out with the most *recherché* condiments and delicacies of European and Asiatic productions, the wines were all well *trappé*, the champagne sparkled, toasts were drunk and conviviality reigned predominant. Then followed balls, at which the European ladies endeavoured to excel each other by a grand display of the love of finery, by presenting themselves to their *caro sposo* and admirers habited in the latest edition of *le Follet*,

and revelled in the intoxicating mazes of the last new polka, whilst the incarnate Beast of Bithoor, clothed in his golden robe, watched their terpsichorean movements with his glaring eyes. Private theatricals were indulged in, and many a gallant son of Mars astonished the denizens of this attractive place by the genuine humour with which he enacted the *chef d'œuvres* of Matthews, Buxton, and the late inimitable Hartley and Wright. Races were ridden, and thousands of rupees changed hands when the bell declared the winning horse. The evening drives were taken, in which the *School for Scandal* was enacted almost to perfection, and ladies concocted matches which ended in well-appointed wedding breakfasts, and the departure of many happy couples to spend the honeymoon in some lovely and romantic spot, well satisfied with their *trousseaux*, marriage settlements, and change of scene and life. Here too the fraternity of that Universal brotherhood, the Masons, held their revels in all the splendour of their order, and the *fast men* of the day lengthened interviews with those flint-hearted usurers the Burmeahs, ere they "*purchased the Rupees*" so needed by them to procure the necessary adjuncts to keep their position amidst the votaries of *ton* and fashion.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1764. It was ceded to the British Government, after the battle of Buxar.
 1765. Korah, in which this place is situated, was transferred to Shah Alum, of Delhi, who transferred it to the Mahrattas, in consequence of which, in
 - 1773, it was given to the Nawab of Oude.
 1777. The British Government formed a Military Cantonment here, for the protection of the Oude Territory, but in
 - 1801, it was ceded to the British, by the Nawab of Oude.
 1857. On the 15th July, it was the scene of one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious massacres recorded in history, which took place at the command of that arch fiend, Nana Sahib, the self styled, Rajah of Bithoor, the adopted son of the late Peishwa Bajee Row, who under the pretence of protecting the Europeans against the fury of the Sepoy rebels, made himself master of the government treasury, and then basely betrayed the trust reposed in him, took the command of the mutineers, and massacred all the European population and military.
- The late General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., besieged and captured it.
- General Windham was obliged to retreat from before the Gwalior Rebels, commanded in person, by the arch fiend, Nana Sahib, after having lost a considerable number of his forces, especially, the whole of H.M. brave 64th Regiment of Foot, 500 tents, and property to the amount of £50,000, through, it is reported, leaving his flank exposed. Immediately after
- Lord Clyde advanced, and on 6th Dec, besieged and captured it.

1856. The Tehsildar establishment was attacked, the officer in command killed, and a small amount of treasure lost.

Here the gallant Sir Wm. Peel died of small pox.

1859. Immeat Ali, Gomasta of the opium factory, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a reward for his noble conduct during the mutiny.

This place, prior to the mutiny in 1857, was considered as one of the finest towns in N. India, but being of recent date, it does not contain any remarkable edifices.

ROUTE 2.

This Route is 177½ miles longer than *via* the Bagiratty river.

CALCUTTA TO CAWNPOOR,

VIA THE SOONDERBUND PASSAGE, TOLLY'S NULLAH, AND ATARA BANK.

Distance, 1,131 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Gurgahat (Guryahat).....	9	0
Tarda.....	11	0
Budurtulla.....	8	0
Bussuntpoor (Dum Dum).....	44	0
Asosoonee.....	19	0
Goraghat.....	6	0
Koolna.....	50	4
Choukhola.....	14	0
Gopalgunge.....	14	0
Kupmarceea.....	11	0
Koolna.....	8	0
Kaleegunge.....	11	0
The Tide Limit.....	12	4
Margunge.....	34	0
Rokea.....	12	0
Comercolly.....	6	0
Kooshtee.....	11	0
Damadoola.....	9	0
Hurrysunker.....	17	0
Head of Jellinghee river.....	11	0
Surdah.....	18	0
Nuwabgunge.....	13	0
Bogwanagola.....	11	0
Mohananagunge, at the head of the Bagiratty	11	0
Bhagunagar.....	12	0
Rajmahal.....	13	0
Cawnpoor, via Route, 1.....	704	4
	1131	0

Leave —†§Calcutta (Route 1), from Fort William, and proceed to §Tollygunge bazaar, 5; §Guryahat, 4, bazaar; §Tollyabad, 3; §Tarda, 8; at a short distance inland provisions may be procured at a bazaar; §Pulta, 6; here there is a large bazaar, well supplied; §Baliagatchee, 1; §Budurtulla, bazaar, 1; we then enter

THE BARRASUT (Baraset) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 16' and 22° 59', long. 83° 25' and 89° 22'; is 63 miles long from S.E. to S.W., 31 broad; is bounded on the N. by Nuddea, E. by Jessore, S. by the Sunderbunds, S.W. by the 24 Pergunnahs, and W. by the Hooghly river; has an area of 1,424 square miles; population of 522,000; is well watered by the Hooghly, Jaboona, Creek, Isamuttee, Kubbuduk rivers, the Baira Jhil and various other streams and watercourses. A very considerable portion of the country is covered with redundant moisture, from which arises such a pestilential atmosphere that the climate is considered very unhealthy. The chief road is that from Calcutta to Dacca; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§BUSSUNTPOOR (Dum Dum).

Territory, Barrasut. Collector at Barrasut. Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Thana (police station). Lat. 22° 10', long. 88° 17'.

Dawks to Calcutta, 8. 72 miles, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, *via* Route 30.

Then we pass on to *Asosoonee, 19; *Kalee, 2; *Taika, 3; and then enter

THE JESSORE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 28' and 23° 46', long. 88° 44' and 89° 55'; is 105 miles long from S.E. to N.W. and 48 broad; is bounded on the N.E. by Pubna, E. by Dacca, Jelapore, and Backergunge, S. by the Sunderbunds, and W. by Baraset and Nuddea; has an area of 3,612 square miles; population of 381,344, chiefly composed of Brahminists and Mussulmans; contains the towns of Jessore, Khulna, and Muhomudpur; is well watered by the Matabhgunge, Koomar, Boorub, Kubbuduk, Barashee, Chitrah, and Gorae rivers. The general appearance of the country is level, and uninterestingly tame and depressed. It abounds with tigers, leopards, panthers, bears, jackals, foxes, ichneumons, wild deer, swine, sheep, goats, ponies, buffaloes, hogs, alligators, eagles, vultures, hawks, cranes, geese, ducks, partridges, quails, pigeons, &c. Its chief productions are rice, sugar, oil seeds, indigo, tobacco, cocoa and areca nuts, gram, rye, pulse, turmeric, mulberry trees, rum (from the inspissated sap of the palm tree), silk, saltpetre, betel leaves, hides, &c. The principal routes, which are merely track roads, and quite impassable in the monsoon, are

1st. S.W. to N.W. From Calcutta, *via* Jessore, to Dacca.

2nd. N. to S. From Pubna, *via* Jessore, to Muraugligur.

3rd. S.E. to N.W. From Habatti, *via* Jessore, to Kishnuggur.

4th. E. to W. From Babukali to Kishnuggur.

The climate is insalubrious, fevers and agues prevail all the year round, and are of so dangerous a character at autumn and the close of summer, (when the temperature is 100°. In December the thermometer at night stands at 65°), that the population of whole villages are destroyed by those epidemics.

We then pass **Goraghal*, 1½, and 50½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOOLNA (Khuina).

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Kusba Jessore, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 48', long. 89° 46'.

DAWKS to Jessore, 35 miles S.E.; to Calcutta, *via* land, 75 E.; to the Sunderbund Passage 148. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies on the Bhorub (Borub), which is thrown off by the Matabhanga at Sooltanpore, flows serpentine S., and forms the W. boundary between Jessore and Nudda for 60 miles, as far as Hazarakhana (lat. 23° 20' and long. 88° 55'), when it separates into two branches, viz.:—The Kubbaduk, which flows S., separates the Jessore and Nudda districts, thence flows S. and falls into the Sunderbunds in lat. 22° 20', long. 89° 17'; and the Boorub, which flows S.E., passes the town of Jessore, thence meanders to Hahatti in lat. 22° 36', long. 89° 50', and then extends across the Backergunge district, and falls into the Sunderbunds.

Thence we pass on to **Aleppoor*, 4½; **Choukhola*, 9½; and 14 miles further bring us to the town of

§ GOPALGUNGE.

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Kusba Jessore. Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 1', long. 89° 48'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, 176 miles; *via* land, 92 miles E.N.E.

Thence we pass **Kupmaree*, 11; **Potturghatta*, 5; **Koolna*, 3; **Jalnuagar-Kurukdee*, 8; **Kaleeunge*, 3; **The Tide Limit*, 12½; **Margunge*, 34; and then enter the

THE PUBNA DISTRICT, which lies in lat. 23° 84' and 24° 36', long. 88° 55' and 89° 48'; is bounded on the N. by Bogra (Bagura), N.E. by Mymensing, S.E. by Dacca Jelalpoore, S. by Jessore, W. and N.W. by Nudda and Rajeshahye; has an area of 2,606 square miles; population of 600,000. It is well watered by the Ganges, which here bears the name of Podda, Jaboona, Ballasir, Curatteca, Pubna, Goral, Chundna (the appearance of the scenery along the entire navigation of this broad and rapid stream is exceedingly picturesque, which the traveller can easily imagine when he considers that its surface literally swarms with small, prettily-built canoes, skilfully managed by fishermen habited in various fanciful costumes, whilst its stream meanders through a complete succession of highly-cultivated grain fields, verdant meadows, densely covered with cattle, luxuriant cotton, sugar, and pawn. Plantations dotted with groups of pretty hamlets, beautifully situated amidst productive banian, peepul, bamboo, and cocoa-nut trees, which renders the voyage along it particularly delightful and pleasing to the sight), Hariganga, and Kumar rivers; in short it is intersected by quite as many watercourses as the Sunderbunds, but the former are all fresh, whilst the latter are salt and brackish. The general appearance of the country is that of an extensive water tract, but remarkably picturesque

along the banks of the various streams which traverse it. Owing to the great extent of water carriage in all directions there are but few roads, the principal of which however, are,

1st. N. to S. from Pubna, *via* Comercolly to Jessore.

2nd. E. to W. from Pubna to Cossimbazar and Moorshedabad.

3rd. S.E. to N.W. from Pubna to Rampore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—It was granted by Shah Alum to the E.I.C. in 1765.

We then pass on to **Moolgunge*, 5; **Roketa*, 7; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ COMERCOLLY.

Territory, Pubna. Collector at Pubna, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 52, long. 89° 14'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Gorae river, a large offset from the Ganges, which diverges from its left bank in lat. 23° 55', long. 89° 6', flows through the Jessore district for 40 miles, and falls into the Koomar in lat. 23° 33' and long. 89° 34'.

STEAMERS.—See Calcutta, Route 1.

Thence we pass on to **Koosthee*, 11; **Damadoola*, 9, right bank; coal depot; and then enter

THE NUDDEA DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass on to **Hurryunker*, 17, right bank; Collector at Kishnagarh; and 11 miles brings us to the **Head of the Jellinghee* river, right bank; which stream is a divergence from the Podda, the great E. branch of the Ganges, at the town of Jellinghee, in lat. 24° 8', long. 88° 40'. It flows serpentine S.W. for 95 miles, and close to the town of Nudda, lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22', joins the Bhagurtee, which is a large offset of the Ganges, and then the stream bears the name of Hooghly. This stream, which together with the Bhagurtee and Martabhanga are the principal channels of navigation between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces, is very deep, and contains 2 feet of water during the hot season, although it is even then unnavigable by the small craft which sail up the Ganges, which are then obliged to pass along the Sunderbund passage, which invariably renders their voyage longer by a week; we then enter

THE RAJESHYE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 6' and 24° 58', long. 88° 18' and 89° 20'; is 62 miles long from E. to W., and 50 broad; is bounded on the N. by Dinajepore, N.E. by Bagoora (Bogra), E. and S.E. by Pubna, S. and S.W. by the Podda (Ganges), and W. by Maldah; has an area of 2,084 square miles; population of 671,000, chiefly composed of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Patans, and a mixed class of common people, who follow a religion composed of the Islam and Brahmanism doctrines; contains the towns of Ballja and Nator, is well watered by the Podda (Ganges), Mahanunda, Attree, Jubuna, Nagor, Burrul, and Narrud rivers; the Lakes (Jhils) of Chitlum, which in the moonson is upwards of 25 miles long and 5 broad, and extends to the Pubna district, Dolabari

and Maunda, both of which are 8 miles long and 3 broad. The general appearance of the country in the W. is hilly, and densely covered with grass jungle, and in the other parts a flat table land. It abounds with tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, and swine, deer, kine, goats, sheep, &c. Its productions are rice, wheat, oats, barley, pulse, oil seeds, sweet potatoes, garlic, capsicums, hemp, turmeric, ginger, sugar cane, pine apples, mangoes, jaks, citrons, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, cocoa and betel nuts, indigo, silk, &c. The principal roads are

1st. S. to N. from Calcutta to Darjeeling.

2nd. S.W. to N.E. from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—This district was granted to the E.I.C., in 1765, by a Dewany, from the Emperor of Delhi.

A distance of 18 miles further brings us to the town of

§ SUREDA (Surdah), Left bank.

Territory, Rajeshaye District. Collector at Baulshah, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 18', long. 88° 42'.

DAWS to Calcutta, *via* land, 153 miles, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, 336½ miles.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Podda (Ganges), so called below the divergence of the Bhagirathi and Jellinghee, on a clay kunkur ridge, amidst most beautifully picturesque scenery, interspersed with all the splendid variegated shrubs and trees peculiar to this region.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES—

1857. Here Nana Sahib fraternised with the rebels.
1858. General Grant defeated the Sepoys, and the Moulvie and Rajah of Airoowlee slain in the conflict.

Thence we proceed to §NUWAUBUNGGE (Nuwabgunge), 13, left bank; Civil station and bazaar; we then enter THE MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT, Route 1, and 11 miles brings us to the town of

BOGWANGOLA (Bhagwangola), right bank.

Territory, Moorsheadabad. Collector at Berhampoor. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 20', long. 88° 20'.

DAWS to Calcutta, *via* the Sunderbund passage, 360½, *via* land, 120 miles N.

MARKET.—Here is held a grain market, monthly. The river Ganges, (Route 1), the channel of which at this spot, and its vicinity, is often so over-flooded, that the waters completely destroy entire towns.

POSITION.—It is situated close to a high grassy mound, which has been erected to protect it from the inundations of the river. This thriving and greatly improving place consists chiefly of neat matted cottages, very picturesquely dotted over an extensive verdant common, which gives it the appearance of an encampment rather than that of a populous town, which has an immense traffic in grain, with which it supplies Moorsheadabad.

Thence we proceed to *Mohanagunge (Mohanaganj), 41, right bank. This place is considered as the head of the Bagiretty river (Bhageerettee,

Bhugruttee, Bhagirathi, "Bhagerath," a "pious king," at whose supplication, Hindoo mythology states, that the Ganges descended from heaven), then pass *Furruckha Thana, 9; we then enter THE MALDAH DISTRICT, (Route 1), and pass on to *Bhagnugur, 3, left bank; *Chandpara, 6, left bank; then enter THE BHAUGULPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 1), and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ RAJMAHAL, Route 1, and thence proceed *via* Route 1, to = §CAWNPOOR, 70½ miles, (Route 1).

ROUTE 3.

CALCUTTA TO DACCA.

Distance, 187½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Dum-Dum	8	0
Barrasut	7	4
Sheerpoor	12	4
Rampoor	11	4
Hurdasspoor	11	0
Nabaroon	11	4
Meigla	8	0
Jessore	7	4
Dookallee	9	0
Gunagutty (Sunagutty)	11	4
Nonhatta	6	4
Mahomedpoor	10	0
Jeynugur	8	0
Furzedpoor	15	0
Hurryrampoor, left bank of the Ganges.	6	6
Pullumgunge	11	0
Churan	12	0
Rohudpoor (Roodpoor)	7	0
Dacca	13	0
	187	2

Leaving Calcutta (Route 1), we proceed along an excellent road, and soon enter the town of

† § DUMDUM.

Territory, the 24 Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor General at Calcutta. Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, Calcutta. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Lat. 22° 38', long. 88° 30'.

CANTONMENTS.—These contain a large cannon foundry, which is, in every respect, equal to that at Woolwich, also a boring establishment, capable of finishing off 12 brass guns, and very handsome Artillery barracks, of which corps it was the head quarters until that body were removed to Meerut, in 1854.

THE CHURCH.—This large, and well ventilated, neat edifice, is divided into several aisles, by handsome Doric pillars, and is sufficiently commodious to contain a numerous congregation.

ATTRactions.—The handsome villas of the Baboos of Calcutta, the Artillery barracks, all situated in beautifully arranged compounds.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

which are Musulm principal towns of Culna. The general level and highly cultivated the Hadjee, Bhag Dalkissore, and Hottor torrents and water became such immediately along like 1 to 4 feet in perpetually district suffers since 1823 it was visited which completely portion of this territory, numerous terraces which had been cultivated rendered the appearance nor less than a sandy very hot is never. The principal animals wolves, and leopards prevalent. Its produce is here extensively seeds, tobacco, cotton coarse silk, &c. &c.

- 1st. The Great Burdwan, Benares (new route). From North Western Province.
- 2nd. N. to S. from right bank of the river.
- 3rd. North East in Moorshedabad.
- 4th. North West Burdwan.

The railway from this district, as Ranceegunge.

HISTORICAL RECORD

1621. The Portuguese Emperor besiege the

1743. The Mahratta

1760. The British territory

1765, Shah Alum

The other part

the adopted

ill-temper

amassed

annual in

mise Alul

rightful

14 years

claimant

neighbour

withheld

disband

confined.

1840, the present India (the broad, and government of age, when the government, and bestowed in

appearance of the country in the 18th and 19th centuries

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district was governed during the Mahomedan domination by an officer of the Nawaub of Bengal.

The Dewanny granted it to the British government, who took upon itself the administration of the territory, and pensioned the Nawaub of Dacca, whose hereditary successors continued to enjoy the same until

when, owing to failure of heirs the title became extinct, and the entire territory became annexed to the British government, which still continues to allow the female relatives and servants of the Nawaub a small annuity.

Eleven miles further brings us to the town of

§ DACCA.

territory, Dacca District. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Travellers' Bazaar. Post Office.

REMARKS.—The Burha Gunga, an offset of the Barha (Jabuna), which is here half a mile wide, over which there is an excellent iron suspension bridge.

POSITION.—This place, which is 4 miles long, and the broad, lies on the Barha Gunga river, above the wide, watery waste, completely hemmed in with the ruins of magnificent edifices and jungle.

STEAMERS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Calcutta, Burrisaul, Serajgunge, Baranunge, Bugwah, Gowaipara, and Gowaahatty, twice monthly; for dates of departure, and fares, see *Adshaw's Overland Guide to India*, page 208.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Remarkable Buildings.—Here are extensive ruins of the castle and mosque erected by its founder, Shah Jehangir. The Nawaub's palaces, muslin storerooms, and churches, formerly erected by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French, at various periods, when those powers occupied this city; but the courts of justice, jail, native hospitals, lunatic asylum, treasury, bank, &c., are fine edifices, in good repair.

The Elephant Depot, which generally contains no more than from 200 to 300 of those useful and tractable animals, is well worth visiting.

Mosques and Temples.—This city contains no less than 180 Mussulman, and 119 Brahminical temples.

Charitable Bequest.—The late Robert Mitford, Esq. left upwards of £11,000 to be employed by the Bengal government in charitable purposes in this city.

Population 66,989, the greater portion of whom are Brahminists, Mussulmans, Armenians, and Greeks.

The Houses, which are but indifferently built, amount to 21,631.

The Cantonment.—Owing to the insalubrity of the site such was entirely abandoned by the Indian Government, in 1852. This place is not of great antiquity.

Bridges, &c.—Here are no less than 10 bridges, ferries, and 13 landing places, "ghats."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The Sepoy regiments stationed here, rebelled, and joined the mutineers.

1858. The Ex-Amirs of Sind, who speak and read English perfectly, are residing here.

We then enter **THE BARRASUT (BARASUT) DISTRICT** (Route 1), and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ BARRASUT.

Territory, Barrasut. Civil Authority, the Collector Resident. Bazaar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 33'$.

DAWS.—To Calcutta, 154 miles; Dacca, 172 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies 3 miles N. E. of an offset from the Hooghly to the Sunderbunds, and 8 miles from the Hooghly; thence proceed along a road, intersected by swamps, through a low country to the village of *Sherpoor*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; we then enter **THE NUDEA DISTRICT** (Route 1); and cross by ferry, the **Jaboonah* (Jabuna) river; pass *Rampoor*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; thence cross by a ferry of six platformed boats, the **Esamuttee* river, to **Hurdraspoor*, 11; cross 2 nullahs by pontoon bridges, also by 4 platformed boats, the **Betnah* river (Betriah), to **Nabaroon*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; we enter **THE JESSORE DISTRICT** (Route 1); cross by 4 platformed boats the **Kub-tuck* river, to **Meigla*, 8; bazaar; then cross by ferry opposite to *Neelgunge*, the **Bhyrub* river, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ JESSORE.

Territory, Jessore. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$. Capital of the District.

DAWS to Calcutta, 77 miles, N. E.; Dacca, 103, S.W.

The **JAIL** is a large well-ventilated building, capable of containing 1,000 prisoners.

EDUCATION INSTITUTION.—This school, which was established in 1838, is a very large handsome building, conducted by a head master, an assistant, two native pundits (teachers) and a secretary, and is attended by 120 scholars, who receive instruction in the Bengalee, English, and Persian languages.

Thence we proceed along a bad road, through fields, cross a nullah by a bridge of boats, also the **Sittarca* river by ferry boats to **Doakallee*, 9; bazaar; then proceed along a circuitous road across fields; cross the **Musaw* (Chittra) river by ferry, to **Gunagutty* (Bunagutty), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence over an excellent road; pass an extensive lake (Jhil or jeel) in small boats, and soon afterwards we cross by platformed boat the **Nongunga* river to **Nouhatia*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; thence the road becomes very bad and swampy, after which cross by platformed boat a branch of the **Burrahee* (Barashee) river, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ MUHAMMUDPUR (Mahomedpoor),

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Jessore, Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $89^{\circ} 38'$.

DAWS, to Calcutta, 108 miles, N. E.; Dacca, 72, S.W.

POSITION.—It lies on a branch of the Burashee Chandna, Burraashee, or Koomar, river, which intersects the Delta of the Ganges, separates into two channels in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $89^{\circ} 38'$, the easternmost of which is called the Barashee, until it flows into the Attara Bank and Balissore. Thence along a bad road; re-cross by platformed boats the Burraashee (Barashee) river to **Jeynugur*, 8; bazaar; and we then enter **THE DACCA DISTRICT**; thence along an excellent road, cross by platformed boats the **Comer* river, and we then enter

THE DACCA JELALPOOR (Furreedpoor, Furedpoor) DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, and $24^{\circ} 5'$; long. $89^{\circ} 30'$; is bounded on the N. by Mymensing, E. by Dacca, S. by Backergunge, W. by Jessore and Pubna; has an area of 2,052 square miles; population of 855,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans, among whom are a considerable number of very rich merchants (mahajans), who carry on an extensive and profitable commerce in the export and transit traffics; Brahminists and native Roman Catholics (the offspring of Portuguese and native women). The principal towns are Furedpoor, Hoblunge, and Juffergunge. It is well watered by the Podda (Ganges), Konale (Jabuna), Kirtynassa, Dulasseree, Gora Sagar Bunsal, Barashee (Chundna) and Chundnah rivers. The general appearance of the country is low and swampy in the S. and N.E. parts, but rather elevated in the N. and N.W. The climate is extremely hot from March to June, then the S.W. monsoon sets in, and continues until September, when the weather becomes cool until the end of February. Its chief productions are cotton, sugar cane, indigo, oil seeds, rice, sugar, of which upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. are annually exported to England. Its manufactures are only rum and coarse cotton cloths.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C. in 1765.

A distance of 15 miles further brings us to the town of

§ FUREEDPOOR

(Furreedpoor, Furreedpoor).

Territory, Fureedpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Dacca. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Bazaar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$.

POSITION.—It lies on the right side of the Podda (Ganges).

DAWS to Dacca, 38 miles W., Calcutta, 115 N.E. This town is nothing more nor less than a cluster of huts, erected in a scattered, slovenly manner, amidst beautiful paddy (rice) fields, and orchard gardens. In former days it was a great rendezvous for the river pirates, who greatly impeded the free navigation of the stream, and committed most daring depredations on all craft that attempted to sail past it—the establishment of a civil department, for the accommodation of which there are some handsome buildings erected—has completely driven those rascals away from their haunts in this locality; thence along an excellent road, and cross by ferry

the *Ganges at *Barryrampoor*, 6½, left bank; bazaar; soon after which cross by platformed boat the *Esamuttee river, on the left bank of which there is encamping ground to *Phulmunge*, 11; bazaar; then cross bridges of boats, two nullahs, to *Chirana*, 12; bazaar; cross by bridges of boats two nullahs, as also by a ferry upwards of two miles wide, the *Dullaiseree or Dulasseree Konair river, (which flows from the Brahmapootra, in lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43', close to the town of *Mehindergurvie*, then flows S. for 100 miles, where it pours forth an offset into the Ganges; thence proceeds S.E., whence it is called the Dulasseree, continues for 75 miles, and joins the parent stream in lat. 23° 13', long. 90° 33', thence it is called the Megna, and during its course receives the Attree, Bunsal, and Goggot rivers); proceed to *Rohudpoor* (Roodpoor), 7; bazaar; thence along an excellent road, cross by bridge of boats three nullahs, as also by ferry the *Borygunga (Burha Gunga) river, and passing along

THE DACCA DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 14' and 24° 17', long. 90° 11' and 90° 58'; has an area of 1,960 square miles; population of 600,000, which chiefly consist of Kunch and Rajbausi; in the northern portion, Mussulmans and Brahmanists. It is bounded on the N. by Mymensing, Eby, Tipperah, and Bulloah; S. by Backergunge; and W. by Decan, Jelapore (Furreedpore). The appearance of the country is a level, low tract. It is well watered by the Megna (Lower Brahmapootra), Gora Outra, Burba Gunga, Dulasseree, and Kirty Nassa. The climate has a hot season, which begins in March and ends in June, when sickness prevails, a rainy, which begins at the end of June and finishes in October, and a cool, which commences in October and ends in February, when the weather begins to be warm. During this part of the year the water if placed in earthen pans becomes ice, and fogs and heavy dews prevail. The mean annual temperature seldom exceeds 79° at noon. The greatest annual fall of rain is 93, the least 46, and the mean 70 inches. The district consists of kunkur, impregnated with iron, in the W., the barren part is composed of white, yellow, and bluish clay, with much jungle, and is inundated in the monsoon. Its productions are sugar, betel nuts, hemp, indigo, dye stuff, plants, cotton, the crops of which are but scanty, owing to the insects which destroy the bolls. Its manufactures are dyeing, bleaching, embroidering, gold and silver working, jewellery, glass paper, soap, cabinet furniture, coarse woollens, cordage, sacking, and hardware; formerly there were most extensive muslin factories, but such have of late years been discontinued; indigo, date sugar, cheese, preserved fruits. The principal routes are,

1st. S.W. to N.E., from Dacca to Silhet (Sylihet).

2nd. S. to N., from Dacca to Nusseerabad.

Inland communication is abundant, and steam communication exists between the Indian metropolis and this district.

The chief towns are Dacca, Narainganj, and Islampoor. The greatest elevation is from 20 to 50 feet above the adjacent country.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district was governed during the Mahomedan domination by an officer of the Nawaub of Bengal.

1765. The Derrany granted it to the British government, who took upon itself the administration of the territory, and pensioned the Nawaub of Dacca, whose hereditary successors continued to enjoy the same until
- 1845, when owing to failure of heirs the title became extinct, and the entire territory became annexed to the British government, which still continues to allow the female relatives and servants of the Nawaub a small annuity.

Thirteen miles further brings us to the town of

\$DACCA.

Territory, Dacca District. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office.

RIVER.—The Burba Gunga, an offset of the Koonale (Jabuna), which is here half a mile wide, and over which there is an excellent iron suspension bridge.

POSITION.—This place, which is 4 miles long, and ½ mile broad, lies on the Barha Gunga river, above a wide, watery waste, completely hemmed in with sunken ruins of magnificent edifices and jungle.

STEAMERS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Calcutta, Burrisaul, Serajunge, Dewangunge, Bugwah, Gowalpara, and Gowahatty, once monthly; for dates of departure, and fares, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, page 208.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Remarkable Buildings.—Here are extensive ruins of the castle and mosque erected by its founder, Shah Jehangir. The Nawaub's palaces, muslin factories, and churches, formerly erected by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French, at various periods, when those powers occupied this city; but the courts of justice, jail, native hospitals, lunatic asylum, treasury, bank, &c., are fine edifices, in good repair.

The Elephant Depot, which generally contains no fewer than from 200 to 300 of those useful and tractable animals, is well worth visiting.

Mosques and Temples.—This city contains no less than 180 Mussulman, and 119 Brahminical temples.

Charitable Bequest.—The late Robert Mitford, Esq. left upwards of £11,000 to be employed by the Bengal government in charitable purposes in this city.

Population 66,989, the greater portion of whom are Brahminists, Mussulmans, Armenians, and Greeks.

The Houses, which are but indifferently built, amount to 21,631.

The Cantonment.—Owing to the insalubrity of the site such was entirely abandoned by the Indian Government, in 1852. This place is not of great antiquity.

Bridges, &c.—Here are no less than 10 bridges, 7 ferries, and 13 landing places, "ghats."

Bazaars.—Water from 3 large wells, and plenty of provisions.

The Churches consist of St. Thomas's Church, the Baptist Mission Meeting House, Roman Catholic Chapel, Armenian and Greek churches, all of them neat and commodious edifices.

The Cemeteries.—Those of the English, Greek, and Armenians are very neatly kept, and prettily arranged.

The College and Schools, which, under the control of the Inspector of Education, is superintended by twelve members, five of whom are natives, and is presided over by a head master, assisted by three senior and nine junior assistants. The Vernacular department is conducted by two native pundits. A library and librarian are attached thereto; the number of pupils generally averages, annually, 340, the majority of whom are Hindoos. The Baptist Schools are well attended and conducted.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse cotton, silk and embroidered goods. The manufacture of those beautifully fine muslins (Abrawan, "flowing water," and Shabnam, "evening dew,") has long since been discontinued, and at the present time not a single artisan can be found able to make them.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1801. The muslin trade began to fall off, the yearly advances of the E.L.C. to the traders being only £250,000.
1807. Those advances fell off to £56,020.
1813. The private trade did not exceed £20,595.
1817. The English Commercial Residency was abandoned, those of the French and Dutch having been previously forsaken.
1857. Here the Sepoys mutinied, and at the Lahe Bagh a most spirited engagement took place between a handful of British sailors, who attacked and defeated 150 Sepoys in gallant style, under the command of midshipman Mayo; they captured the drums and fifes of the Sepoys, and marched into the town with those trophies, playing on them the tune of "the British Grenadiers."

ROUTE 4.

CALCUTTA TO DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Distance, 29 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Thackoor Pookria	7	0
Rajhath	10	0
Diamond Harbour Ghat, at Godowns ..	12	0
	29	0

Leave = †§ Calcutta, Route 1, and proceed along an excellent road, across a fine country; pass § Thackoor Pookria, 7; § Rajhath, 10, and 12 miles brings us to the celebrated

†§ DIAMOND HARBOUR

(The Wapping of Calcutta).

District, the 24 Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor General, at Calcutta. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, at Calcutta. Lat. 22° 12', long. 88° 10'. It stands on the River Hooghly, and its climate is extremely healthy (Route 1).

ROUTE 5.

CALCUTTA TO KOOLNA,

IN THE SOONDERBUND PASSAGE, VIA THE

EASTERN CANAL.

Distance, 135½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Ballaghat	11	0
Chultabarry	11	4
Busra (Cheytal)	14	2
Hoseinabad	13	2
Dum Dum (Bustumpoor)	9	4
Koolna, via Route 2	76	0
	135	4

Leave = †§ Calcutta, (Route 1), and proceed along the mouth of the § Canal at Casseepoor, 5; bazaar; pass the Junction of the Ballaghat Canal, 4; *Ballaghat, 2; § Bahmangatta, 5½; bazaar; *Chultabarry, 6; *Morissa, 2½; *Kultapoor, 1½; § Bungurhath, 2, and enter the BARRASUT DISTRICT, Route 1; pass on to *Beharee, 2½; Civil Authority, the Collector at Barrasut; § Busra (Cheytal), 6; bazaar, and meet delicious water; § Hoseinabad, 13½; bazaar; *Dehutta, 3; *Khunja, 3, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of § BUSTUNTPOOR (Dum Dum), Route 2, and thence proceed, via that Route, for 76 miles, to

§ KOOLNA (Route 2).

Civil Authority, the Collector at Kusba Jessore. Bazaar, amply supplied.

ROUTE 6.

CALCUTTA TO LOODIANA,

Via BANCOORAH, HAZAREEBAGH, BENARES, ALLAHABAD, CAWNPOOR, MYNPOOREE, ALLGURH, DELHI, AND KUNNAUL.

Distance, 1,102½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Ohandestola	12	0
Aleepoor	8	0
Paharpoor	8	0
Right bank of the Damooda river	8	0
Right bank of the Dalkeesur river, near Jehanabad	9	0
Kotnipoor	14	4
Rajhath or Jeypoor	10	4

ROUTE 6.—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Bishempoor	10	0
Oondah	10	0
Banoorah	11	0
Chatna	9	0
Arrara	8	0
Gowrandee	8	0
Rogonathpoo	10	0
Dobra	11	0
Chundunkaree	11	0
Chass	14	4
Angballee	16	0
Gomeah	13	2
Ohittrochuttee	13	4
Deigwar	14	2
Hazareebagh	10	4
Kutkumsandee	12	4
Penarkoon	9	4
Kanachuttee	8	4
Dunghye	12	6
Sheerghatty	14	6
Mudunpoo	16	0
Nourunga	14	0
Baroon	14	0
Sasseram	15	0
Jehanabad	16	0
Mohunea	14	2
Nobutpoo	14	4
Mogul Serai	15	4
Benares Cantonment	12	2
Mohun-ke-Serai	7	2
Tamashabad	11	4
Gooseah	10	4
Ool-ke Chokee	13	4
Syabad	13	4
Jhoosee	13	6
Allahabad Cantonment	4	6
Mooft-ke-Poorwa	13	4
Kussah	15	4
Daranugur, near Kurrah	10	4
Chobee-ke-Serai	14	4
Munda-ke-Serai	13	4
Futtehpoo	13	0
Mulwah	10	0
Aoung	12	2
Maharajpoo	13	2
Cawnpoo	12	6
Kullianpoo	7	0
Chobepoo	9	0
Poorah	10	6
Urrool	13	4
Meerun-ke-Serai	9	4
Goorsalunge	14	0
Chibberamow	15	0
Bewur	13	2
Bowgong	8	0
Mynpooree Cantonment	7	4
Jantees	10	2
Sukeet	13	0
Etah	11	2
Budwas	11	4
Secundra Rao	9	0
Akharabad	10	6
Allygurh Cantonment	15	0
Somnagunge	15	7
Khoorja	14	0
Choolah	7	0
Secundra	10	1
Soorjupoo	14	0
Putnurgunge	14	6
Delhi Cantonment	14	6
Alleepoor	10	0

ROUTE 6.—Continued.

	Mil	Fur.
Barotah	10	4
Burki Chokee, near Rujeroo or Rujuloo	13	4
Somalka	11	0
Paneput	12	0
Gurounda	10	0
Kurnaul Cantonment	12	0
Leelakherree	10	0
Thanneer	13	4
Shahabad	14	2
Kotekutchos	8	0
Umballa	9	4
Rajpoorah	13	0
Pattaree	8	4
Sirhind, west side of	9	0
Kunha-ke-Serai	11	0
Donraha-ke-Serai	14	0
Loodianah Cantonment	14	0
1,102		6

Leave = $\frac{1}{2}$ Calcutta, (Route 1); we cross by ferry at Sulkea Ghat, the Hooghly river, to the town of

§ SULKEA, 5 (The Southwark of Calcutta).

District, Hooghly. Civil Authority, Collector at Hooghly. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Travellers' bungalow. The Hooghly bazaar. Ferry at Sulkea Ghat.

It lies on the W. side of the Hooghly. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$. Warehouses, "Godowns." Here are some very extensive government establishments of this description for bonding salt.

Thence along a good road; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ Chundeeola, 9; $\frac{1}{2}$ Aleepoor, 8; $\frac{1}{2}$ Paharpoor, 8 (junction of the Barrackpoo road) thence the road becomes very bad; cross by bridges when the inundations have subsided upwards of 8 nullahs, but when the country is flooded, not only are the bridges impassable, but portions of the made road are annually swept away at that period, and also by ferry, the right bank of the * Damooda (Dammoodah, Dummoodah, Damodi, Damadi, Damodara, one of the sacred names of Vishnu) river, which rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $84^{\circ} 53'$, in the Ramgurh district, flows S.E. to lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $88^{\circ} 1'$; thence S. until it falls into the Hooghly, on the right side, in lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7'$, after a course of 350 miles, during which it receives the Barraahur, in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 51'$. It is crossed by ferries at Hazareebagh, Ranegunj, where its bed is 500 yds. wide, current rapid, and water limpid; Gomeah, where its bed is 250 yds. wide. It is navigable during the monsoon for vessels of 20 tons from the Hooghly, 170 miles, where it joins the Barraahur. The valley through which it flows is full of iron and coal, worked by a company, (see Calcutta, Route 1), and it is calculated that bar iron might be manufactured at 20 per cent. less than the price at which it is imported from England. Thence along a good road, cross by fords, 3 nullahs, and the right bank of the * Dalkeesur river, 9, (Dalkissore) which rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 34'$, in the Pacheto district, flows S.E. through Bancoora, Burdwan, and Hooghly, where it is called the Roopnarin, and falls into the Hooghly river at

Diamond Harbour, in lat. 22° 12', long. 88° 7', after a course of 170 miles. It is forded at Bancoora, and Jehanabad. Provisions can be procured from Jehanabad, or Jahanabad, a small town which lies close at hand. Then we enter the

BURDWAN DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to § Kotalpoor, 14½; Civil Authority, Collector at Burdwan; bazaar; fire wood scarce; travellers' bungalow; § Rajahat (Jeypoor), 10½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ BISHENPOOR (Bishenpore).

DAWKS to Berhampore, 95 miles S.W.; Midnapore, 84 N.; Bancoora, 20 S.E. It lies on the right bank of the Dakkissoore river. Bazaar; lat. 23° 4', long. 87° 21'.

Thence along an excellent road, cross by fords 3 nullahs, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ OONDAH (Oonda).

Bazaar. Lat. 23° 7', long. 87° 14'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 87 miles N.W. by W.

We then enter

THE BANCOORAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 53' and 23° 46', long. 87° and 87° 39'; is 60 miles long. from N. to S., and 42 broad; is bounded on the N. by Beerbhoom, E. by Burdwan, S. by Midnapore, and W. by Pooralia and Pachete; has an area of 1,476 square miles; population of 480,000, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins; contains the towns of Bishenpore, Bancoora. Is well watered by the Hadjee, Damoodah and Dakkissoore rivers. The general appearance of the country is level and fertile, except on the W. frontier, where it is barren and jungly. The thermometer in January stands at 62, in June, at 93. The annual fall of rain averages 64 inches. Its productions are rice, wheat, barley, gram, pulse, oil seeds, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, European vegetables, also sal mowah (the petals of the flowers are eaten, and an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom, which is the favourite beverage of the lower orders). In it abound tigers, leopards, hyaenas, bears, jackals, foxes, wild hogs, &c. The chief Routes are

1st, S.E. to N.W. from Calcutta, *via* Bishenpore, Oondah, and Bancoorah to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, From Calcutta *via* Burdwan, Caksa and Mongolpore, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, From Bancoorah to Burdwan.

4th, From Bancoorah to Barrackpore.

5th, From Bancoorah to Midnapore.

6th, From Bancoorah to Berhampore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This was formerly part of Burdwan.

1760. The British obtained the N. part from Cossim Ali, and in

1765, Shah Alum gave the S. part to the E. I. Co.

Thence pass on for 11 miles to the large town of

§ BANCOORAH.

Lat. 23° 14', long. 87° 6'. Military station. Travellers' bungalow, which is large and well arranged. Staging bungalow. Capital of the District. It lies on the left bank of the Dakkissoore (Dakkeasur river.)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The English school, which is attended by 100 pupils, was founded by the Hon. E. I. C., is a large, well ventilated building. It is managed by a local committee. The scheme of instruction includes Bengalee, English, writing, arithmetic, history, algebra, geometry, and modern literature. Telegraph station at Calcutta, 101 miles.

RAILWAY STATION at Calcutta, 101 miles.

DAWKS to Barrackpoor, 101; Berhampore, 115; Burdwan, 56; Fort William, 101; Hazareebagh, 138; Midnapore, 68½.

GAOL.—This large edifice is capable of holding 200 prisoners.

NATIVE BARRACKS.—Lie on low ground, but are well arranged. We then enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Madras*, Route 169). And proceeding along an excellent road, we enter

THE PACHETE DISTRICT.

Which lies amidst jungle in lat. 22° 56' and 23° 54', long. 86° 46' and 87° 10'; is 105 miles long from N.E. to S.W. and 95 miles broad; is bounded on the N. by Ramgurh and Beerbhoom; E. by Bancoora; S. by Pooralia, Barabhoom and Singhbhoom; W. by Chota Nagpore; has 4,792 square miles; a population of 143,760. Is well watered by the Damooda, Soobnureeka, and Cossaye rivers, and contains the towns of Pachete, Rogonathpore, Jaldia, and Chass. Its general appearance in the E. and W. is hilly, intersected with plains, and overrun with dense jungle, and having ridges with an elevation of from 400 to 600 feet; and in the S.W. a complete labyrinth of mountains and ravines, distinguished as the jungle mehala. The greatest altitude is 3,000 feet, the height of a mountain near the city of Pachete. Its productions are rice, &c. The principal roads are, viz:

1st, N.E. to S.W. the great trunk route from Calcutta, *via* Burdwan, to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, In the centre from Pachete, *via* Bancoora and Hazareebagh, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, E. to W., from Bancoora, *via* Jaldia to Chota Nagpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1765. It was given to the E. I. C. by Shah Alam.

1857. The Rajah was arrested and placed in Burdwan jail, as his fidelity was suspected. He was tried and acquitted, 1859, but still remains prisoner.

Cross by ford two nullahs, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ CHATNA.

Territory, Ramgurh (Pachete). Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor General's Agent S.W. frontier in Manbhoom (Barrabhoom, Buraboom). Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Bancoorah, 6 miles. Lat. 23° 20', long. 87°.

Thence we pass § Arrara, 8, and proceeding along a very bad, sandy road, through a dense jungly country; cross two nullahs to § Gourandee, 8, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ ROGONATHPOOR.

Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Branch road to Berampoor, via Soory. Lat. 23° 31', long. 86° 44'.

DAWES to Bancoora, 35 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 103 S.E.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of a woody, hilly, granite ridge, 800 feet high.

Thence along a good road, through a waste country; pass two nullahs to §Dobra, 11; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; also over three nullahs to §Chundunkaree, 12; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; cross two nullahs, and proceed along a good road, and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHASS.

Travellers' and staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 34', long. 86° 12'.

DAWES to Bancoora, 71 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 67 S.E.

Thence along a good but heavy road, over a hilly country; cross by ford three nullahs, and also the *Gurgher river, which is forded at two different places; we then re-enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 169), and proceed to §Angballe, 16; Assistant to Gov. General's Agent, S.W. frontier at Hazareebagh; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; the road now becomes very bad, intersected by ravines, extremely difficult for carts of any description, and passes over a hilly country; cross by ford six nullahs, as also the *Damooda river to §Gomeah, 13½; travellers' bungalow and bazaar. Thence along an excellent road; cross five nullahs to §Chitrochuttee; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; thence the road ascends and is difficult for carts and laden cattle; cross three nullahs to §Deignar, 14½; staging and travellers' bungalows; small bazaar; thence proceed along an excellent road; cross three nullahs, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§HAZAREEBAGH (Hazairbag, Hazurbg, Hazairbagh, Commandant's garden, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 205). Staging bungalow.

Thence along a bad road; cross four nullahs to §Kulhumaudee, 12½; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; then cross a nullah and the *Mahana river, to *Penarkoon, 9½; travellers' and staging bungalows; provisions very scarce; thence along a good road; cross four nullahs, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KANACHUTTEE (Kandcuttee).

Territory, Ramgurh. Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, S.W. Frontier at Hazareebagh. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 19', long. 86° 7'.

DAWES to Calcutta, 216 miles N.W. by W. We then enter

THE BEHAR OR GAYAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 12' and 26° 22', long. 83° 25' and 86° 6'; is 165 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 65 broad; is bounded on the N. by Patna; E. and

N.E. by Mongheer (Monghyr); S. by Ramgurh and Palamow; W. by Mirzapore; and N.W. by Shahabad; has an area of 5,694 square miles; population of 2,600,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans (as it was one of the most important of their territories in E. Hindostan), who speak the Oordoo (Hindoostanee), but use Arabic for religious subjects. The dialect of the common people is Hindee, in which the children are instructed, but a trace of the Coles' (the original aborigines of this district) language is observable. It contains the Pergunals of Behar, Bhillaaur, Biharjeh, Chirkawan, Dadur, Dukhnair, Ekil, Gaya (Gya), Goh, Jurrah, Jupla, Kubur, Kootoombeh, Muheir, Munora, Nuriut, Okree, Puchrookhee, Puhra, Roh, Rajgeer, Sumaee, Sunout, Shergotty, Siris, Utroe, Urwul, and Uncha. Its chief towns are Gayah, Behar, Shergotty, Dandnagar, Urwul, Jahanabad (Jehanabad), Aurungabad, Rajagriha, and Holasgunj. The general appearance of the country in the south is mountainous, with an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet; in the N.E. to S.W., with an altitude of from 890 to 900 feet at the Caramshaw Hills (Hills of Rajagriha, or Palacca Hills), from Rajah (king), and Griha (house), on which was formerly erected the palace of the Behar Princes. It abounds with rude barbaric ruins, especially at Rajagriha and Gaya Sahibganj, the date of which monuments, are Hindoo mythological. It is well watered by the Son and Phalgu rivers. Its productions are coal (at Deori, on the right bank of the Son), mica (in blocks one yard long and half-a-yard broad, which are silt up into thin laminae, and the residue used by the Hindoos in the decorations of their religious festivals), potters' earth, tamarisks, tamarinds, jujubes, catechus, bamboo, cocoa nuts, khajur, tar, palms (from all of which trees, full sixty gallons of alcoholic spirit is obtained), mangoes, apples, European and Hindoostan figs, mulberries, pipals, grapes, mahnas (the dried calyx resembles a raisin, and is not only much eaten, but an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom), rice, grain, wheat, barley, maruya, maize, jowar, millet, peas, lentils, grain, sesame, oil seeds, castor oil, linseed, melons, cucumbers, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, turnips, opium, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, kusum (safflower), betel nut (the finest in India). Its manufactures are blankets, carpets, tents, tape, thread, ropes, paper, torches, glass, coarse jewellery, cutlery, hardware, turnery, leather, saddlery, shields, cotton, silk, leather, and horn fabrics; lac, glass, gold, silver, and metal ornaments; ink, soap, sugar, nitre, pottery, tiles, bricks, intoxicating liquors (distilled from the different palms and mahna flowers); sandal wood, roses, and jasmine perfumes; also, dyeing. The principal roads are:—

1. S.E. to N.W., the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta, via the S.W. part of this district, to the North Western Provinces.

2. N. to S., from Patna, via the S.W. part of the Gaya, and Shergotty, to Palamow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district only contains half of the S.W. portion of the great Province of Behar.

It originally formed a portion of the Magadha realm, the court of whose monarch was supposed to have been the most brilliant ever known, and so to have continued for 2,000 years.

It was annexed to Kannouj in the time of Kutbuddin, Viceroy of Mohammed of Ghor.

1394. The Mussulman commander slew King Jaichand of Kannouj, when it was annexed to the Delhian Empire, and the Moguls appointed Viceroy's over it.

1340. Malek-Fakhr-uddin (*soi-disant* King of Bengal and Behar) killed its governor, and assumed the government.

16th century. The Emperor Baber wrested it from him.

The Patan Shih Shah conquered it, and drove Humayon, Baber's son, from India, and then Bengal revolted.

Akbar re-captured it, and annexed it to Delhi.

1765. Shah Alum gave it to the E.I.C., and also the Patna, Shahabad, Tirhoot, and Sarun Districts.

1817. The large Thannahs of Shikpoorah and Dinapore were added to the magistracy of Monghyr.

1834. Those of Sherghotty, Aurungabad, Nobeenuggur, and Majainha were also added to it, and in

1837, those of Nilsah, Atasesai, Bar, parts of Behar, Jahanabad, and Urwul were placed under the superintendence of Patna.

Thence we proceed along a slanting, but pretty, although execrable road; cross five nullahs; pass the Dunghye Pass, which is rather difficult for wheel conveyances, and 12½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DUNGHYE.

District, Gayah or Berar. Civil Authority, Collector at Gayah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Travellers' and staging bungalows. Elevation, 660 feet above the sea. Lat. 24° 27', long. 85°. It lies at the N.W. extremity of the Dunghye Pass.

DAWKES to Hazareebagh, 43 miles N.W.; Benares, 146 miles S.E.

Thence along a better road; through a flat, but well cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs and the Fulguri river (which is a small tributary of the Poonpun (Poonpoo), that rises in Ramguri, amidst the mountain ridge, on the N. frontier of Behar, in lat. 24° 30', long. 84° 20', flows N.E. for 130 miles. Its banks are steep, and 30 feet high, and channel, 100 yds. wide at its mouth), and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

†§ SHERGHOTTY (Sheerghatty).

Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Post Office bullock trains, see Calcutta, (Route 1). Thana (police division). Population, 5,100. Houses, 1,019, besides several large, handsome buildings, which were formerly occupied by the government officials, when this place was a civil station.

North-Western Dāk Company's, and Inland Dāk Company's Dāks, see Calcutta, Route 1. Lat. 24° 33', long. 84° 51'.

DAWKES to Hazareebagh, 53 miles N.W.; and Benares, 131, S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here Lord Clyde was nearly captured by the Sepoys in 1857.

Thence along an excellent road, through a flat country; cross 3 nullahs, and the *Moorhur river (which rises in lat. 24° 8', long. 74° 16', flows N. for 131 miles, and falls into the Ganges, on the right side, a little below Patna, in lat. 25° 23', long. 85° 23'), and 16 miles brings us to the town of

§ MUDUNPOOR (Modocpoor).

Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 56', long. 86° 13'.

DAWKES to Hazareebagh, 74 miles E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here Sir Hugh Rose defeated the Sepoys in 1857.

Pass 3 nullahs, enter

THE AURUNGABAD OR NOURUNGA THANA OF BEHAR.

Which contains 1,262 villages. Population of 160,630, principally Hindoos; and 14 miles leads us to the town of

§ NOURUNGA

(Nauranga, Norungah, or Aurungabad).

District, Behar. Civil Authority, Collector at Gayah. Travellers' and staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 44', long. 84° 25'. Houses, 615. Population, 3,075.

DAWKES to Hazareebagh, 18 miles N.W.; Benares, 101, S.E.

Then cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to §Baroon, 14 miles; travellers' and staging bungalow and bazaar; wide (2 miles) bed of the *Soane (Sone) river; we thence cross by ford and ferry the heavy, sandy, then re-enter

THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass *Derhee (Denree), 3; thence proceed along a good road, through a beautifully cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs, and 12 miles brings us to the town of

†§ SASSERAM.

District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah. Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows. Bazaar, which is exceedingly large, amidst which stand the ruins of several vast Mosques and Mussulman tombs. Lat. 24° 57', long. 84° 4'. Population, 10,000. Houses, 5,600.

Manufacture of hardware and jewellery.

DAWKES to Hazareebagh, 117 miles N.W.; Benares, 72 N.E.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—This school is well endowed from the rental of lands formerly granted it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here the Sepoy rebels crossed the Soane, E. of Chunnarghur, and joined the marauder chief, Oomer Singh, brother to Koor Sing, in 1854.

Thence along a tolerably good road, but which is very rutty in the monsoons; cross a nullah, and 16 miles leads us to the town of

§ JEHANABAD (Jahanabad).

District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah. Officer Commanding, North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 18° 20', long. 74° 56'. Population, 1,000. Houses, 200.

DAKWS to Hazareebagh, 118 miles N.W.; Benares, 50 S.E. We then enter

THE MOHUNEEA PERGUNNAH.

Which has an area of 347 square miles, and contains a population of 93,730.

Then pass on for 144 miles to the town of

§ MOHUNEEA (Mohuneea).

North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Population, 1,000. Houses, 200. Lat. 25° 8', long. 83° 40'.

CARAVANSERAI, "Native Inns."—Here are several, which contain numerous chambers, all placed in a long row.

Thence along an excellent road; cross by ford the *Durgawtee (Durgawati) river (which flows into the Kurumnasa, in lat. 25° 19', long. 83° 44'), and then cross by a pucca bridge the Kurumnasa (Karmmanasa, Carmanasa, Kermnas, Kerumnassa, Kurmunusha, Caramnassa, Karamnasa), or river (this stream, which is so-called from *Karmna* "devotional" action and *Nasa* "destruction," on account, as the Brahmins allege, of pilgrims losing whatever religious benefit they may have derived from their pilgrimages should they touch its waters. Other Brahmins assign as reason why the Hindoos will not cross its waters, that the Rajah Triangku (Satyabrata) killed a Brahmin, and married a step-mother, but was purified from those crimes by a Saint, who, after collecting a quantity of water from all the sacred streams in the world, made a bath at this spot, made him perform his ritual ablutions therein, after which this river issued forth, whilst many affirm that the Rajah Triangku endeavoured to ascend to heaven, but the gods opposed his rash attempt, suspended him by his head downwards, and from his mouth there issued forth bloody and poisonous saliva, with which the Hindoos believe this stream is infected), gushes forth in lat. 24° 34', long. 83° 46', near the Sarodag Village, at the S. side of the Shahabad Table Land, "from the small fountain of Sarmanchuga, close to some stones, above a rice field," and thence S., almost immediately afterwards flows along as a clear crystal stream. Its source lies 18 miles W. of the Rohitas Fort, so celebrated in Indian history, whence it flows N.W. for 50 miles to lat. 24° 51', long. 83° 15', expanding into pools swarming with delicate fish; thence N. for 26 miles, during which it rushes down the Chanpathar rock, 100 feet, which, in the monsoon, forms a beautiful cascade; thence it flows N.E. for 70 miles, during which it receives the Durgawati, in lat. 25° 19', and long. 83° 44', and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 25° 25', long. 83° 58', after a course of 146 miles, during which it is crossed

at 2 miles (by a bridge of boats) from its mouth, where its width is 100 yds, water deep and banks steep; at Newbulpoor, by a masonry bridge of 3 arches, each 53 feet in span, piers 30 by 13, and an horizontal roadway 25 feet wide, which was erected at a cost of £10,000. This stream, which is navigable in the monsoon, frequently overflows its banks in the month of June, and not unfrequently rises 26 feet in one night. Here Baber encamped his army.

We re-enter THE BENARES DISTRICT, (Route 1), and 144 miles brings us to the town of

§ NOBUTPOOR.

North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow, situated on the bank of a deep river, called the Kurumnassa, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, the roof of which is new, as the Dinapore mutineers had destroyed it. The walls are blackened with smoke, and the whitewash covered with the following inscriptions and sketches, by men of the various detachments, en route to Cawnpore, during 1857-58-59.—"Revenge your slaughtered countrywomen. To the— with the bloody Sepoys." Sketches: Men suspended from trees and gallows. *Eulogiums* of particular regiments in Her Majesty's Services. The *Enclosure* of the bungalow is studded with the graves of many European soldiers, and their names rudely cut on blocks of wood and trees about its immediate vicinity are gradually being effaced, and 154 miles brings us to the town of

§ MOGUL SERAI.

District, Benares. Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares division at Benares. Travellers' and staging bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 12'.

DAKWS to Hazareebagh, 177 miles N.W.; Benares 12 S. E.

Thence along a good road; cross by ferry, at *Raj Ghat*, the Ganges river, and at 124 miles we enter the city of

† § BENARES (Route 1). Thence proceed along an excellent road, through a flat, well wooded, but cultivated country; pass § *Mohun-ke-Serai*, 7½; bazaar; § *Tamashabad*, 11½; § *Gooseah*, 10½; bazaar at Madhoogunge; thence along a low, flat, and slightly cultivated country for 6½ miles to the large village of

§ GOPEEGUNGE (Gopigan).

DAKWS to Benares 35 miles W.; Allahabad, 39, S. E. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company.

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 16' long. 82° 30'

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—The Sepoys held it, but were driven therefrom by the British, in 1857-58-59.

Thence proceed to * *Ooj-ke-Chokee*, 13½; here provisions must be collected from the villages; water scarce, there being only one well, but it may be obtained from a Lake, "Jhil, or Jheel," 1 mile distant; thence along a level, but in the monsoon, swampy

country, over an excellent road, and we then enter the ALLAHABAD DISTRICT, (Route 1), and proceed, if the Ganges can be ferried, for $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

§ SYDABAD.

Territory, Allahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Bazaar. Lat $35^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$. Staging bungalow, North Western D&K Company.

DAWKs to Allahabad, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Benares, $56\frac{1}{2}$.

POSITION.—It lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the left bank of the Ganges.

In case the Raj ghat ferry is impassable, we must then leave the road at *Hunnomangunge*, 6 miles before we reach *Sydabad*, and proceed to *Salgunge*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pundila*, 10; *Allahabad Cantonment*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; then continuing our route along a bad, rutty road, to *Shoosie*, $13\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar. If travellers are going beyond Allahabad, they should then encamp in the *Alpoe Bagh*, near *Daragunge*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from this place, and then proceed direct to *Moofi-ke-Poorwa*, via Allahabad, ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles); pass the Raj ghat; cross it by public ferry; but should the sand in the bed have shifted much, it will be quite impossible to cross this ferry, then the traveller must pass over the bed of the Ganges, which is here 1 mile wide; by the *Papamow* ferry, then over a good road, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

† = § ALLAHABAD, Route 1; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country; pass *Moofi-ka-Poorwa*, $13\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; the road now becomes very heavy and dusty; and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ KUSSEAH.

Bazaar. Lat $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

DAWKs to Allahabad, 29 miles N.W. Staging bungalow, North Western D&K Company.

This large dilapidated town lies close to a beautiful Neem, (called by the natives "*Melia Azadirachti*," or *Azadirachti*, "free tree," from *Azad*, "free," and *Diralchti*, "tree," so named, because, according to the Eastern romance, an amorous youth, named *Majnum*, prevented one of these trees from being felled, owing to its resembling the form of his mistress, *Layla*) tree grove; then pass on to * *Shazadpoor*, 7, over a level, well cultivated country, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ DARANUGUR (near Kurrah).

Bazaar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$. It lies near the right bank of the Ganges.

DAWKs to Futtehpore, 40 miles.

Thence proceeding along a good road, we then enter

THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT,

Which is situated in the Doab Tract, lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$ and $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$ and $81^{\circ} 28'$; is bounded on the N. E. by the Ganges, (the navigation of which, through this district, is difficult, tedious, and annoying, even for steamers, on account of the shoals, rapids, and mounds of earth and sand which obstruct, in some degree, the passage, and therefore causes considerable wear and tear of the valves,

cocks, and general machinery of the vessel, which, if they draw more than two feet of water, cannot calculate on being able to ascend it at all seasons); E. by Allahabad, S. W. by the Jumna, and N. W. by Cawnpore; has an area of 1,583 square miles; population, 511,132, which chiefly consists of Hindoos; contains 1,380 towns, the chief of which are Futtehpore, Korah, Kudjooa, (Cujwa), Hatgang, Huswa, &c. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna (down which immense quantities of cotton are conveyed from Chilla Tara Ghaut, 20 miles S.W. of Futtehpore, Rhind (Rind, Urrund), and Etawah rivers. The general appearance of the country is extremely fertile, free from droughts, level, with an elevation of 500 feet above the sea, and from the original picturesque beauty of the scenery, which is pleasingly diversified and enlivened by the passing and re-passing through it of pilgrims, peasantry, pedestrian and mounted travellers, it is one of the most interesting districts for tourists to cross, if they desire to have a correct idea of Native Indian life. The chief roads are, viz:

1st. S. E. to N. W., the Great Trunk Road, from Calcutta, via Allahabad, Futtehpore, and Delhi, to the N. Doab.

2nd. S. W. from Futtehpore, via Chilla Tara Ghaut, and the N. W. portion of the district from N. to S. to Banda.

3rd. W. from Futtehpore to Calpee.

Its chief productions are mangoes, tamarinds, and bananas, (all of which trees, most pleasingly and picturesquely wave their rich, luxuriant, and fruit clustered boughs over the huts, pagodas, mosques, and tanks, throughout the entire district, which, whilst they afford coolness and shade to the populace and traveller, add considerably to the beauty of the scenery), sugar cane, indigo, poppies, wheat, barley, vegetables, &c. The climate closely resembles that of S. Oude, but is excessively arid. The mean daily average of the thermometer is 80° , and the temperature 74° .

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1194. The Afghan Mussulman, Shahabuddin Muhammed, Prince of Ghaznee, who successfully repulsed the Emperor Baber and his son, Humayon.
1659. Aurungzebe and Shuja (his brother) encountered each other on the field of battle at Kudjooa (Cujwa), 20 miles N.W. of the town of Futtehpore, a suitable spot for such a scene, when the latter was defeated.
1765. The E.I.C. and Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Oude, agreed to its annexation to Delhi, and then Shah Alum held Cora, and a part of the Allahabad District, as a Royal demesne for his maintenance; but in
- 1772, that Prince yielded those districts up to the Mahrattas, by which he forfeited them; and in
- 1775, they were annexed to Oude.
1801. The Nawab of Oude gave it to the E.I.C.
- 1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys mustered in large force, devastated and committed most frightful ravages, but were eventually repulsed and driven out of it with great slaughter, by British European troops.

We then proceed along an excellent road, amidst beautiful scenery; pass § *Chobee-ke-Sera*, 12½; bazaar; § *Hauogong*, 6; bazaar; § *Munda-ke-Sera*, 7½; Buniyah's shops; § *Bellunda*, 8; bazaar; and 5 miles brings us to the town of

† § FUTUREPOOR.

District, Futtehpore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Benares Division. Travelers' bungalow. Staging bungalow, North Western Dák Company. Bazaar, large. Post Office. Population, 15,414. Lat. 26° 57', long. 80° 54'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 571 miles N.W.; Allahabad, 76, S.E.; Cawnpore, 48; Delhi, 267.

SERAI (*Serae*).—This native brick lodge for travellers contains a large court, at each end of which are two collegiate towered gateways, having raised verandahs, similar to cloisters, erected about one foot above the foundation. Its floor is pucca (baked brick), most conveniently furnished with small stoves built in the wall, on which the natives place their earthen cooking pots, and down one step at the rear, is a range of small, but dark dormitories.

CEMETERIES.—The suburbs are completely covered with them, but none deserve particular attention.

Mosque.—This elegant, chaste building was erected by the Eunuch, nephew of Almas Ali Khan, when he was, at the end of the 16th, and beginning of the 19th centuries, Nawab Vizier of Oude, and contractor of the S. Doab revenues, which constituted the better half of the province of Oude.

FORT.—The ruins of this quadrangular road towered mud fortress can be distinctly traced at the N.E. side.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1194. Held by the Hindus, as is evident from the Arabic word, *Fath* (victory), which constitutes its name.

The Afghan Mussulman, Shahabuddin, captured it.

16th Century. Baber soon after invaded it, at which period it yielded an annual revenue of £7,232.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys mustered in great strength in this district, devastated it, and committed most frightful ravages, but were repulsed and driven out by the British troops.

Thence along a good road; pass § *Mulwah*, 10; shops; the road now becomes bad; pass § *Doung*, 12½; and we then enter the CAWNPORE DISTRICT, (Route 1); cross by ferry in the monsoon, and by fascine bridge in the dry season, the *Pandoo river, the left bank of which is very steep and difficult for carts; and thence through a level and cultivated country for 13½ miles, to the town of

§ MAHARAJPOOR,

Kingstown, from Maharaj (king), and Pur (town.)

District, Cawnpore. Civil Authority, Collector at Cawnpore. Bazaar. Tank and wells. Lat. 26° 19'. long. 80° 31'.

DAWKS to Cawnpore, 12½ miles.

Thence along a good road for 12½ miles, to the centre of the town of

=† § CAWNPORE, (Route 1); before leaving which, a store of provisions should be taken for 7 miles. Then along a good road; pass **Kulltanpoor*, 7; water from wells.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here Nana Sahib sent the rebels with the Government treasure taken from Cawnpore in 1857.

A further distance of 9 miles brings us to the town of § *Chobeeppoor* (Chobipoor); bazaar; lat. 26° 37', long. 80° 16'; thence the road becomes bad to § *Poorah*, 10½; bazaar; from whence it is extremely heavy; pass **Bilour*, 7½; **Bacotee*, 3; then cross by an excellent pucca bridge, the **Eesun* (Esun) Nuddy or river (which rises in lat. 27° 41', long. 78° 27', close to Sikundrarow; it flows S.E., is crossed by a pucca bridge at Mynpooree; also by ford on the route from Etawa to Futteghurh, becomes dry in the hot season, and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 26° 47', long. 80° 11') to § *Urrouh*, 8; Buniyah's shops. The road then becomes very rutty until our entrance to

THE FURBUCKABAD DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 26° 46' and 27° 43', long. 78° 57' and 80° 2'; has an area of 1,909 square miles population of 854,799, the greater portion of which are Hindoos; the Mussulmans of this district are the descendants of the Patans or Afghans, who migrated into the country lying between Oude and the Panjaub, in the 18th century, and bear characters analogous to their ancestors; it is bounded on the N. by Budaon and Shahjehanpore, E. by Oude, S. by Etawah and Cawnpore, and W. by Etawah and Mynpooree; is divided into two unequal parts, one lying on the E. side of the Ganges, and the other on the Doab, contains the towns of Allygurh, Chubramow, Furruckabad, Jalalabad, Kannouj, Khudaganj, Imrutpoor, and Nawabganj; and is well watered by the Ganges, Esun, Rind, Kali Nadi, and Ramgunga rivers. The general appearance of the country is dreary and dismal, subject to whirling clouds of dust, which almost blind travellers as they traverse those vast desert tracts; but where well-cultivated, it is luxuriant, rich, and fruitful, and some places so wet that it appears like one vast lake. Its chief productions are indigo, which is indigenous, and sold by the natives to Europeans, who are afterwards obliged to convert it into a marketable state; wheat, barley, maize, which grows 10 feet high; cotton, tobacco, potatoes, which are so remarkably good, that they are exported to all parts of India, and European vegetables. The greatest altitude is that part of the district near the Kali Nadi river, on the N.W. frontier, 614 feet above the sea.

The chief routes are—

1st, W. to E. from Agra, to Mynpooree, *via* Furruckabad, also *via* the grand trunk road (from Calcutta to Delhi) to Cawnpore.

2nd, from Allyghur, *via* Futteghur to Cawnpore or 3rd, S. W. to N. E., from Etawah, *via* Futteghurh to Bareilly.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—
18th century. The Rohilla Patans took possession of it.

1749. Ahmed Shah of Delhi, sent his Vizier thither on the death of the Rohilla chief, and afterwards bestowed it upon him and he retained possession of it.

Until Ahmed Khan, the deceased chief's brother, took it from him, and then invaded Oude, from which territory he was driven out, and on his submission to the Nawaub of Oude was re-instated in this district with an annual revenue of £18,000.

Then several adventurers held it.

1801. The Vizier of Oude handed it over to the E. I. C., who formally took possession of it in

1802, and then discharged the lien of the Patan Nawaub, by allowing him an annuity of £10,800 besides £18,000 per annum, pension to his dependents.

1804. The Mahratta chief, Holkar, with an army 60,000 strong, devastated it, but Lord Lake, who marched 07 miles in 24 hours, defeated him, since which the British became the dominant power.

1857-58. The Sepoy rebels congregated here in vast numbers, plundered and desolated portions of it, but were eventually expelled with great loss. The Rajah joined them, and committed atrocities almost as heinous as those of the arch fiend Nana Sahib, and, although educated among the English, he blew from his guns three English ladies, one the mother of the wife of an officer stationed at Futteghur when the troops mutinied there, and which lady (the wife) was kept by him as a prisoner. Afterwards he fled, when Lord Clyde took possession of his capital, having previously burnt his palace, when the soldiery plundered the town.

1859. The Nawaub was tried at Futteghur, and condemned to death.

Pass on to § *Meerun-ke-Serai*, 9½; bazaar: District, Furruckabad: Civil Authority, the Collector at Futteghur; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares; lat. 26° 45', long. 80° 57'; thence along a fertile, level, cultivated country; pass § *Jelalabad*, 10½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOORSAIGUNGE

(Goorsahagunje, Goseingunge).

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 7', long. 79° 40'. North Western Staging bungalow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:— Here Lord Clyde encamped in 1858, with a considerable force, and drove the rebel Sepoys out of its vicinity.

Thence along an excellent road; pass § *Chibberamow*, 15; bazaar. We next enter

THE MYNPOOREE DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 26° 54' and 27° 50', long. 78° 30' and 79° 30', is bounded on the N. by Budaon, N. E. and W. by Furruckabad, S. by Etawah and Agra. W. by Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur; has an area of 639,809 square miles; population of 639,809, the

majority Hindoos, and contains the towns of Mynpooree, Sukeet, and Bewur, and 1,459 villages, and has an average elevation of 600 to 700 feet above the sea. It is well watered by the Jumna, the Eastern Kallee Nuddee, Esun, Rind (Urrund), Seyn-gur, Sirsa, and the Ganges canal. The general appearance of the country is very level. Its chief productions are rice, sugar cane, indigo, wheat, barley, millet, gram, cotton, tobacco, &c. Formerly female infanticide prevailed to an alarming extent, but a very great amelioration has taken place lately, although such crime is not altogether suppressed. The climate is intensely hot previous to the monsoon, and the average maximum temperature is 125°. In winter the thermometer often falls below freezing point. The chief roads are, viz:—

1st. N. W. to S. E.—From Allyghur, via Mynpooree, to Cawnpore.

2nd. W. to E.—From Agra, via Mynpooree, to Futteghur.

3rd. N. W. to S. E.—From Muttra, via Mynpooree, to Lucknow.

4th. S. to N.—From Etawah, via Mynpooree, to Azimghur.

5th. S. E. to N. W.—From Etawah to Agra.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly held by the Afghan Mussulmans.

16th cent. Captured by the emperor Baber.

On the dismemberment of the Delhi kingdom, Nujaf Khan governed it.

The Mahrattas took possession of it at his demise.

1803. Dowlut Rao Scindia ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys held it, and the Rajah joined them, but

Surrendered to the magistrate at Etawah, on condition that his life should be spared.

1860. Transported to Aden, there set free with two domestics and £100 to carry him on a pilgrimage to Mecca, but informed that his life will be forfeited if ever he returns to India.

Thence proceeding along a bad road, we enter the BEWUR PERGUNNAH, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BEWUR (Bewah).

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mynpooree. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 18', long. 79° 21'. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company.

Capital of the Pergunnah.

River.—The Eastern Kali Nadi (Kallee Nuddee) from Kali "black" and Nadi "river," which lies between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, rises at Untwana, in Mozuffernuggur, in lat. 29° 12', long. 77° 51', at an altitude of 900 feet. It receives the Khodara nullah or Aboo Fuquers (which was formerly joined to the Kallee Nuddee W. by a canal, constructed by Muhammad Abu Khan, but long since dried up), and which stream is crossed by two bridges, one built by the celebrated Begum Sumroo, and the other by the Indian Government. The former has caused great inundations, owing to the diminutiveness of its arches. It is forded on the route from

Meerut to Mhow, also from Boolundshuhur, where its altitude is 764 feet above the sea, to Bareilly, and crossed by a pucca bridge 2½ miles below Hurdanagaj, on the route from Allygurh to Bareilly; thence it flows S. E., and after a course of 300 miles falls into the Ganges on the right, in lat. 27° 1', long. 80° 3'.

Thence along a good road; pass § *Bougong*, 8 (North Western Company's Dāk Station, see Calcutta, Route 1); bazaar; and then proceed along a narrow winding road, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

† § MYNPOOREE:

(Mynpoorie or Minpuri).

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Cantonment. Bazaar. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

POSITION.—It lies on the banks of the Esau river, over which there is a very pretty pucca bridge close to the cantonment. Population 2,773. Elevation 620 feet above the sea. Lat. 27° 14', long. 79° 4'.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Temples.—It contains a Jain edifice, in which there is a very curious Buddhistic idol.

Jail.—This vast structure is capable of holding a large number of prisoners.

DAWKES to Calcutta 727, N. W.; Agra, 71½ E.; and Delhi, 165 miles S. E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1804. The Mahrattas, under Holkar, attacked the cantonment, plundered and burnt several portions of this large populous walled town.
1857. Colonel Greathed halted here in his extraordinary rapid march to Agra, put the rebel Rajah to flight, captured £25,000 of treasure, and destroyed the Palace. The Rajah re-occupied it, but Colonel Seaton marched against him, destroyed 250 sepoy, and took possession of it.

Then cross by pucca bridge the Esau river; proceed along a pretty road, re-cross that stream by an excellent ford to § *Jentee*, 10½; Buniah's shops, and water from wells. We then enter the THE SUKEET PEGUNNAH, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SUKEET.

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, Collector at Mynpooree, 24 miles. Encamping ground N. E. on a vast plain, capable of holding 20,000 in full exercise. Bazaar. Capital of the Pergunnah. Lat. 27° 26', long. 78° 50'.

Pass § *Elaah*, 11½, a dirty village surrounded by a mud wall, which is almost quite encompassed in the monsoon by a deep Jhil (Jheel) "Lake." Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company. Thence along a good made road; enter

THE ALLYGURH DISTRICT; pass § *Budicas*, 11½; Buniah's shops; and 9 miles brings us to the large town of

§ SECUNDRA RAO (Sikundrarow).

Territory, Allygurh. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allygurh. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 40', long. 78° 29'.

DAWKES to Coel, 23 miles S. E. by E; Mynpooree, 25½ miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1858. Here Brigadier Campbell defeated a rebel Nazim, and killed 350 sepoys.

Thence along a good road, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ AHBARABAD (Akburabad).

Territory, Allygurh. Collector at Allygurh, Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 48', long. 78° 21'.

DAWKES to Coel, 12 miles S. E.; Allygurh, 15 miles. Market on Thursdays.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—The rebel Sepoys took it in 1857, but the British captured it, and Mangal and Mahtha Sing fell in battle.

We then enter

THE ALLYGURH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 27° 27' and 28° 11', long. 77° 32' and 78° 47'; is bounded on the N. by Bolundshuhur, E. by Budaon and Mynpooree, S. by Mynpooree and Muttra, and W. by Muttra and Goorgaon; has an area of 2,149 square miles; population of 739,356, chiefly Hindoos, who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. It contains 1,895 towns and villages, the chief of which are Allygurh, Atrowlee, Coel, Hatrass, Ahmednuggur, Puttee Oomdah Begam, Hurdoogunj Sasnee, &c. The appearance of the country is level and fertile, with the exception of that tract which extends from Allygurh to Delhi, which is most desolate, and abounds with dense jungle, scarcely a tree being seen; its most elevated part lies in the centre, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, at Chandaos, where the altitude is 770 feet. The climate is as variable as in any part of the world, the thermometer at night in the winter descending to freezing point, and rising the next day to 130° Fahrenheit. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and Kallee Nuddy rivers, the latter of which is only navigable as far as Khasung in Budaon. Its productions are—indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, wheat, barley, millet, pulse, and a small quantity of rice.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- 19th century. It was the seat of power of the French adventurer, Perron, who, in
- 1803, surrendered to the British at the siege of the capital (Allygurh).
1804. Holkar devastated it, but Lord Lake defeated him at Furruckabad.
- Ameer Khan's incursion was also summarily put down; he himself narrowly escaped across the Jumna.
1817. The Chief of Hatrass revolted during the Pindarree and Mahratta war, but surrendered after the Fort of Allygurh was captured, when it was dismantled, and the province enjoyed tranquillity, until
- 1857, when the Sepoys overran it, but after many severe conflicts with the British, they were driven out of it by Col. Greathed.
- 15 miles further brings us to the town of

† **ALLYGURH.**

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Cantonnments, which are spacious and well arranged, lie towards Cool, 4 miles S. of the fort. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Population, 30,000. Elevation, 740 feet. Lat. 25° 57', long. 80° 50'.

RAILWAYS in progress to Cawnpore, Cuttawah, Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra.

North Western Dāk Company's Daks and Staging bungalows—See Calcutta (Route 1).

DAKKS.—See Table of Distances.

FORT.—This formidable fortress at the time of its capture by the British in 1803 (when a considerable quantity of arms, pieces of ordnance, and treasure in Spanish dollars was taken belonging to the French party, who had made it their chief dépôt in the Doab, for which the surviving officers and men received a queen's medal, struck in London in 1851), consisted of a renny bastioned polygon, with a ditch 100 feet wide, 30 feet deep from the top to the excavation, with 10 feet of water, traversed by a narrow causeway defended by three six pounders.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here Perron, the French adventurer, held his head quarters with 2,000 men, and sallied out with them to give battle, but, being repulsed, fled to Agra, after which the fort was insulated, the causeway being cut away and a drawbridge substituted in lieu thereof; the entrance was defended by a ravelin, the ramparts lowered, a glacis and covered way added, and the useless buildings cleared away from the interior.

1844. An attempt was made to convert it into a jail, and upwards of 1,400 prisoners were confined therein, but in

1847 the prisoners were removed on account of its insalubrity.

1857. Col. Greathead dispersed the Sepoys from this place.

1858. Amer Singh, with a host of rebels, menaced and held the road near here *en route* to the Bombay Presidency.

Thence we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, much confined between hillocks, and 15½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **SOMNAGUNGE (Somnaganj).**

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, Collector at Allygurh. Bazaar. Wells. Lat. 28° 3', long. 78°. Markets on Mondays and Thursdays. Elevation, 752 feet above the sea.

DAKKS to Allygurh, 15½; Delhi, 67½ miles.

Thence the road becomes good, and we soon enter

THE BOOLHUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 28° 3' and 28° 43', long. 77° 28' and 78° 32'; is 8½ miles long from S.E. to N.W., 67 broad from N.E. to S.W.; has a population of 699,393, the principal portion of whom are Hindoos, 1,456 towns and villages, the chief of which are Anoopshuhur, Burrun (Boolundshuhur) Dibace, Jehangereabad, Jewar, Khoorjah, Secaneh, Shikar-

pore, and Secunderabad; is bounded on the N. by Meerut, E. by Moradabad and Budaon, S. by Allygurh, S.W. by Moradabad, Delhi, and Babulgurh. The general appearance of the country is level and sloping from N.W. to S.E., and has an altitude of from 821 to 834 feet in the Northern part. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, the Ganges canal, Hindun, East Kall Nuddee rivers; its chief productions are cotton, the staple commodity, indigo, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, pulse. It is a most remarkable circumstance that here all domestic quadrupeds diminish in size, and are generally not more than half as large as those of the Bengal and Behar districts. The chief roads are:—

1. N. to S., from Meerut to Allygurh.
2. W. to E., from Delhi to Bareilly.
3. N.W. to S.E., from Delhi to Anuphur.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The French sailor, Perron, who entered Scindia's army here, became an independent prince.

Lord Lake totally routed him near Delhi, when he fled, and left his territory and army at the mercy of that gallant nobleman.

1803. Scindia ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857. The Jhansi rebels mustered in large force in this district, but Colonel Greathead defeated, expelled them, and then proceeded on his celebrated march to Cawnpore.

And we soon enter THE KHOORJA PEGUNNAH, and then proceed for 14 miles to the town of

§ **KHOORJA (Koorjah).**

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar and Wells. Lat. 28° 15', long. 77° 55'. Population, 18,653. Elevation, 770 feet above the sea. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

DAKKS to Meerut, 54 miles S.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. It was of great importance during Lord Lake's campaign in the Doab, and then possessed a fort and granary, both destroyed.

1857. Here Colonel Greathead routed the rebel Sepoys.

The traveller should lay in a stock of provisions at this place for upwards of 18 miles. Thence along a good road; pass *Choolah, 7; then proceed through a level country, interspersed with cultivation and bush jungle, and enter THE SIKUNDRABAD PEGUNNAH, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **SECUNDR (Sikundrabad).**

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar. Lat. 28° 27', long. 77° 46'. Population, 14,843. Capital of the Pergunnah. Elevation, 792 feet above the sea. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

DAKKS to Delhi, 32 miles S.E.

Then along a good road, which soon becomes heavy; pass *Soorwpoor, 14; bazaar; and 5 miles beyond, cross by ferry boats, the firm, sandy bed of the Hindun river, which rises in lat. 30° 15', long. 77° 53', flows S., and is divided from the Jumna by an elevation, along which the Doab canal

extends, and after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Jumna. In lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. It is forced in lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$, also in lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$, likewise in lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$, by a bridge and causeway, whose banks are shelving at the Ghat, and even three feet deep in the dry season, and also the Hingon river, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ PUTPURGUNGE (Putpurgunj),
near the left bank of the river Jumna.

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

DAWKS to Allygurrh, $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Delhi, 8.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—Here was fought the celebrated battle of Delhi, in 1803, between Lord Lake and the Maharrattas, commanded by the French adventurer, Bourquiem, who was most signally defeated.

Cross by a bridge of boats, formed immediately after the monsoon, the Jumna river, the bed of which is heavy, and 8 miles brings us to the city of

= § DELHI.

(Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.)

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-59. Here Generals Nicholson, Neil, and Sir H. Barnard, died in 1857, whilst besieging this stronghold, which the rebel Sepoys had captured from the Indian Government, in which they found plenty of arms, ammunition, and the place well fortified; it was held by them for a considerable period, during which they set up the king of Delhi as king or Hindostan massacred the old government pensioners, all the Europeans they could lay their hands on, and after committing most diabolical outrages, and plundering the treasury of no less than £700,000, they were driven out of it by the late Gen. Nicholson, who, after a most resolutely contested siege, entered it on the 21st September, 1857; the gallant behaviour of the entire British force is beyond human praise; among the officers who distinguished themselves, stand prominent, the late Lieutenants Salkeld and Home, who blew up the Cashmere gate, by which a breach was made, and the troops entered the city. The former died here on the 10th October, and the latter on his homeward passage to England. Several of the king's sons were executed, and exposed in the public streets, the old octogenarian monarch, and his favourite Begum, were taken captives, through the instrumentality of the one-eyed Mulviye, Rujub Ali, the trusty emissary of Sir Henry Lawrence, by Lieutenant Hodson, in the tomb of the Emperor Humayoon, where they had concealed themselves. The city now is one complete mass of ruins. Here the murderer (a native pilgrim of Mecca) of

Mr. Frazer, C.S., of the Hon. E. I. C., was captured, tied to a tree, and cut to pieces. On the 23rd December, 1859, the Nawab of Jhujhur, was tried, and hung, after £90,000 of his treasure had been taken and confiscated. The Nawab of Babulghur, who was captured by Brigadier Showers, was also tried and hung here on the 11th January, 1858. So anxious were the native population to preserve this ruined city, that they offered the government £800,000 to redeem it. On the 24th January, it was once again restored in peace to the civil authorities, and the army of occupation broken up.

Thence along an excellent road; pass within one mile of the village of *Salteepoor*, 10 miles, which lies to the right, the canal flowing between it and the encamping ground; bazaar; and water from the Pucca well; cross the canal, and we then enter

THE PANIPUT (Paneeput) DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$ and $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ and $77^{\circ} 16'$; is 65 miles long from N. to S., 30 miles broad; has an area of 1,279 square miles; population, 233,420, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; contains five Pergunnas (divisions), viz.:—Paneput Bangur, Paneput Khadir, Soomput Bangur, Soomput Khadir, and Kurnaul, 492 towns (mouzahs). Is bounded W. and N. by Sirhind, E. by the river Jumna, and S. by Delhi. The general appearance of the country is level, and it is intersected by numerous water courses, by which it is well watered, by the Jumna river, and also by water conveyed from wells 40 feet deep, and raised by Persian wheels. Its chief productions are sugar cane, sugar, the staple commodity, cactus opuntia, of extraordinary size and strength. The jungle, which is extensive, contains abundance of game, viz., hares, partridges, peafowls, and quails.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Scindia ceded it to the British in 1803, by the treaty of Sirjee Anjengaum.

We then pass on to *Barotah*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, wells, and canal, on which it lies; then along a good road, and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ SONPUT.

District Paneput. Civil Authority, Collector at Paneput. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Army at Delhi. Bazaar. Population, 16,870. Lat. 29° , long. $77^{\circ} 4'$; then pass on to *Burki Chokee*, near *Rujeroo* (*Rujuloo*) $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground. Provisions must be procured from Gunour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.

Dawks to Delhi, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles, S.

Thence along a good road; 12 miles brings us to the large town of

§ PANEPUT (Paneeput, Paniput).

District Paneput. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Population, 16,870.

Capital of the district.

Fort.—This brick building is not remarkable either for its size or strength.

which are Muscadinia principal towns of Culina. The general level and height of the Hadjee, Bhagat Dalkisore, and Hoota torrents and water become such immediate petaceous along like 1 to 4 feet in perfect district suffers se 1923 it was visited which completely portion of this ter- ages, numerous of which had been co- rdered the appear- nor less than a san- very hot is never! The principal anix wolves, and leopard prevalent. Its pro- is here extensively seeds, tobacco, cotton, coarse silk, &c. The

1st. The Great
Burdwan, Benares,
(new route). From
North Western Pro

2nd. N. to S. fr
right bank of the E

Srd. North East
in Moorshedabad, 1

4th. North West
Burdwan.

The railway from this district, as Raneegunge.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

1621. The Portuguese
Emperor
besiege the

1743. The Marhatta

1760. The British territory of

1765, Shah Alum

The other part of the adopted ill-temperament amassed annual income mismanage Alun rightful H 14 years the claimant neighbour withheld disband confined.

1840, the present
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! appearance of the country in the 19th century

Shah Alum, King of Delhi, then took possession of it, and ceded the Southern portion to the E.I.C.

1775. The Vizier of Oude (Assoof-ud-Dowlah) also gave up the northern portion, after the celebrated battle of Buxar, where General Munro defeated the allied forces of the Oude army, commanded by the Vizier, and the contingent force of Cossim Ali.

We then proceed to — *Peepurpintee, 11, left bank; railway in progress to Calcutta; *Berjah, 3, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and soon enter

THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$ and 26° , long. $83^{\circ} 8'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$; is 96 miles long from E. to W., and 40 broad; has an area of 2,187 square miles; population of 1,059,287, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos, whose common dialect is corrupt Hindu; 2,070 towns and villages, the chief of which are Areepore, Bunkutta, Bareh, Chaanee Ghazeepore, Dhana-pore, Guhmur, Ikonna, Ikulwar, Ibraheempore, Mudden Benarus Mohomedpore, Murhee, Om-sapore, Oundee, Oodyeepore, Ruyjeepore, Reoteepore, Rusra Syudpore, Sheoporedeer, Utter Dundee, Usegah, Upail, Ulamchuck, Ubdoolpore, Ukherpore, Ujnera, &c. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Azimgurh, N.E. by the Ghagra river, which divides it from Sarum, S.E. by Shahabad, S. by the latter district and Benares, and W. by Benares and Jaunpore, is well watered by the Ganges, Ghagra, Karamnassa, Tona (Sarju) Biau, Maughli, Gangi rivers, and several other streams, which dry up in the hot season. Its greatest elevation is 260 to 350 feet in the W. district. The climate is extremely salubrious, except at the end of autumn, when slight fevers prevail. The thermometer averages 80° to 91° from April to July, the coldest portion of the year. Its productions are sugar cane of superior quality, which realises a good price, sugar, the staple commodity, cotton, opium, indigo, nitre, molasses, timber, maize, rice, pulses, oil seeds, grain, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, safflower, &c. It possesses an annual revenue of £34,078, and its military force was formerly 16,910 strong. Its principal roads are:—1. W. to E., from Benares to Buxar, via Ghazee-pore. 2. N. to S., from Goruckpore Cantonment to Ghazee-pore. 3. N.W. to S.E., from Azimgurh to Ghazee-pore. 4. E. to W., from Chupra to Jaunpore, via Ghazee-pore. 5. N. to S., from Ghazee-pore to Sawunt, via the Ganges, and thence to Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed a portion of the legendary Maha Kosala, which was governed by the kings of Ayodhya, and afterwards by the sovereigns of Kanouj.

1194. Mohammad of Ghor conquered Jaya Chandra, the last of those kings.

The Patans obtained possession, and held it until the Emperor Baber wrested it from them.

1761. Ahmed Shah, of Durani, invaded the empire of Delhi, and the Nawab of Oude (Shujah-ood-dowlah) seized it.

1764. Shah Alam granted it, as well as the district of Ghazee-pore, to the E. I. C., who gave it up to the Nawab, Vizier of Oude.

1755. That Prince ceded it, together with other districts, to the British government.

We then proceed, for 4 miles, to the town of

§ BHORUNPOOR, Left bank.

Territory, Ghazee-poor. Civil Authority; the Collector at Ghazee-poor. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 33'$.

It stands on the left bank, but is placed erroneously on the right in the Government Surveyor General's Map of India.

DAWKS to Calcutta, via the river, 522 miles, via the Sunderbund passage, 899 miles, and via land, 425 miles; we then re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT; pass on to *Madoopoor, 5, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and then re-enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT; proceed on to *Purboodpore, 5, left bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazee-poor; and soon afterwards we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, and pass on to *Gay Ghat, 9, right bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah; *Duboulee, 4, right bank; soon after which we re-enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1), pass on to *Bhulea, 7, left bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Ghazee-poor; soon afterwards we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, Pass on to *Kaisoobpore, 4, right bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Arrah; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ BUXAR (Baksar, Bakserah).

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Branch of Ghazee-poor stud. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$. Population, 3,000. Position.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges. Steamers.—The Indian Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Calcutta, Commercally, Dinapore, Ghazee-pore, Kaimeah, Kutwa, Lutchighur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal; Agent, H. Morson, Esq. Tariff, see Calcutta.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The Mosques are numerous, with handsome exteriors, but none possess any peculiar architectural beauty.

The Fort is a small, square, well kept, high turfed rampart, four circular bastioned fortress, with deep and wide ditch, has an excellent glacis, and a lower fort, which stretches along the river, and fully commands it. The view from it is superbly fine.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* land, 398, *via* river; 536½ miles; Benares, 62, N.E., Dinapore, 70 miles, W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1764. Sir Hector Munro, with a British force of 7,072 men, gained a decisive victory over the allied armies of the Vizier of Oude and Meer Cossim, 60,000 strong. English cemetery opened in 1860.

We then enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT, passing on to *Kurrundadee, ½, left bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Ghazeepeer; bazaar, amply supplied; branch of Ghazeepeer stud; soon after which we re-enter THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT; then pass on to *Chounsah, 7, right bank; Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah; and again enter THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT; two miles further brings us to the town of

§BAREE, Right bank.

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Ghazeepeer. Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazeepeer; bazaar, amply supplied, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 22', long. 83° 52'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* river, 576½, Sunderbund Passage, 753, and land, 400 miles; and 14 miles brings us to the town of

§GHOSPOOR, Left bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 57', long. 83° 47'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* river, 690½, Sunderbund Passage, 767, and land, 420 miles; and 14 miles brings us to the large city of

§GHAZEEPOOR, Left bank,

("Champoin's Town," from *Ghazi*, "Hero," and *Pur*, "Town.")

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Ghazeepeer. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station: the Cantonments are very low, ugly buildings, with sloping tiled roofs, situated at the S.W. extremity, 3 miles from the town; and a little beyond, the Officers' bungalows, which are very handsome, and commodiously arranged basement buildings, with luxuriant and well laid out gardens; adjoining is the beautiful Cenotaph Stone Monument, erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. The tailors at this place are celebrated workmen. Bazaars, amply supplied. European shops, well supplied. Rose water and attar (essential oil of roses), which is sold at £10 per Rupee weight.

STEAM PACKETS.—The Indian General Steam Navigation Company's Vessels, to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampoor, Bhagulpoor, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercally, Dinapore, Ghazeepeer, Kuleah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapoor, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Agents, Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, and Co.

The Ganges Steam Navigation Company's Vessels, to and from as above.

For Tariff of both Companies, see Calcutta.

Thermometer stands at 97° in May, the hottest, and 56° in January, the coldest month in the year.

The climate is extremely salubrious, on account of its elevated position and dryness of the soil.

The *Serai*, which is in ruins, stands about 2 miles inland from the river, adjoining to which are several tombs of very handsome architecture. The Protestant Church is a beautiful, commodious, and well ventilated edifice. The Hospital, a large, admirably arranged building, is pleasantly situated. The town stands on the left bank of the Ganges, over which there is a ferry at the N.E. end. Lat. 25° 32', long. 83° 39'. Population, 7,022. The Sepoy regiments stationed here rebelled against the Indian Government in 1857.

ATTRACTIOMS:—

The Palace, a beautiful edifice, for a view of which the traveller is referred to "*Hodge's Views of India*," which retains much of its ancient architectural beauty, lies on a high bank, 30 feet from the water's edge, at the E. extremity of the place, commands the two extensive reaches of the Ganges, and was erected by that miscreant, Meer Cossim Ali, Nawab of Bengal, who rendered himself infamously celebrated by his atrocious massacre of the British prisoners of war at Patna, in 1763. On the bank is erected a brick masonry basement, 15 feet high, containing a few apartments, with a channel of water, 4 feet wide, in the centre, and fountains on each side, and above it stands the Palace, an oblong, rectangular, square building, with spacious pavilions at the angles and sides, and the whole forms an open space surrounded by handsome colonnades. In the centre is an open space, capable of holding 30 persons. Adjoining the edifice is a building constructed for the purpose of raising water for the fountains, supplied by means of pipes. It is surrounded with handsome verandahs, and is considered one of the coolest and handsomest edifices in the Indian Empire. It is now used as a Custom House, and in its numerous rooms are domiciled the government officials and guards.

The Race Course, which lies close to the town, has erected on it a handsome and commodious grand stand, close to the Government Cavalry and Artillery Stud.

This remarkably healthy town, with a noble reach of the Ganges river, to the S.E., from which the hot winds blow, is extremely striking in appearance, notwithstanding that its principal buildings are neither more nor less than a mass of ruins, almost surrounded by verdant banyan groves, completely infested with birds of beautifully variegated plumage, nightingales, jays, crested sparrows, and herds of monkeys, who are as domesticated as any tame animals.

Thence pass the **Clarendon*, 3, left bank, and proceed to **Bairea*, 6, left bank; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ZIMANEAH (Zeemaniah, Nusrathpoor), Right bank.

Bazaar amply supplied. Lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 38'. Then pass **Boorajee*, 9, right bank; lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 30'; **Sanjolee*, 4, right bank; **Cho-*

chuckpoor, 1, left bank; lat. 25° 30', long. 83° 23';
**Thanapoor*, 4, right bank; and 1 mile brings us to
 an Indigo Factory, right bank, which pass, and
 then on to **Deochunpoor*, 6, left bank; lat. 25° 31',
 long. 8° 16'; **Saudpoor*, 5, left bank; bazaar,
 small, but well supplied. We then enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 7' and 25° 37', long. 82° 45' and 83° 38'; is bounded on the N. by Jounpore, N.E. by Ghazeepoor, S.E. by Shahabad, S. and S.W. by Mirzapoor, and W. by Mirzapoor and Jounpore; is 55 miles long from E. to W., and 30 broad; has an area of 924 square miles; population of 741,426, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; 1,883 towns and villages, the principal of which are Benares, Baraigon, Ramnugn, &c. The appearance of the country is rather level, the highest altitude being 300 feet, and a considerable tract called *usur*, "barren," and the soil infused with saline matter, nitre, and soda. The climate is salubrious, the winter cool and dry, with occasional frosts. The average mean temperature is 77°; in May the thermometer frequently reaches 111°; but in January it descends at night as low as 45°. The average fall of rain is 30 inches, but in some years it has reached 89°. The monsoon often begins about the 10th or 20th of June, accompanied with a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and ends in September. The sultry winds, which burn up all vegetation, and materially affect the health of natives, Europeans, and animals, prevail from the end of March until the commencement of the rains in June. The most insalubrious portion of the year is from the end of September to the beginning of November. Its principal productions are wheat, barley, pulse, millet, maize, oil seeds, tobacco, safflower, opium, the esculent European vegetables, rice, hemp, indigo, ginger, turmeric, maize, sugarcane, sugar (the finest in India), mulberries, tamarinds, jaks, mangoes, mahuas, custard apples, limes, guavas, castor oil. Its chief manufactures are leather, silk, cotton, and coarse wollens. The country abounds with bats, foxes, deer, wild hogs, otters, porcupines, rats, mungese, squirrels, musk rats, mice, porpoises, flying foxes, hyenas, wolves (the latter two of which commit such havoc that rewards are given for their destruction), Hanaman monkeys (which are revered by the Hindoos), alligators, numerous reptiles,—formerly elephants, rhinoceroses, wild buffaloes, lions, and tigers infested this district, but, since the 17th century, none of those animals have been seen. It is well watered by the Ganges, Karamnassa, Goomtee, Burna Nullah, Gurohee, Nand, several lakes and tanks, the largest of which, one mile in circuit, lies 20 miles E. of the capital, Benares. The chief routes are

1st. N.E. to N.W. From Calcutta, via Benares, to Allahabad.

2nd. From Calcutta, via Benares, Sekrol Cantonment, and thence N.W. to Jounpore.

3rd. N.E. to S.W. From the Cantonment of Ghazeepoor, via Sekrol, to Mirzapore.

4th. NE to S.W. From Benares, via Sekrol Cantonment, to Chunar. Railway in progress to Cal-

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

1200. The Hindu legends record that it was at this period an independent state, and ruled over by a Kasi Rajah, the sixth in descent from Buddha. Then the Rajput Princes of Canouj governed it.

A.D.

1193. Mahomed of Ghor took possession of it.

1529. The Emperor Baber captured it from the Patan Prince of Delhi.

Ahmed Shah Durain repeatedly invaded it.

Sufdar Jung Nawaub, Vizier of Oude, captured it.

1775. Asaf-ul-Dowlah, his grandson, added it to the E. I. C., at which period

Cheynt Singh, the grandson of Munsuram, possessed the city of Benares, and the adjacent district, but he agreed to pay the British government the annual tribute which the Nawaub Vizier had received from him.

Warren Hastings, when Governor-General, demanded payment of it from the above prince, who constantly evaded the payment of such, broke off all allegiance, and eventually took up arms against the British government, but he was soon defeated, and, in

1810, died in exile at Gwallior, but his rights were handed over to a descendant, who resided at the Palace of Ramnugnur, and his family representative, who lives at Agra, receives an annual income (£2,400) from the Indian government.

1857-58-59. This district was much disturbed by the rebel Sepoys, who overran and devastated the greater portion of it.

Pass on to **Kylee*, 4, left bank; Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; **Chandrontee*, 2, left bank; small bazaars; soon after which we enter

THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT.—Civil Authority, the Collector at Ghazeepoor. Pass to **Bullooah*, 5, right bank; lat. 25° 26', long. 83° 15'; soon after which we re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT.—Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and proceed to **Mirrowlee*, 3, left bank; lat. 25° 24', long. 83° 15'; **Marona*, 3, right bank; lat. 25° 22', long. 83° 10'; **Kylee*, 4, right bank; **Shevar*, left bank; **Koondee*, 4, right bank; and 3 miles further brings us to the *Raj Ghat*, where stands the high mud walls and batteries of the fort, which was erected by the British during the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857-58-59, to secure the passage of the river, we then arrive at the large city of

= † § BENARES

(Benaris, Banares, Bunaraz, Varanasi), so called from *Var*, "best," and *Anas*, "water," on account of its being built on the sacred waters of the Ganges, Rudravassa, from *Rudra* and *Anasa*, "abode," formerly called Kasi, Kasika or Kesthra, in honour of the Rajah Kasi.

Territory. The Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District Benares. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. The Cantonments are situated at Secrole. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the

Bengal Army. Lat. 25° 17', long. 83° 4'. Population, 183,491, 1-9th of whom are Brahmans, who derive a very handsome revenue from the donations of pilgrims. Bazaars, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow of the North Western D&K Company. Post office. Elevation, 270 feet above the sea.

HOTEL.—Charles', tariff considerably higher than that at Calcutta, accommodation indifferent, and the *cuisine* anything but first-rate; soda-water, tolerable, but every other drinkable third-rate and dear.

Railway to Allahabad. Railway in progress to Calcutta, Patna and Delhi.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Berhampore, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Dinapore, Ghazee pore, Kulneah, Kutwah, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Agent, W. Smith and Co. Also The Ganges Steam Navigation vessels. Agent, Petember Mookerjee. Tariff, see Calcutta.

CONVEYANCES.—The North Western Company's Goods Trains to and from Allahabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Futttehghur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, E. J. Eville, Esq.

Post Office Bullock Trains to and from Allahabad, Agra, Allyghur, Bhowgong, Boolandshahr, Burdwan, Burhee, Cawnpore, Delhi, Eta, Futtypore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Goorasingh, Hauper, Hatrass, Jullunder, Kurnaul, Koorjee, Loodeeana, Lahore, Munglepore, Mynpooree, Meerut, Panceput, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannessur, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Passengers are charged as 3 maunds weight, and 10 of these conveyances depart daily, from November to May, June to September, and in October.

Calcutta Goods Trains to and from Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Umballa, and Umritsur. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, G. B. Taylor, Esq., as also for

The Inland Transit Company to and from Allahabad, Dinapore, Gyah, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Shergotty. Tariff, see Calcutta.

The North Western D&K Company's D&Ks. Tariff and Stations, see Calcutta.

POSITION.—It is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Ganges, which is here 50 feet deep, and in the *Freshes* (Sept.) 92 feet, and 600 yds. broad in the dry and 800 in the rainy season, which forms a bay in front of it, and extends for 4 miles along its banks. The Streets may more appropriately be termed alleys, as they are so extremely narrow, crooked, and sunk below the basement of the houses, that they are totally incapable of admitting any vehicles, and can only be traversed by pedestrians and beasts of burden, and yet amidst them roam large, fat tame bullocks, which are dedicated to the Deity of the place, on account of the *Bull Nandi* having carried *Siva* on his back, and whom he sent back to earth in the form of a learned Basava, and on no account must a European molest, injure, or

slay them, as a rebellion of the Inhabitants would be the result. The Shops are chiefly erected under arcades, supported by curiously carved pillars, painted red. The Houses, which number upwards of 30,300, are lofty, generally built of stone, and consist of from 2 to 6 storeys, with the upper one universally jutting out beyond the lower, similar to those which stand in the antiquated city of Chester, with small oriel windows, having broad, overhanging eaves supported by carved brackets, and constructed so as to obstruct the entrance of much light and heat, and are perfectly impervious to the surveillance of strangers, from whom the population have an innate desire to exclude themselves as much as practicable. The exteriors are painted a deep red colour, interspersed with painted designs, in most gaudy colours, of human beings, animals, flowers, and native divinities. The Residences of the most opulent inhabitants are generally 3 storeys high, built around small courts, with balcony overlooking them, the carving of which and the balustrades are extremely beautiful; one side is divided from the rest by the *pardah* "veil," and appropriated to the women, into which no male enters except the owner, whose private apartments are within it, his sons and brothers; but the females frequently fill up the latticed partition and gaze unseen at the passers by. The state, or reception room, is divided across the middle by a row of columns. They have screened, carved, stone, unroofed enclosures, open at all sides, raised on the most conspicuous part of the roofs, which they form into dormitories during the hot season, and which brings to the traveller's recollection Asmodeus' adventures in the *Diablo Boiteux*. "The Devil on Two Sticks," for when viewing the city from the summit of one of the minarets at daybreak, the entire movements of the inhabitants of these stone enclosures are seen at a *coup-d'œil*.

COMMERCE.—It is the great mart for shawls from the N. diamonds from the S., muslins from Dacca and the E., and is the chief depôt for the trade of the Deccan and the interior of Hindostan. Manufactures of valuable and highly-priced native cloths, cotton, silk and fine woolen fabrics, sugar, salt-petre, indigo, opium, embroidery cloths, &c., kinkobs, "the most magnificent gold and silver brocaded stuffs," used by the natives for trousers, muslins, spotted with gold and silver, muslin scarfs with gold and silver borders, 30 Rs. (£3) each.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Ghats* (landing places) are solid, broad, chunar freestone steps, profusely ornamented, which extend along the entire range of that portion of the city which lies on the bank of the river, and are intercepted by numerous temples, which stand on the very brink of the river, around which are to be seen motley groups of Fakirs and Ascetics of most extraordinary appearance both in person and costume, engaged in performing all kinds of penances, whilst here are congregated all classes of Hindus (the youngest of whom are broad-chested, straight, muscular men, with hollow thighs and large knees, occasioned by the muscles of the thigh being drawn up flat from the knee to the hip, the result of long sedentary habits and their peculiar mode of sitting, but the old are bent down

feeble, emaciated, and wrinkled. Their dark skin appears to hang loosely on them, and the lank muscles and sinews of their members can be seen distinctly moving on and over their skeleton frame, equipped with bamboo lattes shod with iron, with a bundle at one end and the *loto* (a polished brass cooking, drinking, and water pot), with a small cord attached to it at the other, but the poorest have an earthenware pot, which they break at every meal, so that the place is strewn with the fragments of broken earthenware, inhaling the pure fresh air and enjoying themselves, whilst seated on these steps which are overhung with shady trees, according to their various modes of pastime either in transacting business, bathing (which immersion is strictly enjoined by the Brahminist ritual, especially at the conjunction of planets, periods of eclipses, and the sun's entrance into the zodiac, at which periods pilgrims flock here in such droves that upwards of 100,000 have been known to have assembled here at an eclipse of the moon, when the mosques are thrown open, for a consideration be it understood, for the reception of natives who practise rites utterly repugnant to the feelings of Islamites), dressing, preaching, praying, sleeping, and chatting. The scenery around them is peculiarly interesting, especially in the immediate vicinity of those named *Brakna*, *Dusasasumedh*, *Ghoosla*, *Madhoray*, *Munkurinka*, *Munshi*, *Punchgunga*, *Rajageswari*, *Raghat*, and *Shridur*, for accurate views of which the traveller is referred to "Daniel's Views of Oriental Scenery," and at these spots the Hindus prior to 1821 immolated themselves in the Ganges, and carried on cremation (*suttee*).

The *Burning Ghats*; at which dead bodies are burnt, and the bones and ashes cast into the stream are also numerous.

The *Pagodas*, which number upwards of 1,000, are handsome pinnacled Hindu structures with their summits rising picturesquely above the other buildings.

The *Mosques* are numerous, but the most celebrated is that which Aurangzeb (Aurangzeb) erected on the ruins of the old Temple of Bisseshwar, which was desecrated by the Muhammadans under that prince, and which stands on an elevated platform over the *Madhoray Ghat*. Neither its size or architecture are peculiar, as it only contains a raised place or pulpit for the Mullah to preach from, but the simplicity and execution of the 3 minars command attention, each being $\frac{1}{4}$ foot in diameter at the base, with a gradual decrease of breadth to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, having an altitude of 147 feet from the terraced floor (*suhun*), which rises about 80 feet above the river of the *Musjid* to the pinnacle (*kulsas*), and fragile as they appear they contain inside a staircase, which as it is kept in good repair and inclining 15 inches from the perpendicular, the ascent is perfectly safe, although somewhat toilsome, but the traveller will be amply gratified by the magnificent view of the stately Ganges, studded with boats of various forms and sizes filled with natives habited in the most motley and diversified costumes imaginable, the flat-roofed picturesque city interspersed with shady trees of luxuriant foliage, whilst hovering in the air beneath are seen dense flocks of

sacred blue pigeons, long-tailed paroquets, and numerous other feathered tribes. In the N.E. part of the city there stands no less than 350 small but elegant ones, situated in beautiful tamarind groves, erected on the sites and with the materials of Hindu fanes.

The *Shewallahs*, "shrines," which are wedged in among the houses, have been built and endowed by natives, who have had a devotion for some particular idol.

The *Temples*, that of *Visweswara* (*Visveshwar*, *Bisseshwar*), *Linga*, "Lord of the Universe," the title given to Siva, the principal Deity worshipped here, is the most ancient, and at the same time the most venerated and celebrated. The chief attraction of all pilgrims are the 47 large blocks of stone. The traveller crosses a small court which is generally very wet, owing to the quantity of libations poured out upon it by the natives, and then ascends a very narrow staircase but which it would be impossible for any obese person to surmount, and arrives at the leads of the temple. Here are three quadrilateral domes close to each other, gilded from money left by *Ranjit Sing* for that purpose, who also bequeathed large sums of money and portions of his ashes to various temples. The temple is extremely small in comparison to European places of worship. After descending, we pass along a curious passage, lined with images and altars similar in appearance to the *entrée* of a Museum of antiques, to a well, in which it is stated that the Deity took refuge when Aurangzeb desecrated the ancient structure. It is surrounded by a railing, over which the natives are continually casting into its abyss offerings of flowers, rice, and water, in order to propitiate that divinity. The Brahmins who officiate at this temple have their heads and beards shaved, and wear red mantles. Its ancient dome is composed of stone layers; the upper part approaches nearer to the centre than the lower, so that the highest one meets at the summit, and forms the hemisphere. Mussulmans are not permitted to enter it, but Europeans are allowed that favour. The one erected by the *Mahratta Princess Ahalaya Bai*, in 1795, is the next worthy of notice. It is dedicated to *Vishnu*, and stands at the *Ghoosla Ghat*, and though small, is remarkable for its mixed *Moresque* and Hindu architecture. Besides these, the city is picturesquely interspersed with several others, light and elegant in design, beautifully and elaborately carved after the manner of the Grecians, placed under the shade of lofty buildings, and fixed in the angular nooks of the streets, like the images of saints in Roman Catholic countries.

The *Jain Nander*, belonging to the *Jains*, is a singular edifice, in which their religious observances are always performed in seclusion.

The *Temple and Altar of Maha Deo*, the patron god of the place, is approached by a very narrow passage, at the extremity of which stands the temple, a curious shaped stone in the centre of a small oblong vaulted roof hall, supported by pillars on all sides, and approached by three or four steps. On it the natives cast their offerings, viz.—flowers, and grains of rice; and on the right hand side is a small dark apartment, containing a small *almyry*.

tank, the offering of a devout Rajah, who presented it to the temple filled with gold mohurs, rupees, and precious stones of immense value. Here the old Brahmans generally present the traveller with wreaths of strongly scented white and yellow flowers, similar in size and form to the *immortelles* offered by the Romanists.

The *Observatory or Man Mandel*, "House of Singh," which was converted into that purpose by Jysing (Jai Sing), in 1680, contains the relics of the enormous astronomical instruments with which that prince supplied it; it is the oldest edifice in the city, notwithstanding that it was only erected in the 16th century. It is in rather a bad state of repair; but the architecture is beautifully and tastefully finished. The representation of the planetary system which it contains is curious in the extreme. A huge block of stone in the centre of a circle represents the highest mountain in the world; the earth itself is supposed to rest upon an elephant, which also poises itself upon a tortoise or serpent; and if the traveller should inquire of the Pundit, who acts as the guide, upon what the tortoise rests, he will reply, "that all these things are illusions (*Mya*);" and from thence the traveller can descend an immense pyramidal Ghat, "flight of steps," beautifully overhung with trees to the river, and proceed to

The *Teeruh*, or chief resort of the pilgrims, which lies close to the Munikurinka Ghat, which originally stood in the midst of dense jungle, as many of the old forest trees are to be seen built in the walls of the dwellings.

THE GRAIN MARKET, which stands on the site of a tunnel, over a pond (Jhil), one of the numerous depressions of a deserted channel of the Ganges, is well worth a visit.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS are numerous, and are always well filled with pupils attending the lectures of the Pundits in Brahminical learning, some of whom teach the doctrine "that all things are *Mya* (illusions), while others assert that every thing is an emanation from Brahm (Bum), so that the gods, men, animals, are all parts of him, and will ultimately be absorbed in his *essence*." The most learned of them are atheists, idealists, and pantheists; while the poorer class believe, "that as many gods so many religions, and think that a change of religious fashion occurs now and then when a new faith is revealed." This place is considered the fountain of their knowledge, and here the Brahmans lecture, gratuitously, for which they receive, yearly, donations from Rajahs, and native men of rank.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, to which an English department is annexed, was instituted by the E.I.C. in 1792, and in 1854 the proscribed scheme was considerably enlarged, competitors for scholarship being obliged to pass examinations in English history, poetry, mathematics, political economy, Hindoo, Persian, and Sanscrit. The number of pupils attending, prior to the rebellion in 1857-58-59, averaged about 250, viz., 10 native Christians, 220 Hindus, and 20 Mussulmans. The Jaynarain's College.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, a very handsome structure, was finished in 1854, at a cost of £12,290, and is admirably conducted by Dr. Ballantyne.

THE CHURCH is a small but well arranged edifice. THE FREE SCHOOL was founded by a Hindu, in 1827, and placed under the superintendence of the Church Missionary Society, and prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, it was attended by upwards of 300 pupils, who were taught as their parents desired, either Bengali, English, Hindustani, Persian, or Sanscrit. Lectures are given on the first principles of physical science, which are attended by many of the natives. The pupils have access to a small but compact English library.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, at Sygra, is well worth visiting. Here the pupils are taught carpet making, and marring, as soon as they are able to support themselves, they form the population of a Christian village, and attend the pretty Church, which was erected here in 1847, in which the liturgy is read in Hindustani. The *Carpet Manufactory and Dyeing Rooms* belonging to this institution, are also worth inspection.

FESTIVALS.—That of Ram Lila, so called from Ram and Lila, "sport," which represents that god's victory over the demon Ravan, a large, ugly, gigantic figure, crammed full of fireworks, which are let off at the close of the festival, which is styled the *Bhurut Melao*. The *Duwallee* (Dipali, so called from *dip*, "a lamp," and *ali*, "a row") finishes the commercial year, and take place on the day of the new moon; in the month of September or October, (*Ashwin* or *Kartik*), when the trading community are accustomed to decorate and ornament both the interior and exterior of their residences, and in case of neglecting such, their solvency is questioned, and their position seriously compromised. It is celebrated at night with most superb illuminations, indeed so magnificently grand are they that it is utterly impossible to describe the brilliant effect which they produce; but such approximates closely to the scenerio eruption of Mount Vesuvius, so admirably represented at the Surrey Zoological Gardens in London, as the reflection of the fireworks on the rippling waves beneath at once renders the *tout-ensemble* one of the grandest and most picturesque scenes conceivable; in fact it must be viewed to be appreciated, as no graphic description can possibly delineate, with fidelity, the magnificent and imposingly grand effect of the universal illumination and splendid display of fireworks (in fact the Natives are the greatest pyrotechnic artists of the day) which takes place at the *Duwallee*, which is held in honour of *Lakshmi*, the consort of Vishnu, the Indian deity of wealth and prosperity; or else of *Kali* (Kartikeya), for the writers on Hindu mythology are not agreed on this point.

The general appearance of the city, as viewed from the right bank of the river, is extremely grand, and with the Holy Ganges flowing beneath it presents a picture similar to that which Edinburgh would were the beautiful Rhine flowing beneath its ancient city walls, only that in lieu of lofty hills rising in the distance there towers above the bridge

the high mud walls and batteries of Raj Ghaut Fort, recently erected by the British during the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58-59 to command the passage of the river.

This remarkable city, called by the natives the Holy City, (as the Sepoys believe that the Deity remains here three hours daily), partakes most decidedly more of an eastern character than any other Hindu town, is held in great sanctity by the Hindus throughout the whole length and breadth of Hindustan, and considered by them as the centre of Hindu religion and science, and lies on the left bank of the Ganges. It is well drained, healthy, and of great antiquity.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

1600. Here the Rajah Kasi is supposed to have reigned, at which period it was designated Kasi, Kasika, Ksethra, and was his capital.

A.D.

1017. The Mahometans took possession of it under Mahmood of Ghizni.

1193. Mahomed of Ghor captured it, but Baber wrested it from him.

1529. The Patans took it.

1760. When the empire of Delhi became dismembered the Nawaub Vizier of Oude obtained it, but in

1775, he ceded it to the British.

1779. The dethroned Prince of Oude (Vizier Ali) took up his residence here, and caused the British Agent, Mr. Cherry, and several Englishmen to be assassinated.

1850. A most awful explosion of 3,000 barrels of gunpowder took place here, as they were being conveyed in a number of boats from Calcutta to Allahabad, but whilst lying off the Raj Ghat, a spark from a furnace which had been moored along side of them set fire to a barrel when they all blew up and 348 lives were lost and 17,000*l.* worth of property destroyed.

1857. The rebel Sepoys held this town for a short period, the British drove them from it, and Lord Clyde, commander-in-chief of the Indian army, made it his head quarters when he evacuated Lucknow after the death of the gallant Sir Henry Havelock, Bart.

Here that gallant and lamented officer, Sir William Peel, arrived in September with his brave naval brigade, and the Ghurkas with the treasure captured at Goruckpore.

The wealthy banker, Byrappersaud, his Jemadar, and eight Hurkaras of the city were hung at Jampoor for carrying on correspondence with the rebels. He offered 40,000*l.* for his life to be spared him.

1858. The natives presented Mr. J. Gubbins, of the Civil Service, with a service of plate, for saving the city from being plundered by the Sepoys, and was allowed by the Indian government to receive it. He governed absolutely, and hung all who showed any signs of rebellion, by which means he preserved entire peace.

Thence we proceed for four miles to the town of

§ RAMNUGUR, Right bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Population, 9,490. Lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 5'.

North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

ATTRactions:—

Boat "well" is spacious and beautifully built, of which Daniell in his 24 Indian Views gives a most accurate and splendid sketch.

The Fort is a handsome, huge, stone fortress, standing on the summit of a fine Ghat leading to the sacred stream, and in it resides the Titular Rajah of Benares, of which Daniell in his 24 Indian views has given an excellent view.

Then pass on for 14 miles, and enter, the town of

§ SOOLTANPOOR, Left bank.

Military station. Bazaar, The Cantonments are spacious, eligibly erected, well ventilated, and contain spacious cavalry barracks. Lat. 25° 11', long. 82° 57'.

DAWES to Calcutta, *via* river, 687½; the Sunderbudd passage, 864, and *via* land, 433 miles. We soon afterwards enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 60' and 25° 30', long. 82° 11' and 83° 39'; has an area of 5,235 square miles; population of 831,388, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; is bounded on the N. by Jaunpore and Benares, E. by Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow; S. by Sirgootia; W. by Rewa and Allahabad. It is well watered by the Ganges, Sone, and Kunhur rivers. The appearance of the country in the N. is level, and in the S. rocky, rugged, and barren. Its greatest elevation is 500 feet above the sea, and 250 above the Ganges valley, but the table land in the S. is 900 feet. The climate in the jungly, hilly parts of the S. is exceedingly hot and pestilential in the monsoon, which is fatal to both natives and Europeans, but occasionally there is a week's frost in February. On the banks of the Ganges fires are indispensable. In spring and the early part of summer the heat is intense, especially near the Chunar rocks. Its productions are palmyra trees, mangoes, Hindoo tar, tamarinds, oranges, but not of good quality, cotton (which produces coarse short wool), sugar canes, half-inch thick and three feet long, indigo, sugar in large quantities, wheat, barley, bajra, millet, pulse, maize, oil seeds, ginger, turmeric, chillies, hemp, from from which bang, &c. is distilled, melons, cucumbers, European vegetables, jaks, mulberries, guavas, limes, pomegranates, custard apples, grapes, figs, plantains, peaches, &c. Its Manufactures are woollen carpets, which closely resemble Turkish, *Setringes* "cotton cloths," imitation cotton Cashmere shawls, chintzes, and silks. Sandstone at Chunar, lime, native soda at the Passes of Tara and Kutra, iron ore at Lalgaug, slate S. of the Sone, on the N. bank of which there are extensive coal fields. The principal roads are; 1st, N. to S., from Jaunpore to Agori, *via* Mirzapore; 2nd, N.E. to S.W., from Benares to Rewa and Saugor, *via* Mirzapore; 3rd, E. to W., from Chunar to Allahabad, *via* Mirzapore, a most excellent made road, over which the valuable productions of Budelcund and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories are carried for shipment to the Ganges.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed part of the Kasi Hindu kingdom, which had Benares for its capital.

In the 12th century the Princes of Gour conquered it, from whom the kings of Canouj captured it. Muhammad of Ghor took it.

1193. The King of Delhi held it.

1529. Baber gained it.

1760. The Nawab Vizier of Oude, Shujah-ud-Daulah, took possession of it, and in

1775, ceded a portion of it to the E. I. C., and in 1801, that prince yielded up the remainder to them. 1857-58-59. The rebels traversed it during the mutiny, and committed great atrocities.

A distance of 4 miles further brings us to the large town of

§ CHUNAR,

Chunargurh, Chanar, Chunargarh, Charangiri, Charan, "Fort," and Giri, "Mountain," Chandalgath, "Fort of Chandals."

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapore. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 5', long. 83°.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

POSITION.—It lies on a beautiful pink, rose-coloured sandstone rock, close to the S.E. bank of the Ganges, which rises from the shore upwards of 104 feet, but a little to the S.E. reaches to the altitude of 146 feet. Its elevation is 280 feet. Population, 11,058. Travellers' bungalow.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's vessels to Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhagulpoor, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercilly, Dinapore, Ghazeeপুর, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. *Tariff*—see Calcutta, page 36. Agents, Pelletreau, and Co. at Mirzapore, 27½ miles.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—The Roman Catholic Chapel, a very neat edifice, erected by the E.I.C., for the use of the soldiers of that persuasion. The Protestant Church is a handsome stone edifice, having a Gothic steeple, and belongs to the Missionary Society.

SANATARIUM.—This place is appointed as one of the chief invalid stations for European troops in the hot season, notwithstanding the sultriness of the climate.

THE RAMPART AND FORT encloses a space of 750 yards long from N. to S., and 300 yards broad at its N. face, which faces the Ganges; has a circuit of 1,850 yards, with several towers from 18 to 20 feet high, interspersed with some fine trees. It contains the Officers' bungalows, Governor's residence, Hospital, State Prison, in which was confined *Trimbucki Daingia*, that subtle intriguer and chief promoter of the Mahratta conspiracy in 1817-18; and the Citadel, which is well defended by heavy pieces of ordnance, contains a noble bomb-proof powder magazine. The exterior rampart is far from being strong, as in 1764 the British breached it in a few

hours with a battering ram. The Artillery and Ammunition depots were originally here, but such have been recently removed.

The Native Town lies outside the fortifications, and consists of two storey verandahed stone houses, the ground floors of which are chiefly occupied as shops. The Slopes are lined with the residences and gardens of the European residents, many of which stand behind them. The View of the City given by Hodges in his book of travels is remarkably correct.

ATTRACTIIONS:—

The Hindu Palace, a fine, vaulted roof building, contains a well of very bad water, which should only be used for drinking purposes at periods of great drought, or when the place is besieged. 15 feet in diameter, and sunk to a great depth in the rock; a subterranean dungeon, and a small court, shaded by a pipal tree, which has erected under it a large slab of black marble, on which the Hindus believe that the Supreme Deity is seated, although invisible, for 9 hours daily, and during the remaining 3 he is supposed to be present at Benares, consequently the Sepoys formerly considered that the Fort could not be captured except from 6 to 9 a. m., during the absence of the Deity.

The Tombs outside the town, standing in a beautiful grove. The finest is the splendid mausoleum of the Mussulman saint, Kaseem Soliman, and his son. The chief entrance of the stone lattice, which encloses the garden, is exquisitely carved, and looks more like delicate embroidery than sculpture; for an illustration of which see *Daniell's Oriental Scenery*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1529. Baber held possession of it, at which period it was completely infested by tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild animals.

1532. The Patan pretender to the throne of Delhi, Shirkhan, held possession of it, until Humayun captured but did not keep it long, as Shirkhan regained it, and held it until his death.

1760. The Nawab of Oude held possession of it, but General Carnac, after having been once repulsed, breached the rampart, and captured it.

1768. It was annexed to the British dominions. Thence we proceed for 7½ miles to the town of

§ CHUNKA, Right bank,

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 7', long. 82° 48'. Soon after which we re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT, Civil Authority, Collector at Benares; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KUTCHWA, Left bank.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 20'. We enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT; Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapore. Then pass *Budonies*, 6½ (right bank), and re-enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT, Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and pass on to the town of

§ BHOWGAON, Left bank, 8½ miles.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 14', long. 82° 32'. We again re-enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT: Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapore. Pass **Peepragoon*, 4 (right bank); and 1½ mile brings us to the § *Cantonments*; bazaar, amply supplied, which stand on a peninsula formed by the winding of the Ganges river; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

(†) MIRZAPORE (Mirzapore Burra),

"the greater," so called from *Mirza*, "prince," and *Pur*, "town."

Territory, Mirzapore. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapore. Military station. The Cantonment lies N.E. of the town, on a peninsula formed by the serpentine of the Ganges. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Post Office. Cusbh of the District. Lat. 25° 6', long. 82° 28'. Manufactures: carpets, strong woollens, cotton and silk fabrics.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhagulpoor, Buxar, Calcutta, Commerceilly, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kalseah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Raj-nahal. Tariff, see Calcutta. page 36. Agents, Pelletreau and Co. Also those of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company. Agents, Messrs. Hamilton, Brown, and Co.

North Western Goods Train to and from Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, Futtchghur, Karnaul, Lucknow, Meerut, Rancegeunge, Sherghotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta. Agents, Messrs. M. R. Foley and Co.

Inland Transit Company, to and from Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Dinapore, Gya, Mirzapore, Patna, Sherghotty—Agents, Messrs. Foley and Co. Tariff, see Calcutta.

Calcutta Goods Train Company, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtchghur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Rancegeunge, Umballa, and Umritsar. Bullock trains also run in connection with the above—Agents, Messrs. Foley and Co. Tariff, see Calcutta.

POSITION.—It lies on a Kunkar bank, lat. 25° 6', long. 82° 38', on the right side of the Ganges, which is here ½ mile wide, deep in the centre, but shallow at the edges. The Ghats are extremely handsome landing-places, and at the Naught there is a good public ferry. The Houses are chiefly two storied, built of unbaked bricks, but those of the European residents are large, handsome, and well arranged, and several large, fine, stone edifices are erected in the suburbs. The Wells are numerous, but the finest is a circular, flat-formed, large mouthed one, erected in a pleasing style of architecture.

ATTRactions:—

The Mosques are numerous, but not particularly distinguished for the beauty of their architecture.

The Temples are numerous, prettily interspersed about the town, and should be visited, although they do not contain anything extremely *recherché*.

COMMERCE.—This is the greatest *Cotton Mart* in India, as all that produce grown in Oude, the Doab, Bundelcund, Malwa, Nagpore, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, is brought thither.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

EXCURSIONS.—The Site of Tarah (6 miles), which was formerly a large military station, should be visited, as also the picturesque Waterfall (60 feet high), which contains a considerable body of water, and becomes much greater in the monsoon. It is formed by a rivulet, which descends from the Vindhya range, into the plain. The iron ore mines of Lalgun (16 miles), are well worth inspection.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoy rebels hovered about this place, and committed considerable depredations.

Here the Naval Brigade, under Sir William Peel, defeated the Sepoys, and Colonel McCauland repulsed 4,000 of the Rohilcund rebels.

The appearance of this large, bustling, commercial place, which consists of 3 long, wide, straight streets, lined with rows of shady trees and large wells, is peculiarly striking when viewed from the Ganges.

Thence we proceed; pass § *Bindachun*, 5, right bank; bazaar; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ BUBOORA, Right bank.

Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 26'. Bazaar, amply supplied. Soon afterwards we re-enter the BENARES DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAMPOOR, Left bank.

Lat. 25° 14', long. 82° 30'. Bazaar, amply supplied, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ BAHADERPOOR, Left bank.

Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 22'. Bazaar, amply supplied, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ GOPALPOOR, Left bank.

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 26'. Soon after which we enter the MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapore.

Thence pass **Noagaon*, 1½, right bank; **Gowra*, 4, right bank; we then re-enter the BENARES DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NUGURDA.

Lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 23'. Bazaar, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 45' and 25° 44', long. 81° 14' and 82° 26' is bounded on the N. by Oude; E. by Jounpore and Mirzapore; S.W. by Rewah and Banda; W. by Futtchpore; has an area of 2,801

square miles; is 85 miles long from S.E. to N.W.; and 50 broad; population of 710,261, chiefly composed of Hindoos and Mahomedans, principally engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits. It contains 3,398 towns, the chief of which are Allahabad, Bhugelsur, Shahzadapore, Adampur, &c. It is divided into several sub-divisions, four of which are styled Fergunnahs, and comprise one-third of the entire district; and are situated within the Doab, which has an altitude of 400 feet. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and Tons rivers; 61,637 wells, 9,205 of which are pukha, lined with brick. The climate is humid, the rains abundant, and vegetation luxuriant. The productions are cotton, indigo, sugar, maize, flax, dye-stuffs, kussum, and salt. The system of agriculture pursued in the last century is so curious, that a brief sketch of the manner in which it was conducted, cannot but prove interesting to the reader. So rudely constructed was the native plough, that it was absolutely necessary to turn the sod up no less than fifteen times ere the seed was sown. A large log was then passed over the land, drawn by oxen, and the roots of weeds were gathered up; but when once the crops appeared, no further weeding took place. To irrigate an acre of land according to the plan then in vogue it required the services of four oxen and three men for three days, as the water was conveyed from the tanks or wells in leather bags, carried by four men, whose wages were at that period 6s. per mensem. Blacksmiths and carpenters were paid in kind, and generally received their wages in grain, which unmuzzled oxen (in imitation of the Mosaic law) had trodden out. A farm seldom exceeded ten acres, and the tenant, who was generally without any capital, was clothed with a piece of cloth around his middle, over which he wore a coarse blanket and a cotton cloth turban; he lived on vegetables, the cheapest kind of grain procurable, ghee, and a pinch of salt, held during his repast, between his thumb and finger. The chief roads are:—

1. The Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta to the North Western Provinces, *via* Benares, the left bank of the Ganges; and Allahabad; thence N.W., and crosses the frontier to Futtehpore.

2. From Mirzapore to Allahabad, *via* the right bank of the Ganges; and across the Jumna.

3. From East to West, *via* Allahabad Cantonment, Rajapoor Ferry to Banda.

4. From Allahabad to Rewar, *via* the Kutra Pass.

5. From South to North, *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Lucknow.

6. From South to North, *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Pertabgurh.

7. From S.W. to N.E., *via* Allahabad Cantonment to Jounpore.

Railways in Progress.—All throughout this district to Agra and Delhi. *Railways Opened.*—From Allahabad to Cawnpore, see page 33.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1194. It was conquered by the Patans, under Mahomed Shahabud-deen of Ghor.

1525. Baber wrested it from him.

When the empire of Delhi was dismembered, the Vizier of Oude, Maharrattas, and English,

contended with Baber for its possession, but when that Emperor united with the Maharrattas, it was secured to the Vizier of Oude, who, in

1801, ceded it to the E.I.C.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys attempted to gain possession of this district, but were driven off from it by the British.

Pass on to *Bareepoor, left bank. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad, and 5 miles brings us into THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mirzapoor, and we soon reach (3 miles) the town of

MISSURPOORA (Missurpoor), left bank. Lat. 25° 16'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar, well supplied; then pass on to the town of

SKHYRA, right bank. Lat. 25° 14'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar. Soon after which we re-enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Pass *Deega, 3, left bank; and again re-enter THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapoor. We soon afterwards reach the town of

GOGAON, right bank. Lat. 25° 13'; long. 82° 20'. Bazaar; and at the end of 4 miles we enter the town of

KUTCHWA, left bank. Lat. 25° 12'; long. 82° 20'; after which we re-enter THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapoor, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

BHOORUPPOOR, right bank. Lat. 25° 45', long. 84° 30'. Bazaar; soon after which we re-enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allahabad, and 4 miles brings us to the town of

MAHEWA, right bank. Lat. 25° 10'; long. 28° 15'. Bazaar; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

ALAEPOORA (Alipoora), right bank. Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 11'. Bazaar. Then pass on to *Jeerah, 2½, right bank; *Mahadeepoor, 1½, left bank; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

BURGUDDA, left bank. Lat. 25° 16'; long. 82° 12'. Bazaar. Then pass on to *Mundura, 1, right bank; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

BIJOWLEE, left bank. Lat. 25° 18'; long. 82° 11'. Bazaar. Thence proceed on to *Lutcheagarhee, 2, left bank. Bazaar; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

PURANPOORA (Puranepoor), right bank. Lat. 2° 18', long. 82° 14'. Bazaar. Then proceed for 2 miles to the town of

PURREE, right bank. Lat. 25° 18', long. 82° 12'. Bazaar. Pass on to *Bijoorree, 1, right bank; *Sirsah, 2, right bank; and we soon reach the town of

LUKTANA, right bank. Lat. 25° 19', long. 82° 8'. Bazaar; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

DUNDUMA, left bank. Lat. 25° 19'; long. 82° 8'. Bazaar; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

DEEHA, right bank. Lat. 25° 19', long. 82° 8'. Bazaar; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

KUBARA, right bank. Lat. 25° 20'; long. 82° 2'. Bazaar. Then proceed on to *Monaya, 2½, and 9 miles brings us to the town of.

§ = † **ALLAHABAD**, Right bank

Ilahabad, Ilahabass, Elahabad, Ilahabad, Ilah-abad, Ilahabaz, Ilahabris, Fakirabad, from Fakir (pauper), and Abal (dwelling), and called by the Emperor Baber "Piag." The ancient Palibothra Patallipura. The town of Patall, the form of Devi worshipped there.

Territory. The Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaars, amply supplied. Post Office. Population, **64,745**, exclusive of the military. Houses, **13,960**. Travellers' and North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows.

HOTEL, consisting of a number of tents pitched on the esplanade, affords tolerable accommodation.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances.

RAILWAYS to Cawnpore, see page 33.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation, and the Ganges Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Bhamphur, Bhaugulpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercally, Coibong, Chupra, Chunar, Dinapore, Ghazee-pore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutichghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, and Rajmahal. Revelgunge, once every fortnight, via the Bhagruttee Channel in the monsoon, and via the Sunderbund Passage from the end of October to the beginning of June. Tariff, see Calcutta, page 36. Agents, Pelletreau and Co. for the former, and Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for the latter company.

The North Western Dāk Company's dāks; for Stations and Tariff, see Calcutta.

North Western Goods Train to and from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Futtighur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Raneegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Agent, James Hill & Co.

The Post Office Bullock Train to and from Agra, Allyghur, Burdwan, Burhee, Benares, Boolundshahr, Bhowgong, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Eta, Futtipore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Goorsaingunge, Hanper, Hatrass, Jullunder, Kurnaul, Koorjee, Lodeeana, Lahore, Munglepore, Mynpooree, Meerut, Panceput, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannessur, and Umballa. Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Passengers charged as 3 maunds.

The Inland Transit Company.—Horse and bearer dāks. For Stations and Tariff, see Calcutta. Agent, H. B. M'Leavy, Esq.

The Calcutta Goods Train Company to and from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Raneegunge, Umballa, Umritsur. For Tariff, &c., see Calcutta. Agent, H. B. M'Leavy, Esq.

POSITION.—It lies at the S.E. extremity of the Doab, on the spot formed by the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 55'; elevation, 340 feet above the sea.

ATTRactions:—

The Church, a neat edifice, towards the erection of which the E. I. Co. subscribed £500.

The Railway Terminus is a fine, handsome structure, occupies an area of 22 acres, contains station, refreshment, and waiting rooms, boiler house, carriage shed, store house, open yards, wharf, and bungalows. Line opened for traffic in 1858.

The Fort, the Lios of the place, is a massive, rich-faced, red stone, quinquangular, bastioned, Saracenic, loopholed, embrasured fortress, towering above the waters of the Jumna and Ganges rivers, not unlike the Ehrenbreitstein of the Rhine, all of which streams here unite at the rectangular point on which it stands. It was erected by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581, is 2,500 yds. in circuit, having the ancient semicircular, bastioned walls facing those streams, with a regular two bastioned and ravelined land-side, which stands higher than the ground in front of it. It has a deep ditch revetted on scarp and counter-scarp drawbridges, portcullis, and all the appendages of an impregnable fortress. The beauty of its external appearance, which has been lately modernised in the Italian style of architecture, is considerably impaired, as its lofty walls have been reduced to bastions and cavaliers, and its high stone ramparts, disfigured with turf parapets, and hidden by a green sloping glacis, notwithstanding which, its *tout ensemble* is extremely striking and imposing. Its principal entrance is a truly superb one, is embellished with a very handsome dome, beneath which is a noble antique hall, surrounded by galleries and arcades, ornamented with rude glowing paintings. The interior contains one of the largest arsenals in India, and has generally in it no less than 30,000 stand of small arms, and 30 pieces of ordnance of the largest calibre. The cost of its construction exceeded £1,750,000. In the centre is erected a curious, antique, cylindrical, tapered, stone column, called Gada, "Club of Bhin Sen," (one of the heroes of the Hindustan legends). It was pulled down when the fort was repaired in 1798, but has been replaced. It is 42½ feet long, with a lower diameter of 3½ feet, and an upper one of 2½ feet, on which are inscribed two very antique Sanscrit inscriptions, the date of which has not as yet been definitely ascertained. It also contains that beautiful edifice, the Chalees Satoon, and underneath is a subterraneous, square, pillared-roofed temple, a close damp den, down whose rocky sides water is constantly dripping, which trickling is supposed by the superstitious natives to be neither more nor less than the outlet of the Sarasvati river, which is lost in the sands, close to Thannessur, in Sirhind, 400 miles W., in the centre of which stands a Linga, or phallic emblem, the obscene figures of Mahadeva, Ganesh, and other idols, and at one end a dead priests, who entertain the absurd notion that its sap and vitality still exist, although it has been leafless for more than a century, and outside of this cavern flows the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges rivers, which is much frequented by pilgrims of both sexes, who arrive here in vast numbers for the purpose of ablution, in its supposed purifying stream, and who, on their arrival, sit down on the brink of the river, have their heads and bodies shaved, care being taken that every hair falls into the water, as the Devotees believe that every hair

thus disposed of, will ensure them an abode of a million of years in paradise; after their ablutions, they perform the funeral rites of their departed ancestors; formerly the pilgrims had earthen vessels, "*lotos*" attached to their feet and waists, and thus equipped, proceeded in a boat to the centre of the stream, into which they self-immolated themselves, thereby considering that they secured eternal happiness.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys made a most desperate attempt to gain possession of it; but the British handful of men who garrisoned it, repulsed them most bravely, and successfully drove them off, and thus added considerably to the preservation of our Indian Empire, as had the rebels once lodged themselves within it, there is not a shadow of a doubt that British rule in India was lost.

The *Palace*, a large, ancient structure, has been lately converted into a residence for the superior officers stationed here.

The *Serai of Khusrú* (Khusróo) is a handsome embattled, walled, quadrangular edifice, one of the *Anest* buildings in the city, and was so named after the ill-fated son of the emperor Jehangire, within which are several lodges or *Serai*, for the reception of native travellers. Close at hand are well-arranged pleasure grounds, interspersed with some very fine antique mango trees, amidst which are situated 3 *Mausoleums*, the architecture of which, although grand and magnificent, has an air of deep solemnity, and the late venerable Bishop Hober has recorded that they were erected to the memory of two princes and a princess of the imperial family, but their names are not mentioned.

The celebrated structures in this immediate vicinity are all tastefully, costly, and elaborately decorated edifices, and the most worthy of inspection are

The *Mausoleums of the Raneé*, the wife of the Emperor Jehangire, and the Sultan's *Chusero* and *Purwaz*.

The *Mosques*.—The *Jumna Masjid*, which is prettily situated on the banks of the *Jumna*, adjoins the city on one side and the esplanade before the glacis of the fort on the other. It is a large heavy unornamented stately edifice, and was, after the province became the possession of the E. I. C., converted into a residence for the commanding officer of this station, afterwards used as an assembly room, but afterwards restored as a mosque, although, from the fact of its having been polluted by such a transfiguration, the Mussulmans have never looked upon it since in any very reverential-like manner.

The *Jail* is a large, commodious building.

The *Barracks*, situated within the military cantonment, are admirably constructed, and lie on the N.W. side of the fort, in a finely wooded picturesque locality.

The *Fair*, which takes place on the 14th December, is a religious festival, held at the confluence of the rivers; here nothing is sold, but the time is chiefly occupied in bathing and praying. Numerous covered flat forms, from 8 to 10 feet square,

erected on long legs, are placed in the water, upon which the natives sit and rest themselves. In the centre are seated the Brahmans, with their rosaries in hand, administering spiritual advice to those who visit them. All the women are clothed in their holiday costume, wearing rosy coloured scarfs, and the *lout ensemble* of the scene is extremely pretty and interesting.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Supposed by some authors to be the *Palibothra* of the Greek and Roman geographers, but this is a disputed point.

The Emperor *Baber* named it *Plag*.

1556-1605. The Emperor *Akber* built the fort, and changed its name to *Allahabad*.

On the dismemberment of the *Delhi* empire in

1750, the *Patans* of *Furruckabad* sacked it.

1753. *Suddur Jung*, the *Vizier* of *Oude*, seized upon it.

1765. The British captured it, and assigned it as the place of abode of the Emperor *Shah Alum*, who left it in

1771, and the British re-took it, and in

1773, the Indian government transferred it to the *Nawab* of *Oude*.

1782. It was in such a ruinous condition, and so densely populated with *Fakirs*, that it was then appropriately called *Fakirabad*.

1801. Ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857. The rebel sepoy held possession of the town, committed the most diabolical atrocities, massacred the entire European population except the garrison of the fortress, but soon afterwards the British re-captured it.

The Governor-General, *Lord Canning* encamped here, and held a conference, prior to the capture of *Lucknow*.

Here *Lord Clyde* sent the Europeans from *Lucknow*, after the capture of that city.

1859. Here the Governor-General, *Lord Canning*, held a grand *darbar*, and bestowed gifts, pensions, and territories, to the value of £3,000,000, upon the Native princes, who had rigidly adhered to the British Government, during the Sepoy rebellion.

1859. The Governor-General's tent was destroyed by fire, and the records perished in the flames; no loss of life occurred. It was erected in the *Place d'Armes*, leading from an archway and port, and consisted of a square wall, of stiff canvas, placed perpendicularly on a large, green lawn, interspersed with fine avenues of stately trees and shady walks. After passing the canvas wall, "the screen," we entered a canvas portal, and reached a large square, with two rows of tents pitched therein: those on the right were double tents, and the largest was occupied by the Governor-General. The canvas caves were appropriated to the domestics. *Purdahs* of fine matting, doors and flaps were passed, and the whole floors covered with elegant Persian carpets, as soft as velvet: the partition of the tent, which was as large as an English nobleman's reception saloon,

Thence we pass into the KURRAH (Karha) PERGUNNAH, and at the end of 17 miles enter the town of

§ KURRAH (Karha).

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Futtehpore (the Kurrah Pergunnah of). Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Cusbah of the Pergunnah. Lat. 25° 41', long. 81° 28'.

POSITION.—It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, along which it extends for about a mile, which is so exceedingly shallow at times at this place, that vessels are obliged to be pulled across the sands. The Fort is a heap of noble masonry ruins, standing on the highest part of the steep, bold bank. The gateway, and a portion of the huge, solid, block, freestone walls still remain intact.

ATTRACTIVE.—The *Tombs*, which are exceedingly numerous, evidently show that in ancient times it must have been a place of considerable importance, but that of Kamal Shek, at Kamalnagar, is much frequented by pious Mussulmans.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

16th cent. This place began to lose its importance, owing to the Emperor Akbar removing the Civil Establishments to Allahabad.

Asaf-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oude) pulled down the principal public edifices, and sent the materials to Lucknow, for the purpose of erecting the superb buildings which adorn that city.

In the time of Baber the locality was infested by wild elephants, by trapping which the inhabitants gained a livelihood, and a Mussulman Chief of considerable importance then occupied the fort.

We then enter

THE OUDE TERRITORY.

Which lies in lat. 25° 34' and 29° 6', long. 79° 45' and 83° 11', is 270 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 160 miles broad; has an area of 23,738 square miles; population of 2,970,000; the greater portion of which are Hindoos, which are divided into the following classes, viz.:—1st. The Brahmans, among whom there are several sub-castes, and whose laws of intermarriages are exceedingly stringent. The proposal emanates from the female's father, who is obliged according to his means, to expend a considerable sum in entertaining and making presents to the bridegroom, and his relations. No marriage can take place, no matter how humble the position of the parties may be, unless the following expenditure can be made, viz.:—

Triakets for the bride, valued at	£10
Culinary Utensils	5
Garments	5
Present from the Father to the Bridegroom. 10	
Do. do. to the Bridegroom's	
Father	10
Present to 25 relations of the Bridegroom, of the value of 8s. each.....	15
Expended in 5 days' feasting.....	15
—	
£70	

The betrothal takes place when the parties are 13 years old, and the marriage and receiving of the bride by the bridegroom, 12 months afterwards; when no less than £35 must be expended in a similar manner. 2nd. The Chhattis, or military caste, which are also divided into sub-castes, but the Rajpoots take precedence, who allow intermarriages between their own caste. They are extremely brave, and formed the nucleus of the Hon. E. I. C.'s forces, until the Sepoy rebellion of 1857; and also fill the ranks of the Gwalior, Hyderabad (Nizam's), Nagpore, and Alwar contingents.

The Mussulmans of this territory are chiefly Shias, who revere exclusively Mahomet's grandson Ali, and reject the Khalifate, or his three successors; the ex-King of Oude belongs to this class. The inhabitants often live to a good old age; in each town many of the population have attained 100 years; and Bishop Heber when visiting this country conversed with several 109 years of age. The people are extreme y well made, tall, and athletic. Their dialect is Urdee (Hindustanee), with a mixture of Persian, Arabic, and a slight infusion of Hindoe. Their dwellings are constructed of unburned bricks, about 3 feet broad and 1 foot high, square beamed roofs, matted and covered over with rammed wet clay 1½ foot thick; the walls are raised 7 feet above the roof, which forms an elevated bamboo roofed court, appropriated for the recreation of the females in the rainy season; the whole are surrounded with pent roof-tiled verandahs. There are no ceilings, having in front raised pillared platforms (*Chabutras*), open at the sides, tiled roofed, which are used as reception rooms. This territory contains 12 districts, each sub-divided into Pergunnahs, and the following large towns, Ayodha (Oude), Bahareeh, Fyzabad, Ranjiti, Roy Barclly, Shahabad, Sahganj, and Tanda. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Nepal; E., by Goruckpore; S. E., by Azimgurh and Jounpore; S., by Allahabad; S. W., by the Doab, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad; and on the N.W. by Shahjehanpore. The general appearance of the country is a plain; the greatest elevation, which is the Birundee Guard House, being 790 feet above the sea; and the N. and N.E. parts form a part of the wooded marsh called Terral, now given over to Jung Bahadoor, an almost impenetrable forest district, which has been but very imperfectly explored by Europeans, on account of the deadly malaria that prevails in that abode of elephants, bears, rhinoceroses, wild kine, hogs, and deer, the climate of which is destructive, not only to Europeans, but to the Aborigines, by whom it is but very thinly populated. It is well watered by the Ghogra, Chouka, Ramgunga, Gurra, Goomter, Sae, Surjoon, and Raptree rivers, as also by extensive tanks, wells 70 feet deep, raised up by manual labour, the Persian wheel not being employed here; pools or marshes, the largest of which is situated in the S. extremity; adjoining the town of Betaganee, it is 16 miles long and 8 broad, and is supposed to have been formed by a bed of the Ganges, which stream defends it on the S.W. frontier, and is seldom fordable in its course through this country, and then only for a short period of the year; its exhalations are destructive to human life, and produce violent,

land, which grows not only rice, but the Aborigine. The climate is very variable, and extremely dry. The temperature varies from 112° to 122° . The hot season begins in March and ends in June, during which the wind prevails, accompanied with intense storms of grey sand, which darken the sky, and so intense is the heat, that all kinds of woodwork warp extensively in the day time, and it becomes almost impossible to sleep. Sometimes the E. wind blows in the day, and then the heaviest rain falls in the night, and the heavy rain, which is the Bengal and Assam swamps, impregnates the whole country. These changes are often accompanied by very heavy rains, and destructive thunder and lightning storms. The rainy season begins about the middle of June, and ends in October, but even that is variable, as it has been frequently known to cease in August. The average fall is from 30 to 40 inches. Its mineral productions are carbonate of soda, muriate and sulphate of soda, nitrate of potash, carbonate of lime, and iron in the great fertility of the soil, which is the richest in India. It also produces wheat, barley, grain, oil, mustard, oil plants, kumum, used in Ayur, and of most beautiful quality and whiteness, millet, maize, sugarcane, rice, paddy, with both, much artificial sugar cane, which produces not very inferior oil, produces gum of bad quality, hemp, from which the intoxicating liquors bang, ganja, and charas are manufactured, tobacco, mangrove, cotton, castor, and apples, shandis, and many others, the flowers which are the favour of grapes, the seeds produce oil, and the leaves yield a strong intoxicating liquor, and a tree, which is not from 10 to 15 feet high, but of a size, which is much larger, which is in each part. Its manufactures are silk, silver, and gold, made from the same, iron, steel, and many other, swords, bamboo bows, with which the poor population are armed, steel bows, cotton, and these woolen blankets and paper, clothes, and many others. Its imports are matches and goods of such exquisite goodness of edge, that they are reported to be able to cleave a matchlock barrel in two. From Lahore, Gwalior, and Malwa; rhinoceros and buffalo hide shields from Silhet, paper from Calcutta and Sango, reeds from Calcutta, iron from Nepal, and Sango, coffee from the latter place, and Kumaon shawls from Cashmere; brocade (Arnkhab, kinkab), European wares, spices, dye stuffs, drugs, corals, from various parts of Hindostan; horses from the Panjab, Cabul, and Turkistan; tattles (ponies) from the Himalaya districts, and elephants from Nepal and Chittagong. The chief traders are the Bala Rajpoots, and almost all extensive mercantile transactions are carried on at the numerous fairs (melas) which take place periodically at different parts about the territory, the greatest of which is at Surajpore (lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$, and 22 N.W. from Futtchepore), at which more than the worth of property changes hands. The roads are:—
E. from Cawnpore to Lucknow, thence to Cantonment, from whence there are roads to that of Shahjehanpore and Kumaon,

and the Ghogra Valley; this is the only road from the territory.

And, from Wazirpore, where the road from Futtchepore, via the Jangra Ferry at Kumaon, that runs to the W. to E., to Lucknow.

And, from Lucknow, via Saurin, Cantonment, Baran, to Cawnpore, and to the Canal.

And, from Lucknow, via Fuzail, Oude, the Ghogra Ferry, Gangespore, Cawnpore, to Gangespore.

And, from Fuzail, via Gangespore, Cawnpore, to Gangespore.

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- scendant of Mohomet," as also of Abbas, the celebrated Shah of Persia, settled in India, repaired to the Court of Delhi, and by his talents raised himself to the high post of Vizier and Nawaub of Oude, which territory he governed admirably.
1718. At the invasion of the Mogul Empire, by Nadir Shah of Persia, he was appointed to command a portion of Muhammad Shah of Delhi's army, was taken prisoner and died at Delhi.
1747. Sefdarjung (his nephew, who had married his only daughter) succeeded him, but his original name was Abulmansur Muhammed Mukin, which he changed upon coming into power, and obtained the rank of vizier.
1756. Shuja-ud-Dowlah, his son, succeeded him, and in
- 1791, he was made vizier, by Shah Alum the Second, and took upon himself the sovereignty of Oude, and was henceforth styled the Nawaub Vizier of Oude.
1764. He formed an alliance with that miscreant, Meer Cossim, and having united their forces together, they attacked the British, but were defeated at Patna, and subsequently totally routed at Buxar.
1765. The British took possession of Lucknow (the capital), routed the Nawaub, and bestowed the district of Allahabad and Corah on the Great Mogul (Shah Alum).
1768. Shuja-ud-Dowlah raised an immense force for the purpose of recapturing the above districts, but the British Indian Government obliged him by treaty to reduce his standing army to 35,000 men.
- The Emperor, Shah Alum, made over the above districts to the Maharrattas, by which act he forfeited them.
1773. And the British Government handed them over to the Nawaub of Oude upon the payment of £500,000.
1774. The British subjected the Rohilla chiefs and took possession of the greater part of Rohilkund, which it also handed over to the Nawaub of Oude, who died soon afterwards, and was in
- 1776, succeeded by his eldest son Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who granted the districts of Benares and Jounpore to the E.I.C., in consideration of which the Indian Government agreed to defend the Soubah of Oude from his enemies at all times, to keep a British force stationed in Oude, to be maintained at the expense of the Vizier, who covenanted to pay £312,000 per annum for such.
1781. A regiment of sepoys in the British service was stationed at Lucknow to protect the Resident, at a cost of £30,000 per annum, and the Rohilla Chief, Faizullah Khan, was allowed to re-occupy his territories on payment of a pecuniary income to the Nawaub Vizier of Oude,
- 1787, whose subsidy was fixed at £500,000 per annum.
1797. The E.I.C. found it necessary to increase their military forces, and the Nawaub Vizier agreed to defray the expenses of two additional regiments of cavalry, which augmented his subsidy to £550,000 per annum.
1797. He died and was succeeded by his illegitimate son, the Vizier Ali, whose illegitimacy was at that time unknown, but such having been afterwards proved he was confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta. Saadut Ali, the late Vizier's brother, was placed on the throne ("musnud"), who on his accession agreed to augment the subsidy to £760,000 per annum; ceded to the British the Fort of Allahabad, gave £80,000 for its repair, and £30,000 for that of Futtehgurh, with the proviso that the British force stationed in Oude should not be less than 13,000 strong, but in case an augmentation should be deemed necessary he bound himself to defray the maintenance thereof.
1798. Zeman Shah contemplated invasion, which caused the late Marquis of Wellesley (then Lord Mornington), Governor-General, to direct his special attention to this territory, and he at once put it into a thorough state of defence, which entailed a much larger amount of subsidy, to meet which the Nawaub Vizier, in
- 1801, made over to the E.I.C. the districts of G. Doab, Allahabad, Azimgurh, and W. Goruckpore, producing an annual revenue of £1,352,347.
1814. He died, and was succeeded by his son Ghazeer-ood-deen-Hyder, who kept up a disorderly army of 54,000 men.
- He lent the E.I.C. £1,000,000, and in
- 1815, another £1,000,000, to enable them to carry on the war against the Nepaulese, and in
- 1816, the Terai was ceded to him in liquidation of the first loan.
1817. The *ci-devant* King of Oude, Vazir Ali, dies at Fort William.
1819. The Nawaub Vizier threw off his allegiance to the Court of Delhi, and took upon himself the title of King of Oude, by which title he was formally acknowledged by the British Indian Government, who, in
- 1825, obtained another loan of £1,000,000, in perpetuity, at an interest of 5 per cent., to assist the Indian Government to carry on the Burmese war. He died in
- 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder.
1829. £624,000 was deposited with the E.I.C. as a provision for the members of the King's family.
1833. £30,000 was also handed over to the Indian Government, the interest of which it was stipulated should be applied towards the relief of the poor in Lucknow.
1837. This prince, who had ruled most despotically, died without issue, and was succeeded by his uncle, Mahomed Ali Shah, notwithstanding that the Begum rose up in arms against him, which dispute, however, was promptly settled by the energetic conduct of the British Resident (Colonel Lowe); and the custom of the

king's messengers, "*chaprasi*" to take palkis to the houses of persons of rank, and then and there to carry away by main force married women and unmarried girls, was discontinued.

A most stringent treaty was then entered into between this ruler and the British government, by which it was stipulated, viz: that

- (1). The expenditure should not exceed £1,140,000.
- (2). That he should act most scrupulously in conformity to all existing obligations.
- (3). That certain portions of the Oude territory should be ceded to the British.
- (4). That on the performance of the stipulations of the treaty, the British government bound itself to uphold his authority against both domestic and foreign enemies.
- (5). That the king of Oude should pursue such a system of government as would conduce to the prosperity and protection of his subjects, and always advise and act according to the suggestions of the officers of the E.I.C.

The latter part of the treaty was never acted upon by that potentate, notwithstanding the urgent and repeated remonstrances of the Indian Government.

1838. According to the official return of the British Resident, no less than 931 murders, by Thugs, had been known to have taken place in this territory, since 1793, and on the Official map of the S.E. portion, Lucknow, no less than 274 spots, "bails," are laid down, where Thuggee murders had been perpetrated; which averaged 1 murder in every 5½ miles; the skulls and skeletons dug up confirm this statement, and it is worthy of note that the assassins were professional, and gained their livelihood in this mode from their youth upwards.

1842. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Amjad Ali Shah (Soorya Jah, who took upon himself the title of Aboonzuffer Muslah-ood), upon whose accession the Indian Government peremptorily urged the carrying out of the above stipulations of the treaty entered into with the late king, and a stated period was fixed upon for its performance, and intimation given that if such were not carried out to the very letter, the entire country would be placed under British administration.

A British force of 5,600 men was maintained in this kingdom.

1847. Wajid Ali Shah, son of Amjad Ali Shah, succeeded to the throne, at an early age, but the queen-mother acted as regent, assisted by Mummoo Khan, her paramour, and also took possession of his father's treasure, which consisted of £920,000 in rupees, 124,000 gold mohars (£868,000), and in government securities £240,000, making a total of £2,028,000. Those remonstrances were entirely disregarded, and what the conduct of the king has been, may be gathered from the work lately published, entitled, *The Life of an Eastern King*,

in which his weakness and profligacy are graphically depicted. The chief civil appointments were bought by their holders, who received no salaries. The eunuchs of the palace were the military commanders. Mussumut Abbassee farmed the brothels of the city for £6,000, and the civil and criminal courts for £1,800.

1856 The Marquis of Dalhousie (then Governor-General) formally annexed the kingdom to the British dominions, and the king of Oude had offered him an annual pension of £200,000, which proceeding was sanctioned by the home government.

The King of Oude refused to accept the pension, and with princely dignity and firmness repudiated the act of the British Government in deposing him.

The Queen-Mother of Oude, her son, and the King's brother, with a large retinue, being badly advised, proceeded to England for the purpose of laying her son's case before the British Parliament.

1857. The whole territory broke out into open revolt against the British government.

The ex-king of Oude was taken into custody, removed from Cawnpore, and confined in Fort William, at Calcutta.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, received the Queen of Oude,

1859, who died at Paris, and was buried with great pomp in the Mussulman's cemetery at Pere la Chaise, and one month afterwards

The Prince Secunder Hushumit Bahadoor, the king's brother, died in London, but was buried at Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

1859. The revolt in this district was entirely suppressed.

The ex-king of Oude, liberated from Fort William, celebrated the *Bed Festival* at the government house; accepts £120,000 per annum, settles himself down at Garden Reach, Calcutta, and gives up all claim to this territory, which is now

1860, being re-organised, as also the police, and the Land holders are gradually settling down to a state of tranquillity.

Thence we proceed for ½ miles, and enter

THE AHLADGANJ DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N.W. by the district of Bainswara, N. by Salem, E. by Partabgarh, S.E. and S.W. by Allahabad. It lies in lat. 25° 36' and 25° 58', long. 81° 8' and 81° 47'; is 25 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 18 broad, and contains the four Talooks, "subdivisions" of Ahladganj, Behar, Manikpur, and Rampur; soon after which we reach the town of

§ MANICKPOOR (Manikpur Shahabad),

Left bank, 5½ miles.

Territory, the Oude Division of the Bengal Army. District, Manikpur Division of Ahladganj. Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Oude. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Oude Divi-

afon. Bazaar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$. Population, 10,000, about half of whom are Mussulmans, the descendants of Mahomet, being the offspring of the Salyids from Persia. The Fort is a brick structure, situated on the bank of the river, and has ample accommodation for a moderate force.

POSTROAD.—It stands on the left bank of the Ganges river, here a rapid stream, which becomes so shallow, muddy, and discoloured in the hot season, that it is then only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide. The spits of sand that extend alternately from each side, render the navigation extremely difficult and circuitous, but in the monsoon it becomes deep, with a rapid current, and a channel one mile wide. The town extends one mile along the bank of the river.

COMMERCE.—The principal business here consists in grain, cloth, hardware, and large transactions are carried on in Exchanges.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Shahabad*, a most superb regal edifice, in which reside the descendants of the founder (Raja Hela, the ancient king of Oude, prior to the Mahomedan rule in India), and which is enclosed amidst beautifully arranged and productive gardens, well planted with betel nut and fruit trees, from the produce of which the owner derives his limited income, which is rendered extremely uncertain from the paucity of gardeners who are employed to keep it in order.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

16th century. In the time of Baber, wild elephants, now totally unknown here, abounded in such numbers that a lucrative trade was carried on by the inhabitants, in disposing of those captured.

This ruined town chiefly consists of miserable hovels, scattered about the bank of the river, and interspersed with masses of ruins of those handsome edifices which formerly constituted the beauty of the place, and which were pulled down by the Nawaub Vizier of Oude, Asaf-ud-Daula, in order to use the materials for the embellishment of Lucknow.

Thence we re-enter THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT, and pass on to **Kantoah*, 4, right bank; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

* BANDERPOOR,

(Bandarpur, from *Bandar*, "Monkey," and *Pur*, "Town"), Right bank.

Civil Authority, Collector at Futtehpour. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$. Then pass on to the town of **JURRAH*, 5, right bank; Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$; and 5 miles brings us to the town of

**RAMTUGGUR*, right bank; Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$; thence proceed on to **Doogdoogy*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, right bank; we then enter

THE BAINSWARA DISTRICT OF OUDE,

Which is bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the District of Lucknow; S.E. by those of Sultanpore, Salon, and Ahladganj; S.W. by the Ganges, dividing it from the Districts of Allahabad, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, and Furrukhabad. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ and $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$ and $81^{\circ} 35'$; is 75 miles long from E. to W., and 38 broad, and contains

the thirteen Talooks (divisions) of Ranjit-Purna, Harha, Ateha, Manhranwa, Kunranwa, Daundia-khera, Haanganj, Majranor, Haidargarh, Rai Barell, Dalaman, Sarendi, and Bardar; and 13 miles brings us to the town of

§ DAINMOW, Left bank.

District, Bainswara of Oude. Civil Authority, the Commissioner of Oude. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$. Population, 10,000, and only 250 Mussulmans. It stands on the left bank of the Ganges. As approached from the river, the view of it is particularly pleasing. The Fort is a brick structure, undefended by any walls.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Temples*, the most remarkable of which are two large antique Hindu Shrivalas, dedicated to Shiva and Mahadeva, and close by them stands a very ancient flight of brick steps (ghat), descending to the stream, which at this place is considered as extremely holy, and which are generally crowded with pilgrims performing their ritual ablutions.

We re-enter THE FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

* GOPALPOOR, Right bank.

District, Futtehpour. Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehpour. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$. Thence pass on to **Bittorah*, 8, right bank.

Then pass through the BITHOOR (Bittorah) PERGUNNAH, and soon reach the town of

§ BITHOOR (Bittorah).

Right bank.

Territory, Pargunnah of Bithoor. Population, 8,217. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$. Telegraph station at Cawnpore, 12 miles N.W.

FAIRS.—This Mela, "meeting," which takes place on the full moon, "Aghrayana," at the end of Nov. or beginning of Dec., is generally very well attended.

TEMPLES.—Here are several handsome Hindoo edifices, and Brahma is revered here with great piety, especially at the annual fair.

POSTROAD.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges.

GHATS.—Here are several of these handsome flights of steps leading to the Ganges, in which the Brahmins perform the religious ablutions. In the principal one, called Brahmavertta, it is affirmed that Brahma sacrificed "Aswamedha," a horse, when he had created the world; affixed to one of the steps is the supposed pin of his slipper, which he dropped on that occasion, and which is an object of great reverence among the Brahmins.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The British Government bestowed it upon the Maharajah *Bajee Row* with a pension of £80,000 per annum, with which he supported an armed retinue of 8,000 men.

1851. He died and left two widows, *Mina Bai* and *Sai Bai*, by whom he had two daughters, *Yoga Bai* and *Kusuma Bai*. In 1827, he adopted three boys, viz. *Sadasheew Rao* (Sadasheew Pant Dadu) four years old, who died previous to the Maharajah, leaving a son named *Faudering Rao*; and

Dhunda Pant (Nana Sahib, that arch fiend, or Nana Goolind) aged 2½ years, the son of the Brahmin Mahadeo Rao Narrain Bhut, who came from Matheran, at the foot of the ghats, en route to Bombay; to the latter the Maharajah was devotedly attached, and Gangadhar Rao, and also a daughter. Prior to his demise, he named Nana Sahib his successor, and by this he set aside his grand-nephew, the son of his brother Chunnaji, who died, leaving a widow and grandson under his protection, and thus repudiated the native law, which expressly stipulates "That a Hindu must adopt his nearest kin;" but many learned Pundits, well versed in the law, declare that it is customary "to pass by this relative at his death." His jewels, which amounted to £160,000, became the property of Nana Sahib, and this Jaghire was sequestered by the Hon. E. I. Co.; but at the expiration of a year, it was given back in life rent to Nana Sahib; but no pension was allowed to the aged widow or family, although it appears that Sir J. Malcolm expressly stipulated that such should be continued to them at the decease of the Maharajah. Being in great distress, and being cited to appear before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, for debt, they applied to the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) for the pension they considered that they were entitled to, but he decided that they had no claim. Close by, at Gunga, the late lamented, gallant Sir Henry Havelock, gained a most brilliant victory over the rebel Sepoys. On the 18th October, Col. Wilson defeated them again at this place; and on the 19th it was destroyed. The troops were afterwards employed in bringing up treasure out of the wells, 25 feet deep, close to the miscreant, Nana Sahib's palace. They brought up £2,000 of silver plate; £8,000 of solid gold vessels, some of which were very magnificent, among which were two large plates, 2½ feet in diameter, and weighing 70 pounds. Chalices, cups, spurs for rose water, and massive spoons for the Ganges water. This miscreant's portraits were, in 1857, selling in St. Petersburg, at 15 copecks each.

A distance of 11 miles further brings us to the town of *LAHORE, right bank. Lat. 26° 8', long. 80° 41'. Then pass on to *Molcar, 3½, right bank; §Sirajpore, right bank. We soon afterwards enter

THE CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 55' and 27°, long. 79° 34' and 80° 37', within the Doab, extends from the Jumna to the Ganges, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Ganges; S.W. by the Jumna, which divides it from Humertpoor, Calpee, and Bownee; N.W. by Etawah and Furruckabad; and S.E. by Futtehpore; has an area of 2,337 square miles, and population of 993,031. The appearance of the vicinity is that of an extensive, monotonous, alluvial plain, which appears to have been inundated by

the monsoon in former years, and interspersed with mango and tamarind groves, ruined mosques and tombs, shaded by miserable looking date trees, but not a single banyan or pipul is to be seen, and about 120 feet above the rivers Jumna and Ganges, and in lat. 26° 47', and long. 79° 46', 648 feet above the sea, by which it is watered, as well as the Urund (Rhind), Kurum (Sugur), Esun, and Pandoo rivers, as well as the Ganges canal, which is 644 feet above the sea, 60 miles long through this district, having a descent of 1 foot 2 inches in the mile. Its chief productions are wheat, barley, maize, pulse, oil seeds, rice (only in small quantities), sugar, potatoes, millet (which is cultivated for its straw, which grows 10 feet high, and 1 inch in circumference), sugar cane, indigo, poppies, safflower (used for producing the rose-colour dye), cotton, fine tobacco (which is grown in the vicinity of Kannauj), Indian corn, gram, barley, turnips, cabbages, European vegetables, peaches, and grapes. The climate, owing to the rapid transitions, is exceedingly trying, both to Europeans and European animals, yet, nevertheless, it is not considered very unhealthy. The months of April, May, and June are extremely hot, and excessively oppressive in the day time, when the scorching winds blow up into the air such thick clouds of dust that the sun becomes invisible, and the whole district within the immediate vicinity of the town of Cawnpore, is enveloped in almost utter darkness; but in the evening, a sharp, cutting, cold wind sets in, and the thermometer falls to freezing point. From the middle of October to June, scarcely a drop of rain falls. The prevalent diseases are fevers and ague. This district, which was formerly infested by bands of Thugs, now contains no less than 540 schools, attended by 4,619 pupils, who are taught English, Arabic, Hindee, Sanscrit, and Persian; but, although the natives appeared anxious for education, still the late rebellion proves that they have not benefited by such, as regards their moral training. The chief Routes are:—

1. The Grand Trunk Road, which connects the North of India with the capital.
2. From Cawnpore to Calpee.
3. Several other roads, branching off in all directions, which are flooded in the monsoon, but over which bridges are being constructed.

RAILWAYS OPENED.—From Cawnpore to Allahabad, 120 miles long. Branch line 3 miles long to the Ghaut, by the river side, at the Old Customs House, so that the traffic down the stream from Oode, Rohicund, and Futteghur, will be brought on to this line. Railways in Progress to Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, &c

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1195. The Mahomedans, under Shahabuddin Ghori, obtained possession of it.
1529. The Emperor Baber subdued and annexed it to his territory.
1540. His son, Humayon, was defeated in this district by the Patan Chief, Sher Khan.

15th century. On the dismemberment of the Delhi Empire, the Nawaub of Oude, Sudfer Jung, obtained it.

1775. Azuf-ud-dowlah, then Nawaub Vizier of Oude, entered into a treaty with the E.I.C. to keep a military force at the capital of Cawnpore to protect this district, but in

1801, such was annulled, and it became annexed to the British possessions.

1857. The entire district rose up in open rebellion against the British government, and headed by that diabolical miscreant, Nana Sahib, of Bithoor, the adopted son of the late Pelahwa, Bajee Row, who, by most deliberate treachery, obtained possession of the government treasury, placed himself at the head of the mutinous Bengal Sepoys, committed the most unparalleled barbarous massacres and atrocities, and devastated the entire district.

We then pass on to

* NUJIFGURH (Nujuffgurh).

10 miles, Right bank.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here the late General Nicholson obtained a most brilliant victory over the rebel Sepoys in 1857.

* **RAJAPPOOR** (Rajahpore), 5, right bank, which stands on the Ghogra river; * **Jaymow**, 9, right bank; bazaar, amply supplied. Five miles further brings us to the town of

§ = † **CAWNPOOR**, Right bank.

(Cawnpore, Kanhpur, (Kanh, the name of "Krishna," and Pur, "Town"), Kanya Kan, Kanh, Khanpur, "Lord's Town").

Territory, the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. District, Cawnpore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Cawnpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaars, amply supplied with poultry, fish, vegetables, game, particularly quails, ortolans, snipes, and wild ducks. Lat. 26° 29', long. 80° 25'. Population, (prior to the mutiny of 1857-58-59) 69,000, exclusive of the military. Extent, 690 square acres. Houses, 11,000. Hotel: Here stood, prior to the mutiny of 1857, an excellent establishment, but the Sepoys burnt it down at the second siege of this place in 1857.

POSTTOWN.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, which is here 500 yds. wide, navigable for 1,000 miles downwards to the sea, and 300 miles upwards to *Suterkal*, and on which a most extensive traffic is carried on; but just below this place the river has swept away the bank on the right side (30 feet high), and on the Oude side the waters roll rapidly over sandy shelving slopes, which gradually decline, until they disappear in the green fields. Military station, post office, travellers' bungalow, general sailors' hospital, commissariat and stores, all situated within the fort, which covers a space of 4 acres. Ferry boats ply across the Ganges several times daily.

STEAM PACKETS.—The India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, to and from Allahabad, Bar, Benares, Berhampore, Bhawalpore, Buxar, Calcutta, Commercolly, Chunar, Chupra, Colgong, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Kulneah, Kutwa, Lutchghur, Mirzapore, Monghyr, Patna, Rampore, Beaulah, Rajmahal, Revelgunge, &c., as also those of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company.

RAILWAYS.—See Calcutta, page 33. In progress to Agra, Etmadpore, Delhi, Calcutta, &c.

Post Office Bullock Trains, to and from Allahabad, Agra, Allyghur, Burdwan, Barlee, Benares, Boodlandshehur, Bhowgong, Calcutta, Delhi, Etamadpore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Goorsaingunge, Hauper, Hatrass, Jullunder, Kurnaul, Koorjee, Loodceana, Lahore, Munglepore, Mynpoore, Meerut, Paneepur, Shergotty, Shekoabad, Secunder Row, Secunderabad, Thannessur, and Umballa—Agent, The Post Master. Tariff, see Calcutta.

The Calcutta Goods Train Company, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapore, Ranegunge, Umballa, and Umritsur—Agent, John Biddle, Esq.

The North Western Dak Company's Daks, to and from, see Calcutta.

The North Western Goods Trains, to and from Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Delhi, Futtighur, Kurnaul, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Meerut, Ranegunge, Shergotty, and Umballa. Tariff, see Calcutta—Agent, J. Biddle, Esq.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

THE CLIMATE.—It is so cold at night in the cool season, that water freezes in earthen pans, when the ice on such is placed in an ice house in such large quantities, that sufficient is procured for the yearly supply of all the European residents. In the dry season the air is extremely arid and bracing, but clouds of dust rise up like dense vapours and obstruct the sight. **Elevation.**—It stands about 580 feet above the level of the sea.

SPORTING.—Here ortolan shooting, wild hog, hare, fox, jackal, wolf (which animals often carry away children from the bazaars and compounds), and tiger hunting may be enjoyed.

ANNOYANCES.—The *Cobra di Capello*, hooded snake, is frequently found lurking in houses and furniture. The largest ever known to be killed at this place was upwards of 4½ feet long, and uttered a terrific roar when at the point of death. **The dust**, which lies fully 2 to 3 inches deep, is composed of sand, pulverised earth, and the brick and powdered mortar of the ruined houses is scattered about by the immense concourse of natives who hover about this place, in their pointed slippers, till the entire atmosphere of the town and the vicinity for several miles is impregnated with a floating stratum of pulverised atoms for 16 feet high.

RACE COURSE.—Prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, races were held annually on the N. W. side of the **CANTONMENTS**, which were then 6 miles long, 4½ broad, and contained an area of 10 square miles; a population of 50,000, and generally about 7,000 troops, as also,

THE CHURCH (now in ruins), but in which Divine Service is still performed, until The Memorial one is erected, and opposite to which, on an open space near the camp, Dr. Russell, the *Times's* special correspondent, on October 17th, 1858, beheld the celebration of the Hindu Festival, in commemoration of the death of Ravan, which concluded with the burning of the gigantic Ravan, and a display of fireworks which occupied half an hour, in which the Hindus displayed much skill in the pyrotechnic art.

The ruins of the Assembly Rooms and Theatre, both built of stone, but destroyed by the rebels.

THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS, or Lines, were situated near the cantonment, just beyond some ravines.

THE SCHOOL (female) of the Propagation Mission Society, which was founded in 1837, after the dreadful famine which visited this place, contained upwards of 60 orphan girls, but was burnt to the ground during the mutiny (1857). The Mosques are numerous, but none are particularly worthy of notice, as regards their size or architecture.

THE GHAT where Sir H. Wheeler's garrison was attacked when on the point of embarking, and all cruelly slaughtered (1857) except the unhappy ladies, will henceforth be one of the principal though horrifying lions of the place. Proceeding from the camp to its vicinity we pass numerous ruined bungalows, then a bridge is crossed over a dry watercourse, by the side of which a deeply indented path strikes off to the left, leading down to the river. The nullah widens as the stream is approached, the sides of which at its junction with the Ganges are in February clad with verdure. On elevated ground over the river, picturesquely embedded in trees, stands a Hindu temple, whilst the banks are thickly fringed with dense groves, amidst which are hidden the few native huts that overlook the holy stream. In that spot the ambuscade was laid and the guns concealed from sight. As the devoted party passed along to embark, the cannons were discharged, the air then became filled with dense smoke, volleys of deadly grape shot were scattered forth from beneath the thick foliage, the tumult of the incarnate native fiends and their victims burst forth, above which must have been heard the despairing screams of those poor helpless women; the waters then flowed red with blood, and clouds of black smoke rose from the burning boats, which too plainly told the consummation of the diabolical treachery of that arch fiend, Nana Sahib, and his villainous associates or council.

THE CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

1857.

June 1st. Bala Sahib was more active than the Nana, his brother, in its execution.

May 2nd. The Nana arrived with two guns and 300 horse and foot to assist in keeping order (such was the avowed purpose).

Rahem Khan, of Bishenpore, near Bithoor, Muddut Alee, of Banda, two Sowars in the service of the Nana, were employed by Bala Sahib to corrupt the fidelity of the troops.

The 2nd regiment Native Cavalry, headed by Soobadar Teeka Singh, Havildar Major Gopal Singh, the Sowars Shumsh-ood-deen,

Kan Shaik Boolakia, Sirdar Beg, and Ra Singh, who, on

June 1st, held a consultation with the Nana and Bala Sahib at Manjhee Ghat, in the dusk, in a boat.

The Resident Magistrate demanded an explanation of that transaction, and the Nana stated that such a course was taken to adopt measures to keep the troops firm and loyal.

June 2nd. The Sowar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan, and two or three others of the 2nd Cavalry, whilst carousing in the dwelling of the courtizan Arezun, told her that the Peishwa's rule would soon be proclaimed, and that the Nana would rule at Cawnpore, and then her house would be filled with gold mohurs.

June 4th. The outbreak and events in the intrenchments took place.

June 5th. A Sowar of the 2nd Cavalry, and a native officer of the 1st Native Infantry, waited upon the Nana, and offered him "a kingdom if he joined the rebel party, or death if he sided with the British," to which that Prince replied, "What have I to do with the British? I am with you." He then placed his hand on their heads, swore to be their chief, lead them to Delhi, and instructed them to convey the Government treasure to Kullianpore.

Then followed a consultation between the Nana, Bala Sahib, and Azeemoolah, who was much favoured by the English ladies of *haut ton*, and visited the Crimean war, the latter of whom pointed out the absurdity of going to Delhi, as when the mutineers arrived there, their own individual power and influence would become second rate, and advised the Nana to recall the mutineers, take possession of Cawnpore, and extend his authority to the E. as quickly as practicable, at the same time pointing out to that Prince, that his own knowledge of the resources of the British clearly proved that the number of the Europeans in India did not cover one-fourth of the native army. His suggestions were carried into execution, the rebels recalled, and the siege of the intrenchments began.

The mutineers appear to have been actuated by a thirst of plunder and murder, and the reign of terror was immediately established in the city, in which the Zemindars and insurgent populace took an active part.

June 27th. The massacre at the Suttle Chowra Ghat took place. The guns and rebel troops were placed in ambush, and instantly withdrawn therefrom, when the deputed officers went to examine the boats at the ghat. Upwards of 10,000 spectators assembled to witness the departure of the gallant garrison, and among them were bankers and the most respectable of the native community, who never dreamt that that *locale* would be the scene of an attack upon the English. Some of the mutineers, boiling with a thirst for slaughter, could not restrain their ungo-

vernable fury until the signal was given, or the spot reached where this diabolical tragedy was to be enacted, but four Sepoys of 1st Native Infantry cut down Colonel Ewart, their commander, as also his wife, heaping most fearful curses upon them both. The Sowar Teekum, of the 2nd Native Cavalry (then promoted as a Rissalder by the Nana), was the most active personage in carrying out and urging on the slaughter. On the Chubootra of the Temple, close to the Ghat, were seated on a carpet, Bala Sahib, Asemollah, Brigadier Jowala Pershad, and Tantia Topee (then promoted as Captain of the Nana's guard). The mutinous 17th Native Infantry fired the first shots from the Oude bank of the river, and three guns, with a large force, were stationed on the right bank. The boats were set on fire by the former, and under a murderous fire no less than 85 women and children escaped from being sunk with them, but the wives and children of the drummers passed *unscathed* through this murderous assault, the siege, and the massacre.

During the massacre at the Ghat, a trooper of the 2nd Cavalry reported to the Nana, then at Savada House, "that his enemies, their wives and children, were exterminated," upon which the Nana replied, "that there was no necessity to destroy the women and children," and directed the Sowar to stay the slaughter. The Nana's body guard it appears were the chief perpetrators of this diabolical deed. The British advanced steadily, and after the second action, in which Bala Sahib was severely wounded on the right shoulder, a council of war was held, fear and consternation filled the rebel camp, and dismay spread over the hearts of all; it was proposed by some to abandon Cawnpore, and fall back on Futtegurh, and to join their forces with that of the rebel Nawaub there; others suggested a stand at Bithoor, whilst the most desperate advised fighting it out at Cawnpore. But the principal actors fearing their subsequent detection and recognition by the British prisoners, such as Mrs. Greenway and the other old residents at Cawnpore, proceeded to exterminate the British.

The courtesan Adla, born at Muggassa, who lived with the Nana from 1850 to 1857, received a stipend of 200 rupees (£20) per month, became his favourite, and was endowed with the jewels of the widows of the late Peishwa, valued at 50,000 rupees (£5,000). On the Nana's flight from Bithoor, she was sent up the river in a boat, but returned to Cawnpore in August, and secreted herself in a house in the Butcher-Kana, thence she went to Missreepore, Zillah Humereepore, and is supposed to be at her native place, Muggassa (Cawnpore), under the protection of a man named Mundhoo, having promised to remain in the vicinity of Cawnpore for 12

months, to await the return of the Nana. The sister of Mundhoo (Kareena) lives with Oojagar Dobey, of Dahaby Zillah, Cawnpore, and the jewels are stated to be secreted in the house. The Begum (the girl who attended on the British prisoners) was bought by the Peishwa, and named Hosanee Khanam; she carried the order for the massacre to the Sepoys, who refused to execute it, when she returned, and the Nana sent her lover, Sirdar Khan, with five men, who compelled them to carry out the Nana's diabolical order. The wife of the toll-keeper at Sheerajpore confirms this statement, and although ordered to be killed by the Nana, she and her child escaped.

THE WELL.—*Nana Sahib's Slaughter House.*—"On our right hand is a spacious graveyard, conspicuously rich in architectural undertaking. Lacs of Rupees have been spent there, and every device of eulaph there emblazons the everlasting virtues of covenant and commission. That place is accordingly venerated. A little lime or cartload of bricks is not wasted if expended there. Away to the right, cupola and minaret startle one with harrowing suggestions of the past, and its origin; many of them are new; and if some had suffered in the course of retribution for treachery and murder, no traces of it appear now. Near at hand one observes at last another enclosure—a cattle-pen looking sort of place, a rough rude paling, encircling a patch of dilapidated brickwork; and the visitor starts with horror on learning that this is the *Monument* marking the tomb of our sisters and our children, whose butchery close by drove all England half mad with horror and awe. Scarcely ten rupees can have been expended on the spot in the first place, and not one anna since. The palings bid fair to tumble down speedily from injury by white ants. The brickwork is all crumbling to pieces already. Originally the work so called consisted of three or four layers of bricks in a circle covering the earth with which the well was filled in. That earth sank in the middle, owing, we suppose, to the rains, and of course broke up the brickwork above. And so it remains now. All round bricks have fallen from their original position (no lime or cement of any sort was squandered there), and no pitying or sorrowing hand replaces them. Already the accumulation of dust and dirt has half hidden the still sinking mound, and in a few months, when the palings have rotted away and tumbled down, little will remain there to mark the spot. But the Government has undertaken to raise a monument over the well into which the bodies of the women and children murdered on the 15th of July, 1857, were thrown. The ground round the well will be made a garden, and carefully tended. The designs for the monument are in progress. No edifice but one of small size and elevation, and certainly no church, could conveniently be erected so close to the glacié of the present intrenchment. The inscription, 'Erected by twenty men of the 32nd regiment,' does them honour; one other man who could not join them in the erection of their little monument, stepped to the other side of the well, and placed outside the paling his own. He has not

inscribed his name; we should have been proud to do him honour if he had. The inscription merely tells of his pious respect for the place, adding that it was erected by a non-commissioned officer. The other 20 venerated of that spot were private. None but the humblest, and none but soldiers, were engaged in that task, which so nobly redounds to their honour and feelings as Christians.

The *Seewers* in the streets, which are not paved, are open, but marked out by small earthenware lamps lighted at night. The *Railway Terminus* is extremely large, and has evidently been constructed in anticipation of an enormous traffic.

The *ENVIRONS* are extremely beautiful, although they are situated on a sandy plain, interspersed with ravines. The bungalows of the British residents, were, prior to the mutiny (1857), large, commodiously built, and prettily situated amidst well-arranged compounds, interspersed with handsome forest trees, which, together with the bazaars and cantonments, formed a semicircle of 5 miles, and, prior to that lamentable period, rendered the general appearance of this station extremely pleasant and romantic, but alas! that *arch fiend*, Nana Sahib (assisted by the suggestions of the late Azimoola (Azeemoolah Khan, who died of fever in the Terai jungle, sat on the raised platform with the Nana, Tantia Topee, Bala Rao, and Jumala Persad, witnessed the Cawnpore massacre, acted as his secretary and chief adviser, visited England, Constantinople, Cathcart's Hill in the Crimea, where he witnessed in the cemetery the firing of the Russians, and partook freely of the hospitality of Dr. Russell's (*The Times' Correspondent*), tent, there formed rather a low estimate of the ability and prowess of the British troops, in comparison with those of the Russians and French, soon afterwards returned to India, and in company with the Bithoor brute made a tour of inspection from Lucknow to Umballa, when both conducted themselves with considerable haughtiness towards the Europeans they encountered) changed this cosmorama to a heap of dust, ashes, and mounds of brick, and now, comparatively speaking, desolation and horror reign over this once most agreeable and gayest military station, of this part of India, where the Brigadier General, for the time being, held brilliant levees, well attended not only by the *élite* of the civil and military authorities, but also by the Indian *arch fiend* himself, who here moved along with apparent Asiatic indifference, clothed in his golden robe, calmly "abiding his time," and not permitting the haughty glances or stifled contempt of the Europeans to disturb the tranquillity of his diabolical meditations, too soon, alas! to be carried into operation. Here all the convivialities of European life were carried on upon a grand scale. Dinner parties were reciprocally given, at which the tables were spread out with the most *recherché* condiments and delicacies of European and Asiatic productions, the wines were all well *trappé*, the champagne sparkled, toasts were drank and conviviality reigned predominant. Then followed balls, at which the European ladies endeavoured to excel each other by a grand display of the love of finery, by presenting themselves to their *caro sposo* and *habited* in the latest edition of *le Follet*,

and revelled in the intoxicating mazes of the last new polka, whilst the incarnate Beast of Bithoor, clothed in his golden robe, watched their terpsichorean movements with his glaring eyes. Private theatricals were indulged in, and many a gallant son of Mars astonished the denizens of this attractive place by the genuine humour with which he enacted the *chef d'œuvres* of Matthews, Buxton, and the late inimitable Hartley and Wright. Races were ridden, and thousands of rupees changed hands when the bell declared the winning horse. The evening drives were taken, in which the *School for Scandal* was enacted almost to perfection, and ladies concocted matches which ended in well-appointed wedding breakfasts, and the departure of many happy couples to spend the honeymoon in some lovely and romantic spot, well suited with their *trousseaux*, marriage settlements, and change of scene and life. Here too the fraternity of that Universal brotherhood, the Masons, held their revels in all the splendour of their order, and the *fast men* of the day lengthened interviews with those flint-hearted usurers the Burmahs, ere they "*purchased the Rupees*" so needed by them to procure the necessary adjuncts to keep their position amidst the votaries of *ton* and fashion.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- 1764. It was ceded to the British Government, after the battle of Buxar.
- 1765. Korah, in which this place is situated, was transferred to Shah Alum, of Delhi, who transferred it to the Maharrats, in consequence of which, in
- 1773, it was given to the Nawab of Oude.
- 1777. The British Government formed a Military Cantonment here, for the protection of the Oude Territory, but in
- 1801, it was ceded to the British, by the Nawab of Oude.
- 1857. On the 15th July, it was the scene of one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious massacres recorded in history, which took place at the command of that *arch fiend*, Nana Sahib, the self styled, Rajah of Bithoor, the adopted son of the late Feishwa Bajee Row, who under the pretence of protecting the Europeans against the fury of the Sepoy rebels, made himself master of the government treasury, and then basely betrayed the trust reposed in him, took the command of the mutineers, and massacred all the European population and military.
- The late General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., besieged and captured it.
- General Windham was obliged to retreat from before the Gwalior Rebels, commanded in person, by the *arch fiend*, Nana Sahib, after having lost a considerable number of his forces, especially, the whole of H.M. brave 64th Regiment of Foot, 500 tents, and property to the amount of £50,000, through, it is reported, leaving his flank exposed.
- Immediately after
- Lord Clyde advanced, and on 6th Dec., besieged and captured it.

1856. The Tehsildar establishment was attacked, the officer in command killed, and a small amount of treasure lost.

Here the gallant Sir Win. Peel died of small pox.

1859. Immeat Alli, Gomasta of the opium factory, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a reward for his noble conduct during the mutiny.

This place, prior to the mutiny in 1857, was considered as one of the finest towns in N. India, but being of recent date, it does not contain any remarkable edifices.

ROUTE 2.

This Route is 177½ miles longer than *via* the Bagiratty river.

CALCUTTA TO CAWNPOOR,

VIA THE SOONDERBUND PASSAGE, TOLLY'S NULLAH,
AND ATARA BANK.

Distance, 1,131 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Gurgahat (Guryahat).....	9	0
Tarda	11	0
Budurtulla	8	0
Bussuntpoor (Dum Dum)	44	0
Asosoonee	19	0
Goraghat	6	0
Koolna	50	4
Choukhola	14	0
Gopalgunge	14	0
Kupmareea	11	0
Koolna	8	0
Kaleegunge	11	0
The Tide Limit	12	4
Margunge	34	0
Rokea	12	0
Comercolly	6	0
Kooshee	11	0
Damadoss	9	0
Hurryunker	17	0
Head of Jellinghee river	11	0
Surdah	18	0
Bogwagunge	13	0
Nagwanagola	11	0
Mohaganunge, at the head of the Bagiratty	41	0
Bhagnugur	12	0
Rajmahal	13	0
Cawnpoor, <i>via</i> Route, 1	704	4
	1131	0

Leave —†*Calcutta* (Route 1), from *Fort William*, and proceed to *Tollygunge* bazaar, 5; *Guryahat*, 4, bazaar; *Tollyabad*, 3; *Tarda*, 8; at a short distance inland provisions may be procured at a bazaar; *Putta*, 6; here there is a large bazaar, well supplied; *Balagatchee*, 1; *Budurtulla*, bazaar, 1; we then enter

THE BARRASUT (Baraset) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 16' and 22° 59', long. 83° 25' and 89° 22'; is 63 miles long from S.E. to S.W., 31 broad; is bounded on the N. by Nuddea, E. by Jessore, S. by the Sunderbunds, S.W. by the 24 Pergunnahs, and W. by the Hooghly river; has an area of 1,424 square miles; population of 522,000; is well watered by the Hooghly, Jaboon, Creek, Isamuttee, Kubbuduk rivers, the Baira Jhil and various other streams and watercourses. A very considerable portion of the country is covered with redundant moisture, from which arises such a pestilential atmosphere that the climate is considered very unhealthy. The chief road is that from Calcutta to Dacca; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

BUSSUNTPOOR (Dum Dum).

Territory, Barrasut. Collector at Barrasut. Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Thana (police station). Lat. 22° 10', long. 88° 27'.

DAKES to Calcutta, S. 72 miles, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, *via* Route 30.

Then we pass on to **Asosoonee*, 19; **Kalee*, 2; **Taika*, 3; and then enter

THE JESSORE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 28' and 23° 46', long. 86° 44' and 89° 55'; is 105 miles long from S.E. to N.W. and 48 broad; is bounded on the N.E. by Pubna, E. by Dacca, Jelapore, and Backergunge, S. by the Sunderbunds, and W. by Baraset and Nuddea; has an area of 3,512 square miles; population of 381,544, chiefly composed of Brahmimists and Mussulmans; contains the towns of Jessore, Khulna, and Muhomudpur; is well watered by the Matabhugga, Koomar, Boorub, Kubbuduk, Barashee, Chitrah, and Gorae rivers. The general appearance of the country is level, and uninterestingly tame and depressed. It abounds with tigers, leopards, panthers, bears, jackals, foxes, ichneumons, wild deer, swine, sheep, goats, ponies, buffaloes, hogs, alligators, eagles, vultures, hawks, cranes, geese, ducks, partridges, quails, pigeons, &c. Its chief productions are rice, sugar, oil seeds, indigo, tobacco, cocoa and areca nuts, gram, rye, pulse, turmeric, mulberry trees, rum (from the inspissated sap of the palm tree), silk, saltpetre, betel leaves, hides, &c. The principal routes, which are merely track roads, and quite impassable in the monsoon, are

1st. S.W. to N.W. From Calcutta, *via* Jessore, to Dacca.

2nd. N. to S. From Pubna, *via* Jessore, to Murauligur.

3rd. S.E. to N.W. From Hahatti, *via* Jessore, to Kishnuggur.

4th. E. to W. From Babukali to Kishnuggur.

The climate is insalubrious, fevers and agues prevail all the year round, and are of so dangerous a character at autumn and the close of summer, (when the temperature is 100°. In December the thermometer at night stands at 55°), that the population of whole villages are destroyed by those epidemics.

We then pass **Goraghat*, 1½, and 50½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOOLNA (Khehna).

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Kusba Jessore. Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 48', long. 89° 46'.

DAWKES to Jessore, 35 miles S.E.; to Calcutta, *via* land, 75 E.; to the Sunderbund Passage 148. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies on the Bhorub (Borub), which is thrown off by the Matabhanga at Soottanpore, flows serpentine S., and forms the W. boundary between Jessore and Nuddea for 60 miles, as far as Hazarakhana (lat. 23° 20' and long. 88° 55'), when it separates into two branches, viz.:—The Kubbuduk, which flows S., separates the Jessore and Nuddea districts, thence flows S. and falls into the Sunderbunds in lat. 22° 20', long. 89° 17'; and the Boorub, which flows S.E., passes the town of Jessore, thence meanders to Hahatti in lat. 22° 36', long. 89° 50', and then extends across the Backergunge district, and falls into the Sunderbunds.

Thence we pass on to **Alepoor*, 4½; **Choukhola*, 9½; and 14 miles further bring us to the town of

§ GOPALGUNGE.

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Kusba Jessore. Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 1', long. 89° 48'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, 176 miles; *via* land, 92 miles E.N.E.

Thence we pass **Kupmaree*, 11; **Pottirghatta*, 5; **Koolna*, 3; **Jalnugur-Kurukdee*, 8; **Kaleegunge*, 3; **The Tide Limit*, 12½; **Margunge*, 34; and then enter the

THE PUBNA DISTRICT, which lies in lat. 23° 34' and 24° 36', long. 88° 55' and 89° 48'; is bounded on the N. by Bogra (Bagura), N.E. by Mymensing, S.E. by Dacca Jelalpore, S. by Jessore, W. and N.W. by Nuddea and Rajshahy; has an area of 2,606 square miles; population of 600,000. It is well watered by the Ganges, which here bears the name of Podda, Jaboon, Ballasir, Curattea, Pubna, Goral, Chundna (the appearance of the scenery along the entire navigation of this broad and rapid stream is exceedingly picturesque, which the traveller can easily imagine when he considers that its surface literally swarms with small, prettily-built canoes, skilfully managed by fishermen habited in various fanciful costumes, whilst its stream meanders through a complete succession of highly-cultivated grain fields, verdant meadows, densely covered with cattle, luxuriant cotton, sugar, and pawn. Plantations dotted with groups of pretty hamlets, beautifully situated amidst productive banian, peepul, bamboo, and cocoa-nut trees, which renders the voyage along it peculiarly delightful and pleasing to the sight), Hariganga, and Kumar rivers; in short it is intersected by quite as many watercourses as the Sunderbunds, but the former are all fresh, whilst the latter are salt and brackish. The general appearance of the country is that of an extensive water tract, but remarkably picturesque

along the banks of the various streams which traverse it. Owing to the great extent of water carriage in all directions there are but few roads, the principal of which however, are,

1st. N. to S. from Pubna, *via* Comercolly to Jessore.

2nd. E. to W. from Pubna to Cossimbazar and Moorsheadabad.

3rd. S.E. to N.W. from Pubna to Rampore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—It was granted by Shah Alum to the E.I.C. in 1765.

We then pass on to **Moolgung*, 5; **Roketa*, 7; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ COMERCOLLY.

Territory, Pubna. Collector at Pubna, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 52, long. 89° 14'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Gorae river, a large offset from the Ganges, which diverges from its left bank in lat. 23° 55', long. 89° 6', flows through the Jessore district for 40 miles, and falls into the Koomar in lat. 23° 33' and long. 89° 32'.

STEAMERS.—See Calcutta, Route 1.

Thence we pass on to **Kooshtee*, 11; **Damadooda*, 9, right bank; coal depot; and then enter

THE NUDDEA DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass on to **Hurrysunker*, 17, right bank; Collector at Kishnagurh; and 11 miles brings us to the **Head of the Jellinghee river*, right bank; which stream is a divergence from the Podda, the great E. branch of the Ganges, at the town of Jellinghee, in lat. 24° 8', long. 88° 40'. It flows serpentine S.W. for 95 miles, and close to the town of Nuddea, lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22', joins the Bhagruttee, which is a large offset of the Ganges, and then the stream bears the name of Hooghly. This stream, which together with the Bhagruttee and Martabhanga are the principal channels of navigation between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces, is very deep, and contains 2 feet of water during the hot season, although it is even then unnavigable by the small craft which sail up the Ganges, which are then obliged to pass along the Sunderbund passage, which invariably renders their voyage longer by a week; we then enter

THE RAJESHYE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 6' and 24° 58', long. 88° 18' and 89° 20'; is 62 miles long from E. to W., and 50 broad; is bounded on the N. by Dinajepore, N.E. by Bagoora (Bogra), E. and S.E. by Pubna, S. and S.W. by the Podda (Ganges), and W. by Maldah; has an area of 2,084 square miles; population of 671,000, chiefly composed of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Patans, and a mixed class of common people, who follow a religion composed of the Islam and Brahmanism doctrines; contains the towns of Balija and Nator, is well watered by the Podda (Ganges), Mahanunda, Attrce, Jubuna, Nagor, Burrul, and Narrud rivers; the Lakes (jhils) of Chilum, which in the monsoon is upwards of 25 miles long and 6 broad, and extends to the Pubna district, Dulabari

and Maunda, both of which are 8 miles long and 3 broad. The general appearance of the country in the W. is hilly, and densely covered with grass jungle, and in the other parts a flat table land. It abounds with tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, and swine, deer, kine, goats, sheep, &c. Its productions are rice, wheat, oats, barley, pulse, oil seeds, sweet potatoes, garlic, capsicums, hemp, turmeric, ginger, sugar cane, pine apples, mangoes, jaks, citron, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, cocon, and betel nuts, indigo, silk, &c. The principal roads are

1st. S. to N. from Calcutta to Darjeeling.

2nd. S.W. to N.E. from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This district was granted to the E.I.C., in 1765, by a Dewany, from the Emperor of Delhi.

A distance of 18 miles further brings us to the town of

§ SURDA (Surdah), Left bank.

Territory, Rajeshaye District. Collector at Baulshah, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 18', long. 88° 42'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* land, 153 miles, *via* the Sunderbund Passage, 336½ miles.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Podda (Ganges), so called below the divergence of the Bhagiratha and Jellinghee, on a clay kunkur ridge, amidst most beautifully picturesque scenery, interspersed with all the splendid variegated shrubs and trees peculiar to this region.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1857. Here Nana Sahib fraternised with the rebels.
1858. General Grant defeated the Sepoys, and the Moulvie and Rajah of Airoowee slain in the conflict.

Thence we proceed to §NUWAUBGUNGE (Nuwabgunge), 13, left bank; Civil station and bazaar; we then enter THE MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT, Route 1, and 11 miles brings us to the town of

BOGWANGOLA (Bhagwangola), right bank.

Territory, Moorshedabad. Collector at Berhampoor. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 20', long. 88° 20'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* the Sunderbund passage, 360½, *via* land, 120 miles N.

MARKET.—Here is held a grain market, monthly. The river Ganges, (Route 1), the channel of which at this spot, and its vicinity, is often so over-flooded, that the waters completely destroy entire towns.

POSITION.—It is situated close to a high grassy mound, from which has been erected to protect it from the inundations of the river. This thriving and greatly improving place consists chiefly of neat matted cottages, very picturesquely dotted over an extensive verdant common, which gives it the appearance of an encampment rather than that of a populous town, which has an immense traffic in grain, with which it supplies Moorshedabad.

Thence we proceed to *Mohanagunge (Mohanaganj), 41, right bank. This place is considered as the head of the Bagiretty river (Bhageerettee,

Bhugruttee, Bhagirathi, "Bhagerath," a "pious king," at whose supplication, Hindoo mythology states, that the Ganges descended from heaven), then pass *Furruckha Thana, 9; we then enter THE MALDAH DISTRICT, (Route 1), and pass on to *Bhagnugur, 3, left bank; *Chandpara, 6, left bank; then enter THE BHAUGULPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 1), and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ RAJMAHAL, Route 1, and thence proceed, *via* Route 1, to = §CAWNPOOR, 704½ miles, (Route 1).

ROUTE 3.

CALCUTTA TO DACCA.

Distance, 187½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Dum-Dum.....	8	0
Barraout	7	4
Sheerpoor	12	4
Rampoor	11	4
Hurdaspoor	11	0
Nabaroon	11	4
Meigla	8	0
Jessore	7	4
Doakallee	9	0
Gunagutty (Bunagutty)	11	4
Nonhatta	6	4
Mahomedpoor	10	0
Jeynugur	8	0
Furreedpoor	15	0
Hurryrampoor, left bank of the Ganges.	6	6
Pullungunge	11	0
Churan	12	0
Rohudpoor (Roodpoor)	7	0
Dacca	13	0
	187	2

Leaving Calcutta (Route 1), we proceed along an excellent road, and soon enter the town of

† § DUMDUM.

Territory, the 24 Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor General at Calcutta. Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, Calcutta. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Lat. 22° 58', long. 88° 30'.

CANTONMENTS.—These contain a large cannon foundry, which is, in every respect, equal to that at Woolwich, also a boring establishment, capable of finishing off 12 brass guns, and very handsome Artillery barracks, of which corps it was the head quarters until that body were removed to Meerut, in 1854.

THE CHURCH.—This large, and well ventilated, neat edifice, is divided into several aisles, by handsome Doric pillars, and is sufficiently commodious to contain a numerous congregation.

ATTRACTIONS.—The handsome villas of the Baboos of Calcutta, the Artillery barracks, all situated in beautifully arranged compounds.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The Sepoy regiments stationed here, rebelled, and joined the mutineers.

1858. The Ex-Amirs of Sind, who speak and read English perfectly, are residing here.

We then enter THE BARRASUT (BARASUT) DISTRICT (Route 1), and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BARRASUT.

Territory, Barrasut. Civil Authority, the Collector Resident. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 43', long. 88° 33'.

DAWKES.—To Calcutta, 15½ miles; Dacca, 172 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies 3 miles N. E. of an offset from the Hooghly to the Sunderbunds, and 8 miles from the Hooghly; thence proceed along a road, intersected by swamps, through a low country to the village of *Sheerpoor, 12½; we then enter THE NUDDEA DISTRICT (Route 1); and cross by ferry, the *Jaboonah (Jabuna) river; pass § Rampoor, 11½; bazaar; thence cross by a ferry of six platformed boats, the *Esamuttee river, to *Hurdaspoor, 11; cross 2 nullahs by pontoon bridges, also by 4 platformed boats, the *Betaah river (Betriah), to § Nabaroon, 11½; bazaar; we enter THE JESSORE DISTRICT (Route 1); cross by 4 platformed boats the *Kub-tuck river, to § Meigla, 8; bazaar; then cross by ferry opposite to Neelgunge, the *Bhyrub river, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

§ JESSORE.

Territory, Jessore. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 10', long. 89° 10'. Capital of the District.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 77 miles, N. E.; Dacca, 103, S.W.

The JAIL is a large well-ventilated building, capable of containing 1,000 prisoners.

EDUCATION INSTITUTION.—This school, which was established in 1838, is a very large handsome building, conducted by a head master, an assistant, two native pundits (teachers) and a secretary, and is attended by 120 scholars, who receive instruction in the Bengalee, English, and Persian languages.

Thence we proceed along a bad road, through fields, cross a nullah by a bridge of boats, also the *Sittarca river by ferry boats to § Doaktalle, 9; bazaar; then proceed along a circuitous road across fields; cross the *Musav (Chitra) river by ferry, to § Gunagutty (Bunagutty), 11½; thence over an excellent road; pass an extensive lake (Jhil or jeel) in small boats, and soon afterwards we cross by platformed boat the *Nongunga river to *Nouhatia, 6½; bazaar; thence the road becomes very bad and swampy, after which cross by platformed boat a branch of the *Burrashee (Barashee) river, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ MUHAMMUDPUR (Mahomedpoor),

Territory, Jessore. Collector at Jessore, Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 24', long. 89° 38'.

DAWKES, to Calcutta, 108 miles, N. E.; Dacca, 72,

POSITION.—It lies on a branch of the Barashee Chandna, Burrashee, or Koomar, river, which intersects the Delta of the Ganges, separates into two channels in lat. 23° 28', long. 89° 38', the easternmost of which is called the Barashee, until it flows into the Attara Bank and Ballasore. Thence along a bad road; re-cross by platformed boats the Burrashee (Barashee) river to § Jeynagur, 8; bazaar; and we then enter THE DACCA DISTRICT; thence along an excellent road, cross by platformed boats the *Comer river, and we then enter

THE DACCA JELALPOOR (Furreedpoor), Furedpoor) DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 23° 3', and 24° 5'; long. 89° 30'; is bounded on the N. by Mymensing, E. by Dacca, S. by Backergunge, W. by Jessore and Pubna; has an area of 2,052 square miles; population of 855,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans, among whom are a considerable number of very rich merchants (mahajans), who carry on an extensive and profitable commerce in the export and transit traffics; Brahminists and native Roman Catholics (the offspring of Portuguese and native women). The principal towns are Furedpoor, Hobjunge, and Juffergunge. It is well watered by the Podda (Ganges), Konale (Jabuna), Kirtynassa, Dulasseree, Oora Sagar Bunsal, Barashee (Chundna) and Chundnah rivers. The general appearance of the country is low and swampy in the S. and N.E. parts, but rather elevated in the N. and N.W. The climate is extremely hot from March to June, then the S.W. monsoon sets in, and continues until September, when the weather becomes cool until the end of February. Its chief productions are cotton, sugar cane, indigo, oil seeds, rice, sugar, of which upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. are annually exported to England. Its manufactures are only rum and coarse cotton cloths.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C. in 1765.

A distance of 15 miles further brings us to the town of

§ FUREEDPOOR

(Furreedpoor, Furreedpoor).

Territory, Furreedpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Dacca. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 36', long. 89° 50'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right side of the Podda (Ganges).

DAWKES to Dacca, 38 miles W., Calcutta, 115 N.E. This town is nothing more nor less than a cluster of huts, erected in a scattered, slovenly manner, amidst beautiful paddy (rice) fields, and orchard gardens. In former days it was a great rendezvous for the river pirates, who greatly impeded the free navigation of the stream, and committed most daring depredations on all craft that attempted to sail past it—the establishment of a civil department, for the accommodation of which there are some handsome buildings erected—has completely driven those rascals away from their haunts in this locality; thence along an excellent road, and cross by ferry

the *Ganges at §*Hurryrampoor*, 6½, left bank; bazaar; soon after which cross by platformed boat the **Esamuttee* river, on the left bank of which there is encamping ground to §*Pullungunge*, 11; bazaar; then cross bridges of boats, two nullahs, to §*Churan*, 12; bazaar; cross by bridges of boats two nullahs, as also by a ferry upwards of two miles wide, the **Dullasserree* or *Dulasseree* Konair river, (which flows from the *Brahmapootra*, in lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43', close to the town of *Mehindergunje*, then flows S. for 100 miles, where it pours forth an offset into the Ganges; thence proceeds S.E., whence it is called the *Dulasseree*, continuing for 75 miles, and joins the parent stream in lat. 23° 18', long. 90° 33', thence it is called the *Megna*, and during its course receives the *Attree*, *Bunal*, and *Goggot* rivers); proceed to §*Rohudpoor* (Roodpoor), 7; bazaar; thence along an excellent road, cross by bridge of boats three nullahs, as also by ferry the **Borygunja*, (*Burha Gunja*) river, and passing along

THE DACCA DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 14' and 24° 17', long. 90° 11' and 90° 58'; has an area of 1,960 square miles; population of 600,000, which chiefly consist of Kunch and Rajbausi; in the northern portion, Mussulmans and Brahmanists. It is bounded on the N. by *Mymensingh*, *Eby*, *Tipperah*, and *Bulloah*; S. by *Backergunge*; and W. by *Deccan*, *Jelalpoore* (*Furreedpoore*). The appearance of the country is a level, low tract. It is well watered by the *Megna* (Lower *Brahmapootra*), *Gora Outra*, *Burba Gunja*, *Dulasseree*, and *Kirly Nassa*. The climate has a hot season, which begins in March and ends in June, when sickness prevails, a rainy, which begins at the end of June and finishes in October, and a cool, which commences in October and ends in February, when the weather begins to be warm. During this part of the year the water if placed in earthen pans becomes ice, and fogs and heavy dews prevail. The mean annual temperature seldom exceeds 79° at noon. The greatest annual fall of rain is 93, the least 46, and the mean 70 inches. The district consists of *kunkur*, impregnated with iron, in the W., the barren part is composed of white, yellow, and blueish clay, with much jungle, and is inundated in the monsoon. Its productions are sugar, betel nuts, hemp, indigo, dye stuff, plants, cotton, the crops of which are but scanty, owing to the insects which destroy the bolls. Its manufactures are dyeing, bleaching, embroidering, gold and silver working, jewellery, glass paper, soap, cabinet furniture, coarse woollens, cordage, sacking, and hardware; formerly there were most extensive muslin factories, but such have of late years been discontinued; indigo, date sugar, cheese, preserved fruits. The principal routes are,

1st. S.W. to N.E., from *Dacca* to *Silhet* (*Sylhet*).

2nd. S. to N., from *Dacca* to *Nussacerabad*.

Inland communication is abundant, and steam communication exists between the Indian metropolis and this district.

The chief towns are *Dacca*, *Narainganj*, and *Islampoor*. The greatest elevation is from 20 to 50 feet above the adjacent country.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district was governed during the Mahomedan domination by an officer of the *Nawaub* of Bengal.

1765. The *Dewanny* granted it to the British government, who took upon itself the administration of the territory, and pensioned the *Nawaub* of *Dacca*, whose hereditary successors continued to enjoy the same until

1845, when owing to failure of heirs the title became extinct, and the entire territory became annexed to the British government, which still continues to allow the female relatives and servants of the *Nawaub* a small annuity.

Thirteen miles further brings us to the town of

§ DACCA.

Territory, *Dacca District*. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at *Calcutta*. 'Travellers' bungalow. Post Office.

RIVER.—The *Burba Gunja*, an offset of the *Koonale* (*Jabuna*), which is here half a mile wide, and over which there is an excellent iron suspension bridge.

POSITION.—This place, which is 4 miles long, and ½ mile broad, lies on the *Burha Gunja* river, above a wide, watery waste, completely hemmed in with sunken ruins of magnificent edifices and jungle.

STEAMERS.—The *India Steam Navigation Company's* steamers to *Calcutta*, *Burrisaul*, *Serajgunge*, *Dewangunge*, *Bugwah*, *Gowalpara*, and *Gowahatty*, once monthly; for dates of departure, and fares, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, page 208.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Remarkable Buildings.—Here are extensive ruins of the castle and mosque erected by its founder, *Shah Jehangir*. The *Nawaub's* palaces, muslin factories, and churches, formerly erected by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French, at various periods, when those powers occupied this city; but the courts of justice, jail, native hospitals, lunatic asylum, treasury, bank, &c., are fine edifices, in good repair.

The Elephant Depot, which generally contains no fewer than from 200 to 300 of those useful and tractable animals, is well worth visiting.

Mosques and Temples.—This city contains no less than 180 Mussulman, and 119 Brahminical temples.

Charitable Bequest.—The late *Robert Mitford, Esq.* left upwards of £11,000 to be employed by the Bengal government in charitable purposes in this city.

Population 66,989, the greater portion of whom are Brahminists, Mussulmans, Armenians, and Greeks.

The Houses, which are but indifferently built, amount to 21,681.

The Cantonment.—Owing to the insalubrity of the site such was entirely abandoned by the Indian Government, in 1852. This place is not of great antiquity.

Bridges, &c.—Here are no less than 10 bridges, 7 ferries, and 13 landing places, "ghats."

Bazaars.—Water from 8 large wells, and plenty of provisions.

The Churches consist of St. Thomas's Church, the Baptist Mission Meeting House, Roman Catholic Chapel, Armenian and Greek churches, all of them neat and commodious edifices.

The Cemeteries.—Those of the English, Greek, and Armenians are very neatly kept, and prettily arranged.

The College and Schools, which, under the control of the Inspector of Education, is superintended by twelve members, five of whom are natives, and is presided over by a head master, assisted by three senior and nine junior assistants. The Vernacular department is conducted by two native pundits. A library and librarian are attached thereto; the number of pupils generally averages, annually, 340, the majority of whom are Hindoos. The Baptist Schools are well attended and conducted.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse cotton, silk and embroidered goods. The manufacture of those beautifully fine muslins (Abrawan, "flowing water," and Shabnam, "evening dew,") has long since been discontinued, and at the present time not a single artisan can be found able to make them.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1801. The muslin trade began to fall off, the yearly advances of the E.I.C. to the traders being only £250,000.
1807. Those advances fell off to £56,020.
1813. The private trade did not exceed £20,595.
1817. The English Commercial Residency was abandoned, those of the French and Dutch having been previously forsaken.
1857. Here the Sepoys mutinied, and at the Lahe Bagh a most spirited engagement took place between a handful of British sailors, who attacked and defeated 150 Sepoys in gallant style, under the command of midshipman Mayo; they captured the drums and fifes of the Sepoys, and marched into the town with those trophies, playing on them the tune of "the British Grenadiers."

ROUTE 4.

CALCUTTA TO DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Distance, 29 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Calcutta to Thackoor Pookria	7	0
Rajhath	10	0
Diamond Harbour Ghat, at Godowns ..	12	0
	29	0

Leave = †§ Calcutta, Route 1, and proceed along an excellent road, across a fine country; pass § Thackoor Pookria, 7; § Rajhath, 10, and 12 miles brings us to the celebrated

†§ DIAMOND HARBOUR

(The Wapping of Calcutta).

District, the 24 Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor General, at Calcutta. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army, at Calcutta. Lat. 22° 12', long. 88° 10'. It stands on the River Hooghly, and its climate is extremely healthy (Route 1).

ROUTE 5.

CALCUTTA TO KOOLNA,
IN THE SOONDERBUND PASSAGE, VIA THE
EASTERN CANAL.
Distance, 135½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Calcutta to Ballighat	11	0
Chulataberry	11	4
Busra (Cheytaal)	14	2
Hoseinabad	13	2
Dum Dum (Bustuntpoor)	9	4
Koolna, via Route 2	76	0
	135	4

Leave = †§ Calcutta, (Route 1), and proceed along the mouth of the § Canal at Caseepoor, 5; bazaar; pass the Junction of the Ballighat Canal, 4; *Ballighat, 2; § Bahmanagatta, 5½; bazaar; *Chulataberry, 6; *Morissa, 2½; *Kulkaipoor, 1½; § Bungurhath, 2, and enter the BARRASUT DISTRICT, Route 1; pass on to *Beharce, 2½; Civil Authority, the Collector at Barrasut; § Busra (Cheytaal), 6; bazaar, and most delicious water; § Hoseinabad, 13½; bazaar; *Dehutta, 3; *Khunja, 3, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of § BUSTUNTPOOR (Dum Dum), Route 2, and thence proceed, via that Route, for 76 miles, to

§ KOOLNA (Route 2).

Civil Authority, the Collector at Kusba Jessore. Bazaar, amply supplied.

ROUTE 6.

CALCUTTA TO LODDIANA,

VIA BANCOORAH, HAZAREEBAGH, BENARES, ALLAHABAD, CAWNPOOR, MIRPOORE, ALLIGURH, DELHI, AND KURNAUL.

Distance, 1,102½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Calcutta to Chandeetola	13	0
Aleepoor	8	0
Pahargpoor	8	0
Right bank of the Damooda river	8	0
Right bank of the Dalkeesur river, near Jehanabad	9	0
Kotulpoor	14	4
Rajhath or Jeypoor	10	4

ROUTE 6.—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Bishenpoor	10	0
Oondah	10	0
Banocorah	11	0
Chaitra	9	0
Arrara	8	0
Gowrandee	8	0
Rogonathpoor	10	0
Dobra	11	0
Chundunkaree	11	0
Chass	14	4
Angballee	16	0
Gomeah	13	2
Ohittroohuttee	13	4
Deigwar	14	2
Hazareebagh	10	4
Kutkumsandee	12	4
Penarkoon	9	4
Kanachuttee	8	4
Dunghye	12	6
Sheerghatty	14	6
Mudunpoor	16	0
Nourunga	14	0
Baroon	14	0
Sasseram	15	0
Jehanabad	16	0
Mohunea	14	2
Nobutpoor	14	2
Mogul Serai	15	4
Benares Cantonment	12	2
Mokun-ke-Serai	7	2
Tamashabad	11	4
Gooseah	10	4
Ooj-ke Chokee	13	4
Sydnabad	13	8
Jhoossee	4	6
Allahabad Cantonment	13	4
Moofta-ka-Poorwa	15	4
Kuseah	10	4
Duranugur, near Kurrah	14	4
Chobee-ke-Serai	14	4
Munda-ke-Serai	13	4
Futtehpoor	13	0
Mulwah	10	0
Aoung	12	2
Maharajpoor	13	2
Cawnpoor	12	6
Kullianpoor	7	0
Chobepoor	9	0
Poorah	10	6
Urrowl	13	4
Meerun-ke-Serai	9	4
Goorsalunge	14	0
Chibberamow	15	0
Bewur	13	2
Bowgong	8	0
Mynpooree Cantonment	7	4
Jeante	10	2
Sukeet	13	0
Etah	11	2
Budwas	11	4
Secundra Rao	9	0
Akharabad	10	6
Allygurh Cantonment	15	0
Somnagunge	15	7
Khooria	14	0
Choolah	7	0
Secundra	10	1
Soorujpoor	14	0
Putnagunge	14	6
Delhi Cantonment	14	6
Alleepoor	10	0

ROUTE 6.—Continued.

	M 11	Fur.
Barotah	10	4
Burki Chokee, near Rujeroo or Rujuloo	13	4
Somalka	11	0
Paneput	12	0
Gurunda	10	0
Kurnaul Cantonment	12	0
Leelakherree	10	0
Thannesar	13	4
Shahabad	14	2
Kotekutchoa	8	0
Umballa	9	4
Rajpoorah	13	0
Pattaree	8	4
Sirhind, west side of	9	0
Kunha-ke-Serai	11	0
Donraha-ke-Serai	14	0
Loodianah Cantonment	14	0
1,102		6

Leave = $\frac{1}{2}$ Calcutta, (Route 1); we cross by ferry at Sulkea Ghat, the Hooghly river, to the town of

§ SULKEA, 5 (The Southwark of Calcutta).

District, Hooghly. Civil Authority, Collector at Hooghly. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Travellers' bungalow. The Hooghly bazaar. Ferry at Sulkea Ghat.

It lies on the W. side of the Hooghly. Lat. 22° 34', long. 88° 24'. Warehouses, "Godowns." Here are some very extensive government establishments of this description for bonding salt.

Thence along a good road; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ Chundecotla, 9; $\frac{1}{2}$ Aleepoor, 8; $\frac{1}{2}$ Paharpoor, 8 (junction of the Barrackpoor road) thence the road becomes very bad; cross by bridges when the inundations have subsided upwards of 8 nullahs, but when the country is flooded, not only are the bridges impassable, but portions of the made road are annually swept away at that period, and also by ferry, the right bank of the * Damoeda (Dammoodah, Dummodah, Damodi, Damadi, Damodara, one of the sacred names of Vishnu) river, which rises in lat. 23° 55', long. 84° 53', in the Ramgurh district, flows S.E. to lat. 23° 5', long. 88° 1'; thence S. until it falls into the Hooghly, on the right side, in lat. 22° 13', long. 88° 7', after a course of 350 miles, during which it receives the Barrachur, in lat. 23° 4', long. 86° 51'. It is crossed by ferries at Hazareebagh, Raneguni, where its bed is 500 yds. wide, current rapid, and water limpid; Gomeah, where its bed is 250 yds. wide. It is navigable during the monsoon for vessels of 20 tons from the Hooghly, 170 miles, where it joins the Barrachur. The valley through which it flows is full of iron and coal, worked by a company, (see Calcutta, Route 1), and it is calculated that bar iron might be manufactured at 20 per cent. less than the price at which it is imported from England. Thence along a good road, cross by fords, 3 nullahs, and the right bank of the * Dalkeesur river, 9, (Dalkissore) which rises in lat. 23° 30', long. 86° 34', in the Pachete district, flows S.E. through Bancoora, Burdwan, and Hooghly, where it is called the Roopnarin, and falls into the Hooghly river.

Diamond Harbour, in lat. $22^{\circ}12'$, long. $88^{\circ}7'$, after a course of 170 miles. It is forded at Bancoora, and Jehanabad. Provisions can be procured from Jehanabad, or Jahnaabad, a small town which lies close at hand. Then we enter the

BURDWAN DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to § *Kotalpoor*, 142; Civil Authority, Collector at Burdwan; bazaar; fire wood scarce; travellers' bungalow; § *Rajhath* (Jeypoor), 103; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ BISHENPOOR (Bishenpore).

DAWS to Berhampore, 95 miles S.W.; Midnapore, 84 N.; Bancoora, 20 S.E. It lies on the right bank of the Dalkisore river. Bazaar; lat. $23^{\circ}4'$, long. $87^{\circ}21'$.

Thence along an excellent road, cross by fords 3 nullahs, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ OONDAH (Oonda).

Bazaar. Lat. $23^{\circ}7'$, long. $87^{\circ}14'$.

DAWS to Calcutta, 87 miles N.W. by W. We then enter

THE BANCOORAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $22^{\circ}53'$ and $23^{\circ}46'$, long. 87° and $87^{\circ}39'$; is 60 miles long from N. to S., and 42 broad; is bounded on the N. by Beerbhoom, E. by Burdwan, S. by Midnapore, and W. by Pooralia and Pachete; has an area of 1,476 square miles; population of 480,000, the greater portion of whom are Brahmimists; contains the towns of Bishenpore, Bancoora. Is well watered by the Hadjee, Damoodah and Dalkisore rivers. The general appearance of the country is level and fertile, except on the W. frontier, where it is barren and jungly. The thermometer in January stands at 62 in June, at 93. The annual fall of rain averages 64 inches. Its productions are rice, wheat, barley, gram, pulse, oil seeds, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, European vegetables, also sal mowah (the petals of the flowers are eaten, and an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom, which is the favourite beverage of the lower orders). In it abound tigers, leopards, hyenas, bears, jackals, foxes, wild hogs, &c. The chief Routes are

1st, S.E. to N.W. from Calcutta, *via* Bishenpore, Oondah, and Bancoorah to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, From Calcutta *via* Burdwan, Caksa and Mongolpoore, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, From Bancoorah to Burdwan.

4th, From Bancoorah to Barrackpoore.

5th, From Bancoorah to Midnapore.

6th, From Bancoorah to Berhampore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This was formerly part of Burdwan.

1760. The British obtained the N. part from Cossim Ali, and in

1765, Shah Alum gave the S. part to the E. I. Co.

Thence pass on for 11 miles to the large town of

§ BANCOORAH.

Lat. $23^{\circ}14'$, long. $87^{\circ}6'$. Military station. Travellers' bungalow, which is large and well arranged. Staging bungalow. Capital of the District. It lies on the left bank of the Dalkisore (Dalkisore river.)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The English school, which is attended by 100 pupils, was founded by the Hon. E. I. C., is a large, well ventilated building. It is managed by a local committee. The scheme of instruction includes Bengalee, English, writing, arithmetic, history, algebra, geometry, and modern literature. Telegraph station at Calcutta, 101 miles.

RAILWAY STATION at Calcutta, 101 miles.

DAWS to Barrackpoore, 101; Berhampore, 115; Burdwan, 56; Fort William, 101; Hazareebagh, 138; Midnapore, 68½.

GAOL.—This large edifice is capable of holding 200 prisoners.

NATIVE BARRACKS.—Lie on low ground, but are well arranged. We then enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 189). And proceeding along an excellent road, we enter

THE PACHETE DISTRICT.

Which lies amidst jungle in lat. $22^{\circ}56'$ and $23^{\circ}54'$, long. $85^{\circ}46'$ and $87^{\circ}10'$; is 105 miles long from N.E. to S.W. and 95 miles broad; is bounded on the N. by Ramgurh and Beerbhoom; E. by Bancoora; S. by Pooralia, Barabhoom and Singhbhoom; W. by Chota Nagpore; has 4,792 square miles; a population of 143,760. Is well watered by the Damooda, Soobnaureka, and Cossaye rivers, and contains the towns of Pachete, Rogonathpoore, Jaldia, and Chassa. Its general appearance in the E. and W. is hilly, intersected with plains, and overrun with dense jungle, and having ridges with an elevation of from 400 to 600 feet; and in the S.W. a complete labyrinth of mountains and ravines, distinguished as the jungle mehals. The greatest altitude is 3,000 feet, the height of a mountain near the city of Pachete. Its productions are rice, &c. The principal roads are, viz:

1st, N.E. to S.W. the great trunk route from Calcutta, *via* Burdwan, to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, In the centre from Pachete, *via* Bancoora and Hazareebagh, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, E. to W., from Bancoora, *via* Jaldia to Chota Nagpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1765. It was given to the E. I. C. by Shah Alam.

1857. The Rajah was arrested and placed in Burdwan jail, as his fidelity was suspected. He was tried and acquitted, 1859, but still remains prisoner.

Cross by ford two nullahs, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ CHATNA.

Territory, Ramgurh (Pachete). Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor General's Agent S.W. frontier in Manbhoom (Barabhoom, Burraboom). Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Bazaar.

DAWS to Bancoorah, 6 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ}20'$, long. 87° .

Thence we pass § *Arrara*, 8, and proceeding along a very bad, sandy road, through a dense jungly country; cross two nullahs to § *Gourandes*, 8, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ ROGONATHPOOR.

Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Branch road to Berampoor, *via* Soory. Lat. 23° 31', long. 86° 44'.

DAWKS to Bancoora, 35 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 103 S.E.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of a woody, hilly, granite ridge, 800 feet high.

Thence along a good road, through a waste country; pass two nullahs to § *Dobra*, 11; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; also over three nullahs to § *Chundunkearce*, 12; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; cross two nullahs, and proceed along a good road, and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHASS.

Travellers' and staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 34', long. 86° 12'.

DAWKS to Bancoora, 71 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 67 S.E.

Thence along a good but heavy road, over a hilly country; cross by ford three nullahs, and also the *Gurgher river, which is forded at two different places; we then re-enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 169), and proceed to § *Angballa*, 16; Assistant to Gov. General's Agent, S.W. frontier at Hazareebagh; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; the road now becomes very bad, intersected by ravines, extremely difficult for carts of any description, and passes over a hilly country; cross by ford six nullahs, as also the *Damooda river to § *Gomeah*, 134; travellers' bungalow and bazaar. Thence along an excellent road; cross five nullahs to § *Chitrochuttee*; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; thence the road ascends and is difficult for carts and laden cattle; cross three nullahs to § *Deignoor*, 14½; staging and travellers' bungalows; small bazaar; thence proceed along an excellent road; cross three nullahs, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HAZAREEBAGH (Hazairbag, Hazurbg, Hazaribagh, Commandant's garden, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 205). Staging bungalow.

Thence along a bad road; cross four nullahs to § *Kuthumsaudee*, 12½; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; then cross a nullah and the *Mahana river, to § *Penarkoon*, 9½; travellers' and staging bungalows; provisions very scarce; thence along a good road; cross four nullahs, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KANACHUTTEE (Kandcuttee).

Territory, Ramgurh. Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, S.W. Frontier at Hazareebagh. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 19', long. 85° 7'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 216 miles N.W. by W. We then enter

THE BEHAR OR GAYAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 12' and 25° 22', long. 83° 25' and 86° 0'; is 165 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 63 broad; is bounded on the N. by Patna; E. and

N.E. by Mongheer (Monghyr); S. by Ramgurh and Palamow; W. by Mirzapore; and N.W. by Shahabad; has an area of 5,694 square miles; population of 2,500,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans (as it was one of the most important of their territories in E. Hindostan), who speak the Oordoo (Hindustanee), but use Arabic for religious subjects. The dialect of the common people is Hindee, in which the children are instructed, but a trace of the Coles' (the original aborigines of this district) language is observable. It contains the Pergunnals of Behar, Bhilawur, Bilarjeh, Chirkranwan, Dadur, Dukhnair, Ekli, Gaya (Gya), Goh, Jurrah, Jupla, Kuber, Kootombbeh, Muheir, Munora, Nurhut, Okree, Puchrookhee, Puhra, Roh, Rajgeer, Samase, Sanout, Shergotty, Siris, Utree, Urwul, and Uncha. Its chief towns are Gayah, Behar, Shergotty, Dandnagar, Urwul, Jahanabad (Jehanabad), Aurungabad, Rajagriha, and Holasgunj. The general appearance of the country in the south is mountainous, with an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet; in the N.E. to S.W., with an altitude of from 800 to 900 feet at the Caramshaw Hills (Hills of Rajagriha, or Palace Hills), from Rajah (king), and Griha (house), on which was formerly erected the palace of the Behar Princes. It abounds with rude barbaric ruins, especially at Rajagriha and Gaya Sahibganj, the date of which monuments, are Hindoo mythological. It is well watered by the Son and Phalgu rivers. Its productions are coal (at Deori, on the right bank of the Son), mica (in blocks one yard long and half-a-yard broad, which are slit up into thin laminae, and the residue used by the Hindoos in the decorations of their religious festivals), potters' earth, tamarisks, tamarinds, jujubes, catechus, bamboo, cocoa nuts, khajur, tar, palms (from all of which trees, full sixty gallons of alcoholic spirit is obtained), mangoes, apples, European and Hindoostan figs, mulberries, pipals, grapes, mahnas (the dried calyx resembles a raisin, and is not only much eaten, but an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom), rice, grain, wheat, barley, maruya, maize, jowar, millet, peas, lentils, grain, sesame, oil seeds, castor oil, linseed, melons, cucumbers, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, turnips, opium, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, kusum (safflower), betel nut (the finest in India). Its manufactures are blankets, carpets, tents, tape, thread, ropes, paper, torches, glass, coarse jewellery, cutlery, hardware, turnery, leather, saddlery, shields, cotton, silk, leather, and horn fabrics; lac, glass, gold, silver, and metal ornaments; ink, soap, sugar, nitre, pottery, tiles, bricks, intoxicating liquors (distilled from the different palms and mahna flowers); sandal wood, roses, and jasmine perfumes; also, dyeing. The principal roads are:—

1. S.E. to N.W., the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta, *via* the S.W. part of this district, to the North Western Provinces.

2. N. to S., from Patna, *via* the S.W. part of the Gaya, and Shergotty, to Palamow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district only contains half of the S.W. portion of the great Province of Behar.

Diamond Harbour, in lat. 22° 12', long. 88° 7', after a course of 170 miles. It is forded at Bancoora, and Jehanabad. Provisions can be procured from Jehanabad, or Jehanabad, a small town which lies close at hand. Then we enter the

BURDWAN DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to § Kotalpoor, 14½; Civil Authority, Collector at Burdwan; bazaar; fire wood scarce; travellers' bungalow; § Rajhath (Jeypoor), 10½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ BISHENPOOR (Bishenpore).

DAWKS to Berhampore, 95 miles S.W.; Midnapore, 84 N.; Bancoora, 20 S.E. It lies on the right bank of the Dakkisoore river. Bazaar; lat. 23° 4', long. 87° 21'.

Thence along an excellent road, cross by fords 3 nullahs, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ OONDAH (Oonda).

Bazaar. Lat. 23° 7', long. 87° 14'.

Dawks to Calcutta, 87 miles N.W. by W. We then enter

THE BANCOORAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 22° 53' and 23° 46', long. 87° and 87° 39'; is 60 miles long. from N. to S., and 42 broad; is bounded on the N. by Beerbhoom, E. by Burdwan, S. by Midnapore, and W. by Pooralla and Pachete; has an area of 1,476 square miles; population of 480,000, the greater portion of whom are Brahmimists; contains the towns of Bishenpore, Bancoora. Is well watered by the Hadjee, Damoodah and Dakkisoore rivers. The general appearance of the country is level and fertile, except on the W. frontier, where it is barren and jungly. The thermometer in January stands at 62, in June, at 93. The annual fall of rain averages 64 inches. Its productions are rice, wheat, barley, gram, pulse, oil seeds, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, European vegetables, also sal mowah (the petals of the flowers are eaten, and an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom, which is the favourite beverage of the lower orders). In it abound tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, jackals, foxes, wild hogs, &c. The chief Routes are

1st, S.E. to N.W. from Calcutta, *via* Bishenpore, Oondah, and Bancoorah to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, From Calcutta *via* Burdwan, Caksa and Mongolpoore, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, From Bancoorah to Burdwan.

4th, From Bancoorah to Barrackpoore.

5th, From Bancoorah to Midnapore.

6th, From Bancoorah to Berhampore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This was formerly part of Burdwan.

1760. The British obtained the N. part from Cossim Ali, and in

1765, Shah Alum gave the S. part to the E. I. Co.

Thence pass on for 11 miles to the large town of

§ BANCOORAH.

Lat. 23° 14', long. 87° 6'. Military station. Travellers' bungalow, which is large and well arranged. Staging bungalow. Capital of the District. It lies on the left bank of the Dakkisoore (Dakkeasur river).

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The English school, which is attended by 100 pupils, was founded by the Hon. E. I. Co., is a large, well ventilated building. It is managed by a local committee. The scheme of instruction includes Bengalee, English, writing, arithmetic, history, algebra, geometry, and modern literature. Telegraph station at Calcutta, 101 miles.

RAILWAY STATION at Calcutta, 101 miles.

DAWKS to Barrackpoor, 101; Berhampore, 115; Burdwan, 56; Fort William, 101; Hazareebagh, 138; Midnapore, 68½.

GAOL.—This large edifice is capable of holding 200 prisoners.

NATIVE BARRACKS.—Lie on low ground, but are well arranged. We then enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Madras*, Route 169). And proceeding along an excellent road, we enter

THE PACHETE DISTRICT,

Which lies amidst jungle in lat. 22° 56' and 23° 54', long. 85° 46' and 87° 10'; is 105 miles long from N.E. to S.W. and 95 miles broad; is bounded on the N. by Ramgurh and Beerbhoom; E. by Bancoora; S. by Pooralla, Barabhoon and Singhbhoon; W. by Chota Nagpore; has 4,792 square miles; a population of 143,760. Is well watered by the Damooda, Soobnureeka, and Cossey rivers, and contains the towns of Pachete, Rogonathpore, Jaldia, and Chassa. Its general appearance in the E. and W. is hilly, intersected with plains, and overrun with dense jungle, and having ridges with an elevation of from 400 to 600 feet; and in the S.W. a complete labyrinth of mountains and ravines, distinguished as the jungle mehals. The greatest altitude is 3,000 feet, the height of a mountain near the city of Pachete. Its productions are rice, &c. The principal roads are, viz:

1st, N.E. to S.W. the great trunk route from Calcutta, *via* Burdwan, to the North Western Provinces.

2nd, In the centre from Pachete, *via* Bancoora and Hazareebagh, to the North Western Provinces.

3rd, E. to W., from Bancoora, *via* Jaldia to Chota Nagpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1765. It was given to the E. I. Co. by Shah Alam.

1857. The Rajah was arrested and placed in Burdwan jail, as his fidelity was suspected. He was tried and acquitted, 1859, but still remains prisoner.

Cross by ford two nullahs, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ CHATNA.

Territory, Ramgurh (Pachete). Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor General's Agent S. W. frontier in Manbhoom (Barabhoon, Burraboom). Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Bancoorah, 6 miles. Lat. 23° 20', long. 87°.

Thence we pass § Arrara, 8, and proceeding along a very bad, sandy road, through a dense jungly country; cross two nullahs to § Gowrandee, 8, and 10 miles brings us to the town of

{ROGONATHPOOR.

Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Branch road to Berampoor, *via* Soory. Lat. 23° 31', long. 86° 44'.

DAWS to Bancoora, 35 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 103 S.E.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of a woody, hilly, granito ridge, 800 feet high.

Thence along a good road, through a waste country; pass two nullahs to \$Dobra, 11; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; also over three nullahs to \$Chundunkaree, 12; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; cross two nullahs, and proceed along a good road, and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

{CHASS:

Travellers' and staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 34', long. 86° 12'.

DAWS to Bancoora, 71 miles N.W.; Hazareebagh, 67 S.E.

Thence along a good but heavy road, over a hilly country; cross by ford three nullahs, and also the *Gurghree river, which is forded at two different places; we then re-enter

THE RAMGURH DISTRICT.—(*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 169), and proceed to \$Angballe, 16; Assistant to Gov. General's Agent, S.W. frontier at Hazareebagh; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; the road now becomes very bad, intersected by ravines, extremely difficult for carts of any description, and passes over a hilly country; cross by ford six nullahs, as also the *Damooda river to \$Gomeah, 134; travellers' bungalow and bazaar. Thence along an excellent road; cross five nullahs to \$Chitrochutte; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; thence the road ascends and is difficult for carts and laden cattle; cross three nullahs to \$Deignoor, 14½; staging and travellers' bungalows; small bazaar; thence proceed along an excellent road; cross three nullahs, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

\$HAZAREEBAGH (Hazairbag, Hazurbg, Hazairbag, Commandant's garden, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 205). Staging bungalow.

Thence along a bad road; cross four nullahs to \$Kuthumaudee, 12½; travellers' and staging bungalows; bazaar; then cross a nullah and the *Mahana river, to *Penarkoon, 9½; travellers' and staging bungalows; provisions very scarce; thence along a good road; cross four nullahs, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

{KANACHUTTEE (Kandcutte).

Territory, Ramgurh. Civil Authority, Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, S.W. Frontier at Hazareebagh. Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 19', long. 86° 7'.

DAWS to Calcutta, 216 miles N.W. by W. We then enter

THE BEHAR OR GAYAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 12' and 26° 22', long. 83° 25' and 86° 6'; is 165 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 63 broad; is bounded on the N. by Patna; E. and

N.E. by Mongheer (Monghyr); S. by Ramgarh and Palamow; W. by Mirzapore; and N.W. by Shahabad; has an area of 5,694 square miles; population of 2,500,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans (as it was one of the most important of their territories in E. Hindostan), who speak the Oordoo (Hindoostanee), but use Arabic for religious subjects. The dialect of the common people is Hindee, in which the children are instructed, but a trace of the Coles' (the original aborigines of this district) language is observable. It contains the Pergunnals of Behar, Bhillawur, Bilarjeh, Chirkanwan, Dadur, Dukhnair, Ekil, Gaya (Gya), Goh, Jurrah, Jupla, Kubur, Kootoombeh, Muhair, Munora, Nurhut, Okree, Puchrookhee, Puhra, Roh, Rajgeer, Sumae, Sunout, Shergotty, Siris, Utree, Urwul, and Uncha. Its chief towns are Gayah, Behar, Shergotty, Dandnagar, Urwul, Jahanabad (Jehanabad), Aurungabad, Rajagriha, and Holasgunj. The general appearance of the country in the south is mountainous, with an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet; in the N.E. to S.W., with an altitude of from 800 to 900 feet at the Caramshaw Hills (Hills of Rajagriha, or Palaco Hills), from Rajah (king), and Griha (house), on which was formerly erected the palace of the Behar Princes. It abounds with rude barbaric ruins, especially at Rajagriha and Gaya Sahibganj, the date of which monuments, are Hindoo mythological. It is well watered by the Son and Phalgu rivers. Its productions are coal (at Deori, on the right bank of the Son), mica (in blocks one yard long and half-a-yard broad, which are slit up into thin laminæ, and the residue used by the Hindoos in the decorations of their religious festivals), potters' earth, tamarisks, tamarinda, jujubes, catechins, bamboo, coccoo nuts, khajur, tar, palms (from all of which trees, full sixty gallons of alcoholic spirit is obtained), mangoes, apples, European and Hindoostan figs, mulberries, pipals, grapes, mahnas (the dried calyx resembles a raisin, and is not only much eaten, but an intoxicating liquor is distilled therefrom), rice, grain, wheat, barley, maruya, maize, jowar, millet, peas, lentils, grain, sesame, oil seeds, castor oil, linseed, melons, cucumbers, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, turnips, opium, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, kusem (safflower), betel nut (the finest in India). Its manufactures are blankets, carpets, tents, tape, thread, ropes, paper, torches, glass, coarse jewellery, cutlery, hardware, turnery, leather, saddlery, shields, cotton, silk, leather, and horn fabrics; lac, glass, gold, silver, and metal ornaments; ink, soap, sugar, nitre, pottery, tiles, bricks, intoxicating liquors (distilled from the different palms and mahna flowers); sandal wood, roses, and jasmine perfumes; also, dyeing. The principal roads are:—

1. S.E. to N.W., the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta, *via* the S.W. part of this district, to the North Western Provinces.

2. N. to S., from Patna, *via* the S.W. part of the Gaya, and Shergotty, to Palamow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district only contains half of the S.W. portion of the great Province of Behar.

It originally formed a portion of the Magadha realm, the court of whose monarch was supposed to have been the most brilliant ever known, and so to have continued for 2,000 years.

It was annexed to Kannouj in the time of Katbuddin, Viceroy of Mohammed of Ghor.

1194. The Mussulman commander slew King Jaichand of Kannouj, when it was annexed to the Delhian Empire, and the Moguls appointed Viceroys over it.

1340. Malek-Fakhr-uddin (*soi-disant* King of Bengal and Behar) killed its governor, and assumed the government.

16th century. The Emperor Baber wrested it from him.

The Patan Shir Shah conquered it, and drove Humayon, Baber's son, from India, and then Bengal revolted.

Akbar re-captured it, and annexed it to Delhi. 1765. Shah Alum gave it to the E.I.C., and also the Patna, Shahabad, Tirhoot, and Sarun Districts.

1817. The large Thannahs of Shikpoorah and Dinapore were added to the magistracy of Monghyr.

1834. Those of Sherzotty, Aurungabad, Nobeenuggur, and Majainha were also added to it, and in

1837, those of Nilsah, Atasesai, Bar, parts of Behar, Jahanabad, and Urwul were placed under the superintendence of Patna.

Thence we proceed along a slanting, but pretty, although execrable road; cross five nullahs; pass the Dunghye Pass, which is rather difficult for wheel conveyances, and 12½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DUNGHYE.

District, Gayah or Berar. Civil Authority, Collector at Gayah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division at Calcutta. Travellers' and staging bungalows. Elevation, 660 feet above the sea. Lat. 24° 27', long. 85°. It lies at the N.W. extremity of the Dunghye Pass.

Dawks to Hazareebagh, 43 miles N.W.; Benares, 146 miles S.E.

Thence along a better road; through a flat, but well cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs and the Fulgor river (which is a small tributary of the Poonpun (Poonpoon), that rises in Ramgurh, amidst the mountain ridge, on the N. frontier of Behar, in lat. 24° 30', long. 84° 20', flows N.E. for 130 miles. Its banks are steep, and 30 feet high, and channel, 100 yds. wide at its mouth), and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

†§ SHERGHOTTY (Sheerghatty).

Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Post Office bullock trains, see Calcutta, (Route 1). Thana (police division). Population, 5,100. Houses, 1,019, besides several large, handsome buildings, which were formerly occupied by the government officials, when this place was a civil station.

North-Western Dāk Company's, and Inland Dāk Company's Dāks, see Calcutta, Route 1. Lat. 24° 33', long. 84° 51'.

Dawks to Hazareebagh, 58 miles N.W.; and Benares, 131, S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here Lord Clyde was nearly captured by the Sepoys in 1857.

Thence along an excellent road, through a flat country; cross 3 nullahs, and the *Moorhur river (which rises in lat. 24° 8', long. 74° 15', flows N. for 131 miles, and falls into the Ganges, on the right side, a little below Patna, in lat. 25° 23', long. 85° 23'), and 16 miles brings us to the town of

§ MUDUNPOOR (Moodoopoor).

Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 56', long. 86° 13'.

Dawks to Hazareebagh, 74 miles E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here Sir Hugh Rose defeated the Sepoys in 1857.

Pass 3 nullahs, enter

THE AURUNGABAD OR NOURUNGA THANA OF BEHAR,

Which contains 1,262 villages. Population of 160,630, principally Hindoos; and 14 miles leads us to the town of

§ NOURUNGA

(Nauranga, Norungah, or Aurangabad).

District, Behar. Civil Authority, Collector at Gayah. Travellers' and staging bungalows. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 44', long. 84° 26'. Houses, 615. Population, 8,075.

Dawks to Hazareebagh, 18 miles N.W.; Benares, 101, S.E.

Then cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to §Baroon, 14 miles; travellers' and staging bungalow and bazaar; wide (2 miles) bed of the *Soane (Sone) river; we thence cross by ford and ferry the heavy, sandy, then re-enter

THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass *Derhee (Dearee), 3; thence proceed along a good road, through a beautifully cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs, and 12 miles brings us to the town of

†§ SASSERAM.

District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah. Travellers' and North-Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalows. Bazaar, which is exceedingly large, amidst which stand the ruins of several vast Mosques and Mussulman tombs. Lat. 24° 57', long. 84° 4'. Population, 10,000. Houses, 3,603.

Manufacture of hardware and jewellery.

Dawks to Hazareebagh, 117 miles N.W.; Benares, 72 N.E.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—This school is well endowed from the rental of lands formerly granted it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Here the Sepoy rebels crossed the Soane, E. of Chunarghur, and joined the marauder chief, Oomer Singh, brother to Koor Sing, in 1858.

Thence along a tolerably good road, but which is very rutty in the monsoons; cross a nullah, and 16 miles leads us to the town of

§ JEHANABAD (Jahansbad).

District, Shahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah. Officer Commanding. North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 18° 20', long. 74° 58'. Population, 1,000. Houses, 200.

DAKWS to Hazareebagh, 118 miles N.W.; Benares, 50 S.E. We then enter

THE MOHUNEEA PERGUNNAH.

Which has an area of 347 square miles, and contains a population of 93,730.

Then pass on for 14½ miles to the town of

§ MOHUNEA (Mohuneea).

North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Population, 1,000. Houses, 200. Lat. 25° 8', long. 83° 40'.

CARAVANSERAIS, "Native Inns."—Here are several, which contain numerous chambers, all placed in a long row.

Thence along an excellent road; cross by ford the *Durgowtee (Durgawati) river (which flows into the Kurumnassa, in lat. 25° 19', long. 83° 44'), and then cross by a pucca bridge the Kurumnassa (Karmannassa, Carmanassa, Kermnassa, Kerumunassa, Kurmunussa, Caramnassa, Karamnassa), or river (this stream, which is so-called from *Karmna* "devotional" action and *Nasa* "destruction," on account; as the Brahmins allege, of pilgrims losing whatever religious benefit they may have derived from their pilgrimages should they touch its waters. Other Brahmins assign as reason why the Hindoos will not cross its waters, that the Rajah Trianguku (Satyabrata) killed a Brahmin, and married a step-mother, but was purified from those crimes by a Saint, who, after collecting a quantity of water from all the sacred streams in the world, made a bath at this spot, made him perform his ritual ablutions therein, after which this river issued forth, whilst many affirm that the Rajah Trianguku endeavoured to ascend to heaven, but the gods opposed his rash attempt, suspended him by his head downwards, and from his mouth there issued forth bloody and poisonous saliva, with which the Hindoos believe this stream is infected), gushes forth in lat. 24° 34', long. 83° 46', near the Sarodag Village, at the S. side of the Shahabad Table Land, "from the small fountain of Sarmanchuga, close to some stones, above a rice field," and thence S., almost immediately afterwards flows along as a clear crystal stream. Its source lies 18 miles W. of the Rohtas Fort, so celebrated in Indian history, whence it flows N.W. for 50 miles to lat. 24° 51', long. 83° 15', expanding into pools swarming with delicate fish; thence N. for 26 miles, during which it rushes down the Champather rock, 100 feet, which, in the monsoon, forms a beautiful cascade; thence it flows N.E. for 70 miles, during which it receives the Durgawati, in lat. 25° 19', and long. 83° 44', and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 25° 24', long. 83° 58', after a course of 146 miles, during which it is crossed

at 2 miles (by a bridge of boats) from its mouth, where its width is 100 yds., water deep and banks steep; at Nowbulpoor, by a masonry bridge of 3 arches, each 53 feet in span, piers 30 by 13, and an horizontal roadway 25 feet wide, which was erected at a cost of £10,000. This stream, which is navigable in the monsoon, frequently overflows its banks in the month of June, and not unfrequently rises 25 feet in one night. Here Baber encamped his army.

We re-enter THE BENARES DISTRICT, (Route 1), and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NOBUTPOOR.

North Western Dāk Company's Staging and Travellers' bungalow, situated on the bank of a deep river, called the Kurumnassa, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, the roof of which is new, as the Dinapore mutineers had destroyed it. The walls are blackened with smoke, and the whitewash covered with the following inscriptions and sketches, by men of the various detachments, en route to Cawnpore, during 1857-58-59.—"Revenge your slaughtered countrywomen. To the—with the bloody Sepoys." *Sketches:* Men suspended from trees and gallows. *Eulogiums* of particular regiments in Her Majesty's Services. The *Enclosure* of the bungalow is studded with the graves of many European soldiers, and their names rudely cut on blocks of wood and trees about its immediate vicinity are gradually being effaced, and 15½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MOGUL SERAI.

District, Benares. Civil Authority, the Collector at Benares. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares division at Benares. Travellers' and staging bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 12'.

DAKWS to Hazareebagh, 177 miles N.W.; Benares 12 S. E.

Thence along a good road; cross by ferry, at *Raj Chat*, the Ganges river, and at 12½ miles we enter the city of

† § BENARES (Route 1). Thence proceed along an excellent road, through a flat, well wooded, but cultivated country; pass § *Mohun-ke-Serai*, 7½; bazaar; § *Pamashabad*, 11½; § *Gooseah*, 10½; bazaar at Madhoogunge; thence along a low, flat, and slightly cultivated country for 6½ miles to the large village of

§ GOPEEGUNGE (Gopiganj).

DAKWS to Benares 35 miles W.; Allahabad, 39, S. E. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company.

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 16' long. 82° 50'

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—The Sepoys held it, but were driven therefrom by the British, in 1857-58-59.

Thence proceed to * *Ooj-ke-Chokee*, 13½; here provisions must be collected from the villages; water scarce, there being only one well, but it may be obtained from a Lake, "Jhil, or Jheel," 1 mile distant; thence along a level, but in the monsoon, swampy

country, over an excellent road, and we then enter the ALLAHABAD DISTRICT, (Route 1), and proceed, if the Gang's can be ferried, for 13½ miles, to the town of

§ SYDABAD.

Territory, Allahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Bazaar. Lat 35° 22', long. 82° 10'. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company.

DAWKs to Allahabad, 18½ miles; Benares, 56½.

POSITION.—It lies 4 miles from the left bank of the Ganges.

In case the Raj ghat ferry is impassable, we must then leave the road at *Hunoomangunge*, 6 miles before we reach *Sydabad*, and proceed to § *Lallgunge*, 10½; § *Pundila*, 10; § *Allahabad Cantonment*, 9½; then continuing our route along a bad, rutty road, to § *Jhoosee*, 13½; bazaar. If travellers are going beyond Allahabad, they should then encamp in the *Alopee Bayh*, near *Daragunge*, 2½ miles distant from this place, and then proceed direct to *Moofli-ke-Poorwa*, via Allahabad, (13½ miles); pass the Raj ghat; cross it by public ferry; but should the sand in the bed have shifted much, it will be quite impossible to cross this ferry, then the traveller must pass over the bed of the Ganges, which is here 1 mile wide; by the *Papamow* ferry, then over a good road, for 4½ miles, to the town of

↑ = § ALLAHABAD, (Route 1); thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country; pass § *Moofli-ke-Poorwa*, 13½; bazaar; the road now becomes very heavy and dusty; and 15½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KUSSEAH.

Bazaar. Lat 25° 36', long. 81° 32'.

DAWKs to Allahabad, 29 miles N.W. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company.

This large dilapidated town lies close to a beautiful *Neem*, (called by the natives "*Melia A'zaddirakti*," or *Azaddirakti*," "free tree," from *Azad*, "free," and *Diralakti*, "tree," so named, because, according to the Eastern romance, an amorous youth, named *Majnum*, prevented one of these trees from being felled, owing to its resembling the form of his mistress, *Layla*) tree grove; then pass on to * *Shazadpoor*, 7, over a level, well cultivated country, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DARANUGUR (near Kurrah).

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 41', long. 81° 25'. It lies near the right bank of the Ganges.

DAWKs to Futtehpore, 40 miles.

Thence proceeding along a good road, we then enter

THE FUTTEHPOOR DISTRICT.

Which is situated in the Doab Tract, lies in lat. 25° 25' and 26° 13', long. 80° 12' and 81° 23'; is bounded on the N. E. by the Ganges, (the navigation of which, through this district, is difficult, tedious, and annoying, even for steamers, on account of the shoals, rapids, and mounds of earth and sand which obstruct, in some degree, the passage, and therefore causes considerable wear and tear of the valves,

cocks, and general machinery of the vessel, which, if they draw more than two feet of water, cannot calculate on being able to ascend it at all seasons); E. by Allahabad, S. W. by the Jumna, and N. W. by Cawnpore; has an area of 1,583 square miles; population, 511,132, which chiefly consists of Hindoos; contains 1,380 towns, the chief of which are Futtehpore, Korah, Kudjooa, (Cujwa), Hatgang, Huswa, &c. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna (down which immense quantities of cotton are conveyed from Chilla Tara Ghaut, 20 miles S.W. of Futtehpore, Rhind (Rind, Urrund), and Etawah rivers). The general appearance of the country is extremely fertile, free from droughts, level, with an elevation of 500 feet above the sea, and from the original picturesque beauty of the scenery, which is pleasingly diversified and enlivened by the passing and re-passing through it of pilgrims, peasantry, pedestrian and mounted travellers, it is one of the most interesting districts for tourists to cross, if they desire to have a correct idea of Native Indian life. The chief roads are, viz :

1st. S. E. to N. W., the Great Trunk Road, from Calcutta, via Allahabad, Futtehpore, and Delhi, to the N. Doab.

2nd. S. W. from Futtehpore, via Chilla Tara Ghaut, and the N. W. portion of the district from N. to S. to Banda.

3rd. W. from Futtehpore to Calpee.

Its chief productions are mangoes, tamarinds, bananas, (all of which trees, most pleasingly and picturesquely wave their rich, luxuriant, and fruit clustered boughs over the huts, pagodas, mosques, and tanks, throughout the entire district, which, whilst they afford coolness and shade to the populace and traveller, add considerably to the beauty of the scenery), sugar cane, indigo, poppies, wheat, barley, vegetables, &c. The climate closely resembles that of S. Oude, but is excessively arid. The mean daily average of the thermometer is 80°, and the temperature 74°.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1194. The Afghan Mussulman, Shahabuddin Muhammed, Prince of Ghuznee, who successfully repulsed the Emperor Baber and his son, Humayun.
1659. Aurungzebe and Shuja (his brother) encountered each other on the field of battle at Kudjooa (Cujwa), 20 miles N.W. of the town of Futtehpore, a suitable spot for such a scene, when the latter was defeated.
1765. The E.I.C. and Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Oude, agreed to its annexation to Delhi, and then Shah Alum held Cora, and a part of the Allahabad District, as a Royal demesne for his maintenance; but in
- 1772, that Prince yielded those districts up to the Mahrattas, by which he forfeited them; and in 1775, they were annexed to Oude.
1801. The Nawab of Oude gave it to the E.I.C.
- 1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys mustered in large force, devastated and committed most frightful ravages, but were eventually repulsed and driven out of it with great slaughter, by British European troops.

We then proceed along an excellent road, amidst beautiful scenery; pass *\$Chobee-ke-Serai*, 12½; bazaar; *\$Hauogong*, 6; bazaar; *\$Munda-ke-Serai*, 7½; Buniyah's shops; *\$Bellunda*, 8; bazaar; and 5 miles brings us to the town of

† **FUTTEHPoor.**

District, Futtehpoor. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Benares Division. Travellers' bungalow. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company. Bazaar, large. Post Office. Population, 15,414. Lat. 25° 57', long. 80° 54'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 571 miles N.W.; Allahabad, 76, S.E.; Cawnpore, 48; Delhi, 267.

SERAI (*Serai*).—This native brick lodge for travellers contains a large court, at each end of which are two collegiate towered gateways, having raised verandahs, similar to cloisters, erected about one foot above the foundation. Its floor is pucca (baked brick), most conveniently furnished with small stoves built in the wall, on which the natives place their earthen cooking pots, and down one step at the rear, is a range of small, but dark dormitories.

CEMETERIES.—The suburbs are completely covered with them, but none deserve particular attention.

Mosque. — This elegant, chaste building was erected by the Eunuch, nephew of Almas Ali Khan, when he was, at the end of the 18th, and beginning of the 19th centuries, Nawab Vizier of Oude, and contractor of the S. Doab revenues, which constituted the better half of the province of Oude.

FORT.—The ruins of this quadrangular round towered mud fortress can be distinctly traced at the N.E. side.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1194. Held by the Hindus, as is evident from the Arabic word, *Fath* (victory), which constitutes its name.

The Afghan Mussulman, Shahabuddin, captured it.

16th Century. Baber soon after invaded it, at which period it yielded an annual revenue of £7,232.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys mustered in great strength in this district, devastated it, and committed most frightful ravages, but were repulsed and driven out by the British troops.

Thence along a good road; pass *\$Muhcar*, 10; shops; the road now becomes bad; pass *\$Aoung*, 12½; and we then enter the CAWNPORE DISTRICT, (Route 1); cross by ferry in the monsoon, and by fascine bridge in the dry season, the **Pandoo* river, the left bank of which is very steep and difficult for carts; and thence through a level and cultivated country for 13½ miles, to the town of

§ **MAHARAJPOOR,**

Kingstown, from Maharaj (king), and Pur (town.)

District, Cawnpore. Civil Authority, Collector at Cawnpore. Bazaar. Tank and wells. Lat. 26° 19'. long. 80° 31'.

DAWKS to Cawnpore, 12½ miles.

Thence along a good road for 12½ miles, to the centre of the town of

= † **CAWNPORE**, (Route 1); before leaving which, a store of provisions should be taken for 7 miles. Then along a good road; pass **Kullarpoor*, 7; water from wells.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here Nana Sahib sent the rebels with the Government treasure taken from Cawnpore in 1857.

A further distance of 9 miles brings us to the town of *\$Chobee-poor* (Chobipoor); bazaar; lat. 26° 37', long. 80° 15'; thence the road becomes bad to *\$Poorah*, 10½; bazaar; from whence it is extremely heavy; pass **Bilour*, 7½; **Bacotee*, 3½ then cross by an excellent pucca bridge, the **Eesun* (Esun) Nuddy or river (which rises in lat. 27° 41', long. 78° 27', close to Sikundrarow; it flows S.E., is crossed by a pucca bridge at Mynpooree; also by ford on the route from Etawah to Futteghur, becomes dry in the hot season, and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 26° 47', long. 80° 11') to *\$Urroul*, 3; Buniyah's shops. The road then becomes very rutty until our entrance to

THE FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 26° 46' and 27° 43', long. 78° 57' and 80° 2'; has an area of 1,909 square miles population of 854,799, the greater portion of which are Hindoos; the Mussulmans of this district are the descendants of the Patans or Afghans, who migrated into the country lying between Oude and the Punjab, in the 18th century, and bear characters analogous to their ancestors; it is bounded on the N. by Budaon and Shahjehanpore, E. by Oude, S. by Etawah and Cawnpore, and W. by Etawah and Mynpooree; is divided into two unequal parts, one lying on the E. side of the Ganges, and the other on the Doab, contains the towns of Allygarh, Chubramow, Furruckabad, Jalalabad, Kannouj, Khudaganj, Imrutpoor, and Nawabganj; and is well watered by the Ganges, Esun, Rind, Kali Nadi, and Ramgunga rivers. The general appearance of the country is dreary and dismal, subject to whirling clouds of dust, which almost blind travellers as they traverse those vast desert tracts; but where well-cultivated, it is luxuriant, rich, and fruitful, and some places so wet that it appears like one vast lake. Its chief productions are indigo, which is indigenous, and sold by the natives to Europeans, who are afterwards obliged to convert it into a marketable state; wheat, barley, maize, which grows 10 feet high; cotton, tobacco, potatoes, which are so remarkably good, that they are exported to all parts of India, and European vegetables. The greatest altitude is that part of the district near the Kali Nadi river, on the N.W. frontier, 614 feet above the sea.

The chief routes are—

1st, W. to E. from Agra, to Mynpooree, *via* Furruckabad, also *via* the grand trunk road (from Calcutta to Delhi) to Cawnpore.

2nd, from Allyghur, *via* Futteghur to Cawnpore. 3rd, S. W. to N. E., from Etawah, *via* Futteghur to Bareilly.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th century. The Rohilla Patans took possession of it.

1740. Ahmed Shah of Delhi, sent his Vizier thither on the death of the Rohilla chief, and afterwards bestowed it upon him and he retained possession of it.

Until Ahmed Khan, the deceased chief's brother, took it from him, and then invaded Oude, from which territory he was driven out, and on his submission to the Nawab of Oude was re-instated in this district with an annual revenue of £18,000.

Then several adventurers held it.

1801. The Vizier of Oude handed it over to the E. I. C., who formally took possession of it in

1802, and then discharged the lien of the Patan Nawab, by allowing him an annuity of £10,800 besides £18,000 per annum, pension to his dependents.

1804. The Mahratta chief, Holkar, with an army 60,000 strong, devastated it, but Lord Lake, who marched 07 miles in 24 hours, defeated him, since which the British became the dominant power.

1857-58. The Sepoy rebels congregated here in vast numbers, plundered and desolated portions of it, but were eventually expelled with great loss. The Rajah joined them, and committed atrocities almost as heinous as those of the arch fiend Nana Sahib, and, although educated among the English, he blew from his guns three English ladies, one the mother of the wife of an officer stationed at Futtehgurh when the troops mutinied there, and which lady (the wife) was kept by him as a prisoner. Afterwards he fled, when Lord Clyde took possession of his capital, having previously burnt his palace, when the soldiery plundered the town.

1859. The Nawab was tried at Futtehgurh, and condemned to death.

Pass on to Meerun-ke-Serai, 9½; bazaar: District, Furruckabad; Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehgurh; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares; lat. 26° 45', long. 80° 57'; thence along a fertile, level, cultivated country; pass Jelalabad, 10½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOORSAINGUNGE

(Goorsuhagunje, Goseingunge).

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 7', long. 79° 40'. North Western Staging bunglow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—Here Lord Clyde encamped in 1858, with a considerable force, and drove the rebel Sepoys out of its vicinity.

Thence along an excellent road; pass Chitbera-mow, 15; bazaar. We next enter

THE MYNPOOREE DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 28° 54' and 27° 50', long. 78° 30' and 79° 30', is bounded on the N. by Budaon, N. E. and W. by Furruckabad, S by Etawah and Agra. W. by Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur; has an area of 2,009 square miles; population of 639,809, the

majority Hindoos, and contains the towns of Mynpooree, Sukeet, and Bewur, and 1,459 villages, and has an average elevation of 600 to 700 feet above the sea. It is well watered by the Jumna, the Eastern Kallee Nuddee, Esun, Rind (Urrund), Seyn-gur, Sirsa, and the Ganges canal. The general appearance of the country is very level. Its chief productions are rice, sugar cane, indigo, wheat, barley, millet, gram, cotton, tobacco, &c. Formerly female infanticide prevailed to an alarming extent, but a very great amelioration has taken place lately, although such crime is not altogether suppressed. The climate is intensely hot previous to the monsoon, and the average maximum temperature is 125°. In winter the thermometer often falls below freezing point. The chief roads are, viz:—

1st. N. W. to S. E.—From Allyghur, via Mynpooree, to Cawnpore.

2nd. W. to E.—From Agra, via Mynpooree, to Futtehgurh.

3rd. N. W. to S. E.—From Muttra, via Mynpooree, to Lucknow.

4th. S. to N.—From Etawah, via Mynpooree, to Azimghur.

5th. S. E. to N. W.—From Etawah to Agra.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly held by the Afghan Mussulmans.

16th cent. Captured by the emperor Baber.

On the dismemberment of the Delhi kingdom, Najuf Khan governed it.

The Mahrattas took possession of it at his demise.

1803. Dewlut Rao Scindia ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys held it, and the Rajah joined them, but

Surrendered to the magistrate at Etawah, on condition that his life should be spared.

1860. Transported to Aden, there set free with two domestics and £100 to carry him on a pilgrimage to Mecca, but informed that his life will be forfeited if ever he returns to India.

Thence proceeding along a bad road, we enter the BEWUR PERGUNNAH, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BEWUR (Bewah).

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mynpooree. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 13', long. 79° 21'. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company.

Capital of the Pergunnah.

River.—The Eastern Kali Nadi (Kallee Nuddee) from Kali "black" and Nadi "river," which lies between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, rises at Untwana, in Mozuffernuggur, in lat. 29° 12', long. 77° 51', at an altitude of 900 feet. It receives the Khodara nullah or Aboo Fuquers (which was formerly joined to the Kallee Nuddee W. by a canal, constructed by Muhammad Abu Khan, but long since dried up), and which stream is crossed by two bridges, one built by the celebrated Begum Sumroo, and the other by the Indian Government. The former has caused great inundations, owing to the diminutiveness of its arches. It is forded on the route from

Meerut to Mhow, also from Boolundshuhur, where its altitude is 764 feet above the sea, to Bareilly, and crossed by a pucca bridge 2½ miles below Hurdaganj, on the route from Allygarh to Bareilly; thence it flows S. E., and after a course of 300 miles falls into the Ganges on the right, inlet. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$

Thence along a good road; pass § *Bowgong*, 8 (North Western Company's Dāk Station, see Calcutta, Route 1); bazaar; and then proceed along a narrow winding road, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

+ § **MYNPOOREE**

(Mynpoorie or Minpuri).

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Cantonment. Bazaar. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

POSITION.—It lies on the banks of the Esun river, over which there is a very pretty pucca bridge close to the cantonment. Population 2,773. Elevation 620 feet above the sea. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

ATTRactions:—

Temples.—It contains a Jain edifice, in which there is a very curious Buddhistic idol.

Jail.—This vast structure is capable of holding a large number of prisoners.

DAWKS to Calcutta 727, N. W.; Agra, $71\frac{1}{2}$ E.; and Delhi, 165 miles S. E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1804. The Mahrattas, under Holkar, attacked the cantonment, plundered and burnt several portions of this large populous walled town.
1857. Colonel Greathed halted here in his extraordinary rapid march to Agra, put the rebel Rajah to flight, captured £25,000 of treasure, and destroyed the Palace. The Rajah re-occupied it, but Colonel Seaton marched against him, destroyed 250 sepoy, and took possession of it.

Then cross by pucca bridge the Esun river; proceed along a pretty road, re-cross that stream by an excellent ford to *Jeeotee*, 10½; Buniiah's shops, and water from wells. We then enter the **THE SUKEET PERGUNNAH**, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ **SUKEET.**

District, Mynpooree. Civil Authority, Collector at Mynpooree. 24 miles. Encamping ground N. E. on a vast plain, capable of holding 20,000 in full exercise. Bazaar. Capital of the Pergunnah. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

Pass § *Elaah*, $11\frac{1}{2}$, a dirty village surrounded by a mud wall, which is almost quite encompassed in the monsoon by a deep Jhil (Jheel) "Lake." Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company. Thence along a good made road; enter

THE ALLYGURH DISTRICT; pass § *Budwas*, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Buniiah's shops; and 9 miles brings us to the large town of

§ **SECUNDRA RAO (Sikundrarow).**

Territory, Allygurh. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allygurh. Bazaar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

DAWKS to Coel, 23 miles S. E. by E.; Mynpooree, 25½ miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1858. Here Brigadier Campbell defeated a rebel Nazim, and killed 350 sepoy.

Thence along a good road, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ **AHDARABAD (Akburabad).**

Territory, Allygurh. Collector at Allygurh, Officer commanding. Bazaar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

DAWKS to Coel, 12 miles S. E.; Allygurh, 15 miles. Market on Thursdays.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—The rebel Sepoy took it in 1857, but the British captured it, and Mungal and Mahtah Sing fell in battle.

We then enter

THE ALLYGURH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$ and $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$ and $78^{\circ} 47'$; is bounded on the N. by Bolundshuhur, E. by Budaon and Mynpooree, S. by Mynpooree and Muttra, and W. by Muttra and Goorgaon; has an area of 2,149 square miles; population of 739,356, chiefly Hindoos, who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. It contains 1,895 towns and villages, the chief of which are Allygurh, Atrawlee, Coel, Hatraas, Ahmednuggur, Puttee Oomdah Begam, Hurdooagunj Sasnee, &c. The appearance of the country is level and fertile, with the exception of that tract which extends from Allygurh to Delhi, which is most desolate, and abounds with dense jungle, scarcely a tree being seen; its most elevated part lies in the centre, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, at Chandaos, where the altitude is 770 feet. The climate is as variable as in any part of the world, the thermometer at night in the winter descending to freezing point, and rising the next day to 130° Fahrenheit. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and Kalee Nuddy rivers, the latter of which is only navigable as far as Khasgung in Budaon. Its productions are—indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, wheat, barley, millet, pulse, and a small quantity of rice.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- 19th century. It was the seat of power of the French adventurer, Perron, who, in
- 1803, surrendered to the British at the siege of the capital (Allygurh).
1804. Holkar devastated it, but Lord Lake defeated him at Furruckabad.
- Ameer Khan's incursion was also summarily put down; he himself narrowly escaped across the Jumna.
1817. The Chief of Hatraas revolted during the Pindarree and Mahratta war, but surrendered after the Fort of Allygurh was captured, when it was dismantled, and the province enjoyed tranquillity, until
- 1857, when the Sepoy overran it, but after many severe conflicts with the British, they were driven out of it by Col. Greathed.
- 15 miles further brings us to the town of

† ALLYGURH.

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Cantonnments, which are spacious and well arranged, lie towards Coel, 4 miles S. of the fort. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Population, 30,000. Elevation, 740 feet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

RAILWAYS in progress to Cawnpore, Cuttawah, Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra.

North Western Dāk Company's Dāks and Staging bungalows.—See Calcutta (Route 1).

DAKKS.—See Table of Distances.

FORT.—This formidable fortress at the time of its capture by the British in 1803 (when a considerable quantity of arms, pieces of ordnance, and treasure in Spanish dollars was taken belonging to the French party, who had made it their chief depôt in the Doab, for which the surviving officers and men received a queen's medal, struck in London in 1851), consisted of a renny bastioned polygon, with a ditch 100 feet wide, 30 feet deep from the top to the excavation, with 10 feet of water, traversed by a narrow causeway defended by three six pounders.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here Perron, the French adventurer, held his head quarters with 2,000 men, and sallied out with them to give battle, but, being repulsed, fled to Agra, after which the fort was insulated, the causeway being cut away and a drawbridge substituted in lieu thereof; the entrance was defended by a ravelin, the ramparts lowered, a glacis and covered way added, and the useless buildings cleared away from the interior.

1844. An attempt was made to convert it into a jail, and upwards of 1,400 prisoners were confined therein, but in

1847 the prisoners were removed on account of its insalubrity.

1857. Col. Greathead dispersed the Sepoys from this place.

1858. Amer Singh, with a host of rebels, menaced and held the road near here *en route* to the Bombay Presidency.

Thence we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, much confined between hillocks, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SOMNAGUNGE (Somnaganj).

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, Collector at Allygurh. Bazaar. Wells. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. 78° . Markets on Mondays and Thursdays. Elevation, 752 feet above the sea.

DAKKS to Allygurh, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Delhi, $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Thence the road becomes good, and we soon enter

THE BOOLHUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$ and $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$ and $78^{\circ} 32'$; is 89 miles long from S.E. to N.W., 57 broad from N.E. to S.W.; has a population of 699,393, the principal portion of whom are Hindoos, 1,456 towns and villages, the chief of which are Anoopshuhur, Burrur (Boolundshuhur) Dibace, Jehangereabad, Jewar, Khoorjah, Seraneh, Shikar-

pore, and Secunderabad: is bounded on the N. by Meerut, E. by Moradabad and Budaon, S. by Allygurh, S.W. and W. by Gurgaon, Delhi, and Babulgurh. The general appearance of the country is level and sloping from N.W. to S.E., and has an altitude of from 821 to 834 feet in the Northern part. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, the Ganges canal, Hindun, East Kali Nuddee rivers; its chief productions are cotton, the staple commodity, indigo, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, pulse. It is a most remarkable circumstance that here all domestic quadrupeds diminish in size, and are generally not more than half as large as those of the Beugal and Behar districts. The chief roads are:—

1. N. to S., from Meerut to Allygurh.

2. W. to E., from Delhi to Bareilly.

3. N.W. to S.E., from Delhi to Anuphar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The French sailor, Perron, who entered Scindia's army here, became an independent prince.

Lord Lake totally routed him near Delhi, when he fled, and left his territory and army at the mercy of that gallant nobleman.

1803. Scindia ceded it to the E. I. C.

1857. The Jhansi rebels mustered in large force in this district, but Colonel Greathead defeated, expelled them, and then proceeded on his celebrated march to Cawnpore.

And we soon enter THE KHOORJA PERGUNNAH, and then proceed for 14 miles to the town of

§ KHOORJA (Khoorjah).

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar and Wells. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$. Population, 18,653. Elevation, 770 feet above the sea. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

DAKKS to Meerut, 54 miles S.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. It was of great importance during Lord Lake's campaign in the Doab, and then possessed a fort and granary, both destroyed.

1857. Here Colonel Greathead routed the rebel Sepoys.

The traveller should lay in a stock of provisions at this place for upwards of 18 miles. Thence along a good road; pass *Choolah, 7; then proceed through a level country, interspersed with cultivation and bush jungle, and enter THE SIKUNDRABAD PERGUNNAH, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SECUNDR (Sikundrabad).

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$. Population, 14,843. Capital of the Pergunnah. Elevation, 792 feet above the sea. North Western Dāk Company's Staging bungalow.

DAKKS to Delhi, 32 miles S.E.

Then along a good road, which soon becomes heavy; pass *Soorijpoor, 14; bazaar; and 5 miles beyond, cross by ferry boats, the firm, sandy bed of the Hindun river, which rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$, flows S., and is divided from the Jumna by an elevation, along which the Doab canal

extends, and after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Jumna. In lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. It is forded in lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$, also in lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$, likewise in lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$, by a bridge and causeway, whose banks are shelving at the Ghat, and even three feet deep in the dry season, and also the Hingon river, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ PUTPURGUNG (Putpurgun),

near the left bank of the river Jumna.

Territory, Boolundshuhur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Boolundshuhur. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

DAWKs to Allygurh, $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Delhi, 8.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—Here was fought the celebrated battle of Delhi, in 1803, between Lord Lake and the Maharrattas, commanded by the French adventurer, Bourquien, who was most signally defeated.

Cross by a bridge of boats, formed immediately after the monsoon, the Jumna river, the bed of which is heavy, and 8 miles brings us to the city of

= § DELHI.

(Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.)

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-59. Here Generals Nicholson, Neil, and Sir H. Barnard, died in 1857, whilst besieging this stronghold, which the rebel Sepoys had captured from the Indian Government, in which they found plenty of arms, ammunition, and the place well fortified; it was held by them for a considerable period, during which they set up the king of Delhi as king or Hindostan massacred the old government pensioners, all the Europeans they could lay their hands on, and after committing most diabolical outrages, and plundering the treasury of no less than £700,000, they were driven out of it by the late Gen. Nicholson, who, after a most resolutely contested siege, entered it on the 21st September, 1857; the gallant behaviour of the entire British force is beyond human praise; among the officers who distinguished themselves, stand prominent, the late Lieutenants Salkeld and Home, who blew up the Cashmere gate, by which a breach was made, and the troops entered the city. The former died here on the 10th October, and the latter on his homeward passage to England. Several of the king's sons were executed, and exposed in the public streets, the old octogenarian monarch, and his favourite Begum, were taken captives, through the instrumentality of the one-eyed Moulvie, Rujub Ali, the trusty emissary of Sir Henry Lawrence, by Lieutenant Hodson, in the tomb of the Emperor Humayoon, where they had concealed themselves. The city now is one complete mass of ruins. Here the murderer (a native pilgrim of Mecca) of

Mr. Frazer, C.S., of the Hon. E. I. C., was captured, tied to a tree, and cut to pieces. On the 23rd December, 1859, the Nawab of Jhujhur, was tried, and hung, after £90,000 of his treasure had been taken and confiscated. The Nawab of Babulghur, who was captured by Brigadier Showers, was also tried and hung here on the 11th January, 1858. So anxious were the native population to preserve this ruined city, that they offered the government £800,000 to redeem it. On the 24th January, it was once again restored in peace to the civil authorities, and the army of occupation broken up.

Thence along an excellent road; pass within one mile of the village of *Aleepoor*, 10 miles, which lies to the right, the canal flowing between it and the encamping ground; bazaar; and water from the Pucca well; cross the canal, and we then enter

THE PANIPUT (Panaseput) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$ and $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ and $77^{\circ} 16'$; is 65 miles long from N. to S., 30 miles broad; has an area of 1,279 square miles; population, 233,420, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos; contains five Pargannas (divisions), viz.:—Panaseput Bangur, Panaseput Khadir, Soonput Bangur, Soonput Khadir, and Kurnaul, 492 towns (mouzahs). Is bounded W. and N. by Sirhind, E. by the river Jumna, and S. by Delhi. The general appearance of the country is level, and it is intersected by numerous water courses, by which it is well watered, by the Jumna river, and also by water conveyed from wells 40 feet deep, and raised by Persian wheels. Its chief productions are sugar cane, sugar, the staple commodity, cactus opuntia, of extraordinary size and strength. The jungle, which is extensive, contains abundance of game, viz., hares, partridges, peafowls, and quails.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—Scindia ceded it to the British in 1803, by the treaty of Sirjee Anjengaum.

We then pass on to § *Barotah*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, wells, and canal, on which it lies; then along a good road, and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ SONPUT.

District Panaseput. Civil Authority, Collector at Panaseput. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Bengal Army at Delhi. Bazaar. Population, 16,870. Lat. 29° , long. $77^{\circ} 4'$; then pass on to § *Burki Chokee*, near *Rujeroo* (*Rujuloo*) $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground. Provisions must be procured from Gunour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.

DAWKs to Delhi, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles, S.

Thence along a good road; 12 miles brings us to the large town of

§ PANEPUT (Panaseput, Paniput).

District Panaseput. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Population, 16,870.

Capital of the district.

FOOT.—This brick building is not remarkable either for its size or strength.

EXTENT.—4 miles in circumference.

CARAVANSERAI.—There are two public Inns, which lie separately at each end of the city. They are generally scenes of great bustle and amusement to the observer.

Encamping ground, 1 mile N. on the right of the road. This town is well surrounded by irregular, but strong, modern built walls and ramparts. It lies most picturesquely imbedded amidst beautiful cultivated lands, on the route between Western Asia, Afghanistan, Punjab, C. and W. Hindostan. The Houses are two storied, brick, verandah, and cupola buildings. The appearance of the suburbs is extremely pleasing, notwithstanding that they are strewn with the ruins of large tombs, the mausoleums of persons of high rank, and edifices in various styles of architecture.

DAWS to Delhi, 78 miles, N.; Calcutta, 965 N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1526. The Emperor Baber, with 12,000 men, routed the Patan King of Delhi's army, 100,000 strong, slew him in battle, and established the Timurian Dynasty.

1761. The Afghan King, Ahmed Dorrance, with 10,000 men, encountered the Mahrattas, 4,000 strong, commanded by Sedasheo Rao Bhao, slew him, and defeated his army.

1857-58. The rebel Sepoys held it, but were soon driven out.

Proceed along a good road, through thick jungle; pass § *Curounda*, 10. Bazaar and well; a further distance of 12 miles brings us to the large town of

†§ KURNAUL.

District. Paniput. Civil Authority, Collector at Panceput (Paniput). Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Lat. 29° 41', long. 77° 3'. Population, 15,029. Cantonment, large and spacious, but erected in a most insalubrious spot. This town lies on the right bank of the Delhi Canal, 15 miles above the divergence of the Feroz Shah Canal. *Attractions.*—The elegant Mosque which towers above the ruinous wall by which this place is surrounded. The climate is most unhealthy, and constantly visited with virulent cholera.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1739. Nadir Shah, with an army of 100,000, completely routed the Timurian Sovereign of Delhi, Muhammad Shah, during which conflict the Viceroy of Oude, (Sadat Khan), the nephew of Sher Jung, attacked the Persian army for six continuous hours, and after 5,000 cavalry had been killed, on both sides, they advanced towards each other, to hold a council of war, when, strange to add, the elephants on which they were mounted began to attack each other with most relentless fury for some time, when all at once, that on which the Viceroy was seated retreated precipitously, and rushed on, pursued by the other, towards the Persian camp, into which both entered, when they, and their royal riders, were captured. The Persian commander of Muhammad's troops then advanced at the head of his army, but was totally routed by 20,000 chosen Persian musketeers, who had been placed in ambush in the immediate vicinity of Kunjpara, and the gallant Timurian leader was slain.

1837. Here General Anson died of cholera.

This town, which consists of such narrow streets that they are little better than winding bridle paths, interspersed with most miserable huts, is patent all over Hindustan for its filthy state. Thence along a good road, which leads through considerable bush jungle; pass **Seangurh*, 5½; **Arumabad*, 2½; bazaar.

We then enter the SIRHIND DISTRICT (*Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 121), and 2 miles brings us to **Leelakherree*: wells and tanks, amply supplied; **Ryppoor*, 5½; **Suntanah*, 1½; then ford two nullahs. We next enter

THE THUNNESIR DISTRICT,

Which contains 99 villages, and formerly produced an annual revenue of £7,000; and at the end of 6½ miles we reach the large town of

§ THANNESIR (Thunnesir).

Territory, Sirhind, and Protected Sikh States. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 58', long. 76° 54'.

POSITION.—It lies on an irregular mound, the ruins of the former city, whose lofty tottering walls are scattered amidst the wretched natives' huts, stand on the left bank of the Sursooty (Sursuttee) river, in a beautiful, level, fertile spot, amidst mango groves, which adorn the handsome residences of the rich natives, the exteriors of which are profusely decorated with the figures of huge idols, painted as if clothed in garments daubed with all the colours of the rainbow.

LAKES.—Not far from the town lies the beautiful Lake of Khoorket, which is 1 mile long and ¼ mile wide, in the centre of which stands an island, 235 paces broad, which is joined to the shore by two antique bridges, each 235 paces long; and there is also a third old broken bridge, which was erected by Aurungezebe. Leading to the water's edge are a beautiful flight of steps, down which the Hindoos proceed to perform their ritual ablutions, in this famous, and to them, revered sheet of water, venerated because it is affirmed that the Mahabarut war took place here.

TEMPLE.—This fine handsome edifice is dedicated to Mahadeo.

FORT.—This dilapidated, towered fortress is now fast crumbling to dust.

TANKS.—Here is a very large dilapidated one gradually falling to pieces.

TOMBS.—Outside the ruined walls stands a lofty, octagonal turretted, beautiful white marble cupola Mussulman tomb, most picturesquely situated in a dense mango grove, amidst palm trees.

ENVIRONS.—The appearance of the suburbs is indeed most lovely, and, as the traveller gazed around him, tanks, ruins, and mausoleums, picturesquely embosomed in dense mango groves, meet his view in every direction.

DAWS to Calcutta, 988 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1011. Mahmood Ghuznee sacked this place, destroyed the idols, the chief of which, Jugsoma, he sent to Ghuznee, to be trampled to pieces, as also 200,000 captives, and the entire army were literally overburdened with solid gold and silver loot, notwithstanding that the Rajah of Lahore requested him to spare the town, and in case of compliance, offered to pay the annual revenues, the charges of the war, fifty elephants, and vast quantities of jewels.

1191. Here Prithvirao Rao, King of Ajmere and Delhi, defeated Muhammad Shahabuddin, King of Ghoor.

Thence along a good road, through a flat, grassy, and bushy country; pass *Chunarthal*, 7 miles; then cross by ford 2 nullahs, and the *Sursuttee* (Soursutty) river, which rises in lat. 30° 30'; long. 77° 29' in Sirmour, flows S.W. for 30 miles, where it joins the Kharakee, whence it separates into two branches, one of which flows E., and is called the Chittung, the other W., and still termed the Soursutty, then it joins the Markunda, and afterwards the Guggur, thence the united stream flows S.W. for 30 miles to Thanessur, thence W. for 17 miles, receives the Markunda, continues its course for 40, and then is joined by the Guggur in lat. 29° 52'; long. 76° 10'. This stream becomes in the hot season quite a mere rivulet. The Hindoos revere its waters because they consider it as representing Sarasvati (Brahma's consort), which they consider, according to Hindoo mythology, "to pass under ground to the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna; flows close to Thanessur, is then lost in the great sandy desert, but re-issues from under one of the towers of the Prayag Fort (Allahabad)," and 14½ miles brings us to the town of.

§ SHAHABAD.

Territory, Sirhind. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Encamping ground W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. The Sursuttee (Soursutty) river, the left bank of which is quite dry in winter, but a deep and violent torrent in the summer. Population, 3,000. Lat. 30° 10'; long. 76° 58'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,002 miles.

Here the rebels attacked Rajah Khan Singh in 1857.

This place is a complete heap of old, ruined houses, and very dirty.

Thence along an open, cultivated country; cross by ford 2 nullahs, and also the Markunda (Markwata), which rises in Sirmour in the hills at Nahun, in lat. 30° 35'; long. 77° 27'; flows S.W., joins the Sursutty in lat. 29° 29'; long. 76° 39', after a course of 70 miles, the principal part of which is through a very shallow, level valley, about 29 miles wide, in which this, the Sursutty and Gagur rivers unite, forming a complete maze of streams, and inundating almost the entire district around, except those towns erected on elevated ground, but at other seasons it is a mere dribbling stream, and *Ormbah* rivers, and then pass *Kotekul-choa*, 8, which lies to the left of the road; good encamping ground close to the road, near the ruins of a *Seral* (a native travellers' bungalow) and a pucca tank, full all the year round. Thence along a good road, through a flat but well cultivated country; pass *Shahpore Bachounda*, 2; *Jindilee*, 4; cross 4 nullahs, and we soon enter

THE UMBALLAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 30° 23'; long. 76° 44'; has an area of 2,175 square miles; a population of 67,134, two-thirds of whom are Hindoos. The climate is extremely sultry; in 1838 the thermometer in the shade, in June, stood at 112°, and in January, in the same year, at 55°.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1809. Runjeet Singh captured it from a Sikh Siridar. The British troops marched into it, and then Runjeet Singh concluded a treaty, and withdrew his troops from the left bank of the Sutlej, and relinquished his conquests of Sirhind.

A distance of 3½ miles further brings us to the town of.

§ UMBALLA.

Territory, Umballah in Sirhind. Civil Authority; Resident Political Agent, S.W. of the town, 1½ mile, Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground, N.E., under the fort walls. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation, 1,040 feet. Lat. 30° 24'; long. 76° 49'. North Western Dāk Company's Daks, see Calcutta.

DAWKES to Kurnal, 55 miles; Simla, 134.

HOTEL (Parker's) in a compound within the lines; the saloon furnished with French clocks and English pictures.

The Fort lies at the N.E. end of the town. The Cantonments are extensive and stand under the walls of the fort. The houses are chiefly erected of burnt brick in narrow streets, along which only one elephant can pass at a time.

ANNOYANCES.—The mosquitoes are so numerous and persevering in their attacks, that travellers should guard against them at this place, as their stings produce great irritation, and cause excessive pain at all parts they attack.

CONVEYANCES.—The *Gharries*, drawn by Shootoe sower camels, mounted by men, *a la mode position*, are very curious vehicles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1858. A beautiful comet, called by the natives "*Doomcalah*," visited this place and greatly terrified the natives, who considered it as "an omen of most evil import, perplexing nations with the fear of change," after which the weather became extremely cold.

Thence proceed along a good road, cross by fords two nullahs and the Guggur (Gagur, Kagar, Kenker) river, which rises in lat. 30° 52'; long. 77° 7' in Pateaula, a little beyond the N.E. frontier, thence its immense body of water flows through a great extent of hilly country to lat. 30° 43'; long. 76° 57', thence S.W. along a level, narrow valley, about 29 miles wide, down which rush the waters of the Markunda and Soursutty rivers, all of which unite into one immense stream; thence it flows S.W., passes through the Hurrenah and Butteeah districts for 110 miles, thence over the Beekmeer frontier, during which portion of its course it flows through the barren and slightly populated country, covered with ruins of former magnificence and splendour, and at Badhopal, in lat. 29° 24', long. 74° 14', 23 miles S.E. of Bhatnir, it receives the watercourse of the Feroz Shah Canal, and then becomes totally absorbed by evaporation and irrigation. In former times it joined the *Sutlej*, about 20 miles N.E. of Bahawalpore, by a channel the traces of which still remain. At the present time it only reaches as far as Dundhal in the dry season. A further distance of 13 miles brings us to the town of

§ RAJPOORAH (Rajporeah).

from *Raja*, "king," and *Pura*, "house".

Territory, Umballah District of Sirhind. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa, 13 miles. Bazaar. Lat. 30° 29'; long. 76° 41'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,035 miles.

PALACE.—This monument of the original grandeur of the place is enclosed by a wall, and was erected by one of the Mogul emperors.

POSITION.—This place, which is surrounded by a very high brick wall, lies opposite to the palace.

CARAVANERAI.—Here is a very large, ornamented turreted, and bastioned one, with a massive, round, brick tower opposite its entrance; in it are confined the convicts, who are employed in repairing the roads.

Thence along a flat, grassy, bush jungle, and slightly cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs, and pass *Pat-tar-see*, 8½; Buniah's shops; thence cross by ford and bridge 2 nullahs, and then enter

THE PUTTEEALA (Patialah, Patiala), TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 30° 20'; long. 76° 25'; contains an area of 4,448 square miles; population of 682,752. The appearance of the country is fertile. Its chief productions are vast quantities of grain, which are exported across the Sutlej to Lahore and Amritsar. Its chief town is Putteala, and it is well watered by the Kosila or Puttecala river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The district was much enlarged on the partition of the Bughat and Keyonthal States, and the expulsion of the Ghoorkas, as

The fidelity of the Rajah, during the Lahore war, was rewarded by the British Government with large grants of land, under condition that no transit dues should be levied, suttee (cremation), infanticide, and slave dealing abolished, and the military road kept in a proper state of repair.

1809. When the British took possession of Sirhind, the Rajah's kingdom was guaranteed to him intact, he being merely obliged to furnish the E.I.C. with a number of troops in case of need, but his ruinous and excessive expenditure rendered him unable to furnish more than 200 most wretchedly equipped cavalry, in

1812, when called upon for military aid, the interference of the Indian Government then became absolutely imperative, as upon careful inquiry his conduct was proved to have bordered on insanity, and he was therefore placed under restraint.

1857-58. The present Rajah behaved most nobly during the Sepoy rebellion, and in conjunction with the chiefs of the neighbouring States kept open the communication of the British with the Punjab, which effectually enabled Mr. Montgomery and Sir John Lawrence, Bart. to despatch nearly the whole of the British forces from the N.W., leaving only a regiment in Oude and Cawnpore, a small force at Meerut, and to organise that invaluable system of supplies which kept the army before Delhi until it struck that final blow which totally broke the head of the rebellion, and placed Delhi in the hands of the British, and it has been firmly asserted that had this prince thrown off his allegiance in this hour of need England would have lost India. This noble prince not only afforded the British commissioners all assistance in his power, but raised and equipped a formidable force, in addition to his regular army, gave all his animals and carts to act as transports, advanced loans at a low rate of interest, when rupees were worth their weight in gold, and in fact the whole power and resources of his territory were devoted to the re-establishment of British rule. This prince entertained the idea of visiting England, ordered a steamer to be provided for himself and retinue, repaired to Calcutta for that purpose, went on board the ship, found it dirty, and declined to sail in it. It is stated that the Indian Government's arrangement as regards his retinue, equipage, and the selection of the

British officer who was to accompany him did not meet his acquiescence, and he has abandoned, at least for the present, all intention of visiting England.

His courteous and princely reception of "The Times," Dr. Russell, special correspondent," is fully detailed in the valuable work of that accomplished gentleman, "*My Diary in India*," vol. 2nd, chap. 13th, to which the traveller is referred, and which all future Indian officials should carefully peruse.

1860. Lord Canning received the Rajah in Grand Durbar, and bestowed large rewards upon him for his fidelity.

Nine miles further brings us to the West side of the town of

§ SIRHIND.

Territory, Patiala (Patialah, Puttecala), in Sirhind. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa, 40 miles N.W. Encamping ground 1 mile W., on the Loodianah road. Bazaar. Lat. 30° 38'; long. 76° 29'.

Thence along an excellent road, through a well cultivated district; pass *Kunka-ke-Serat*, 11; bazaar; thence along an open country to *Lush-kuree-khan-ke-Serat*, 9; bazaar. Lat. 30° 45'; long. 76° 12'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,069 miles.

Pass on to *Dourah-ke-Serat*, 14 miles, and then along a good road, through dense bush jungle, and at the end of 14 miles we enter the town of

† § LOODIANAH (Ladhana),

So-named from having been founded by the Lodi and Sur tribes of Afghan, sprung respectively from two brothers.

Territory, Sirhind. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sirhind Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Post Office. Population, 20,000, chiefly Mahomedans, and principally weavers; also comprising 3,000 prostitutes, who are slaves, and have been purchased for the purpose of yielding their owners a large revenue from the fruits of their wretched calling. Lat. 30° 55', long. 75° 54'.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse and strong cotton cloth; tent cloths.

COMMERCE.—The Cashmirians, 1,000 strong, occupy about 400 shops, and carry on an extensive trade in Cashmere shawls. The Pushur (shawl wool) is brought to Rampoor, in Bussahir, from Tibet; shawls 3 yards long, and 1½ wide, here cost £14 per pair, which occupy six men three and a half months to manufacture; the finest quality are only made when ordered,—they cost £25 per pair, and occupy six men fully six months to make; they are greatly inferior to those purchased at Cashmere, and would be unsaleable in Europe.

BANKERS are numerous, and have correspondents over the whole length and breadth of India.

POSITION.—It stands on the W. brow of an abrupt bluff, rising 80 feet above the nullah, which rises near Ropur, flows W. for 50 miles parallel to the Sutlej, and falls into it at Walthipura, 15 miles below the fort. The course of this stream was originally the channel of the Sutlej, flowing four to five miles farther N. It is navigable from this place to the Sutlej for boats 50 feet long, 12 feet wide, drawing 2½ feet of water, and carrying from 250 to 300 maunds (10 tons). Between it and the present channel of the Sutlej, there is a slip of lowland, the breadth of which, from eight to nine miles, is intersected by nullahs dry the

greater part of the year, with moist beds and banks when the country is dried up, and on which plenty of grass grows. It lies on the principal route from Delhi to Lahore and N. Afghanistan.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1846. Here a formidable hurricane raged, which not only destroyed the barracks occupied by Her Majesty's troops, but caused great loss of life. Shah Zeman Dooranee took refuge here after he had been deposed, deprived of sight, and exiled from Cabul.

Shah Shooja here found an asylum till

1838, when he attempted to recover the sovereignty of Afghanistan.

ROUTE 7.

CALCUTTA TO MIDNAPOOR, VIA BUDGE BUDGE.

DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Budge Budge	12	0
Right Bank of the Damooda river	12	5
Kolla Ghat (right bank of the Roopnarain river)	7	6
Panohkoora Ghat (right bank of the Khatan or Kossye river)	11	0
Debrah	9	0
Moonibgurih	8	0
Midnapoor	8	0
	68	3

Leave = † § Calcutta, (Route 1); proceed from Fort William, and pass along an excellent road for 12 miles to the town of

§ BUDGE BUDGE.

Territory, the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army. District, the 24 Pergunnahs. Civil Authority, the Governor-General at Calcutta. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Division of the Bengal Army at Calcutta. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 28', long. 88° 15'.

POSITION.—It stands on the left bank of the Hooghly river. The Fort, which is a mass of ruins, commands the passage. Thence proceed along an excellent road, cross by ferry the Hooghly river (Route 1), pass on to § Oolobareah, 5; bazaar; and 7½ miles brings us to the right bank of the Damooda river, which cross by ferry, and also at the Kolla Ghat, 7½, the Roopnarain river, an estuary formed by the Dal-hesore, where it meets the tide as it enters the Hooghly river, at Tumlook, in lat. 22° 18', long. 88°, which flows 12 miles between the Hooghly and Medjalee districts, to Fort Mornington, in lat. 22° 18', long. 85° 6'; soon after which we enter

THE MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 21° 41', and 23° 57', long. 86° 38', and 87° 59'; has an area of 4,015 square miles; population of 573,263, composed of Mussulmans, Brahmins, and Outcasts; is bounded on the N. by Paroolia, Bancoor, Burdwan; N.E. by Hooghly, S.E. by Hijellee, S. by Balasore, S.W. by Mohurbunja, and W. by Paroolia. It is well watered by the Soobunreeka, Kosal (Cossye), and Huldee rivers. The appearance of the country resembles that of Orissa.

The climate in the latter part of spring and commencement of summer is intensely hot, and parching as a desert; the thermometer then ranges in the shade from 80° to 95°. The monsoon commences at the end of June, when the air is cool, and the vegetation most luxuriant. The cold season begins in October, and ends in February, and the thermometer approximates to the average temperature in June, in Central Europe. Its productions are salt (which is made in large quantities on the sea shore), rice, the staple commodity; sugar, indigo, pulse, honey, wax, lac, and silks. Its manufactures are brass and iron works, pottery, carpentry, silk and cotton fabrics; rough jewellery. The chief routes are—

1st, N. to S., from Bancoorah to Cuttack, via Midnapore.

2nd, E. to W., from Calcutta to Nagpore.

The country abounds with tigers, wild elephants (the offspring of tame ones which have escaped into the jungle), leopards, hyenas, bears, wild buffaloes, nyalgas, antelopes, wild swine, and porcupines.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The Nawab of Bengal, Cossim Ali Khan, granted it to the E.I.C. in 1760.

Thence proceed for 11 miles, and then cross by ferry at the Panohkoora Ghat, the right bank of the Khatan (Kossale, Kossye, Cossye) river. Provisions must be previously ordered. Branch road to Tumlook, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ DEBRAH (Debra).

District, Midnapoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 23', long. 87° 39'.

Then cross by ferry in the monsoon, and by ford in the dry season, the Kossye river; § Moonibgurih, 8; (provisions must be previously ordered); and 8 miles brings us to the town of

† § MIDNAPOOR (Midnapore).

District, Midnapoor. The Cusbah of the District. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Traveller's bungalow. Post Office. It lies on the left bank of the Kosai (Cossye) river, which rises in lat. 23° 35', long. 85° 53', flows serpentine S.E. for 240 miles, and falls into the Hooghly river, in lat. 22° long. 88° 4', during which course it receives the Comaree. It is crossed by ford at Midnapoor and the Kolla Ghat.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The E.I.C. founded the school, which is presided over by a European head master, and several assistants, and attended by 316 pupils.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 68½ miles W. Cuttack, 179 N.E.; and Nagpore, 608 miles.

ROUTE 8.

CALCUTTA TO TUMLOOK.

VIA THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

DISTANCE, 48½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Akra	9	0
Oolobaree	9	0
Futah	11	0
Fort Mornington	9	0
Tumlook	10	4
	48	4

Leave = † § *Calcutta* (Route 1) from Fort William, enter a boat, and pass along the W. end of * *Garden Reach*, left bank, 4; (Route 1); * *Budertulla*, left bank, 4; * *Akra*, left bank, 2; § *Budge Budge*, left bank, 4; (Route 7); we then enter

THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT (Route 1). Civil Authority, Collector at Hooghly; pass * *Fort Gloster*, right bank, 4; we then enter

THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, (Route 1). Civil Authority, the Governor General at Calcutta; and proceed onward, passing * *Poinjallee*, left bank; then re-enter THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT, (Route 1). Civil Authority, the Collector at Hooghly. Pass * *Ooloobaree*, right bank, 4; then re-enter THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, (Route 1). Civil Authority, the Governor General at Calcutta. Pass * *Mogajoor*, left bank, 2; * *Booragunge*, left bank, 3; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

FULTAH (Fulta), Left bank.

Bazaar. Lat° 22° 18', long. 88° 10'. It stands on the left bank of the Hooghly river, opposite the mouth of the Damooda river.

We then enter THE MIDNAPUR DISTRICT, (Route 7). Pass the mouth of the Damooda river, 3; * *Fort Mornington*, 5, situated at the mouth of the Roopnarain river (Route 7); and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TUMLOOK (Tamralipta),

District, Midnapoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Midnapoor. Resident Government Agent for the salt manufactories. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Calcutta, *via* river, 48½ miles; direct distance, 35 miles; Midnapoor, 40 miles E.

ATTRIBUTIONS.—The Salt Manufactories. This place which was formerly the capital of a kingdom, lies extremely low, on the right bank of the Roopnarain river, here called the Cossye; but it is well protected from the inundations of the river by well-constructed embankments, which, however, are sometimes swept away by the violence of the flood, when much damage of property and loss of life ensues, owing to the entire country in its immediate vicinity being intersected by marshes and watercourses; there are no roads.

ROUTE 9.

AGRA TO AJMEER,

VIA JYPOOR,

Distance, 228½ Miles.—Government Route Book, 267½.

The traveller must bear in mind that the distances in this Route are given from the centres of the places, and not from the encampments.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Meerakoor	10	0
Futteeipoor (Sickree)	7	4
Khanna	10	0
Puneh	13	0
Weer	8	0
Busawur	12	0
Hooralah (Hoora)	12	0
Maunpoor	8	2
Kalakoh	11	3
Bhaneru	13	6
Mohunpoor	13	1
Kanotah	12	2
Jaypoor	12	2
Bankrotah Bowleah	8	0

ROUTE 9.—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Bugroh	11	0
Mokunpoor	11	0
Dookloo	11	4
Bundree Sindree	13	4
Kishengurh	10	4
Gugwana	10	4
Ajmeer (the city of)	8	0
	228	4

Leave † § *Agra* (see Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 235).

CONVEYANCES.—The Bullock Train to Bombay in ten days, conveys passengers.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1860. The Fort being strengthened. Seat of government of the North Western Provinces removed by order of Lord Canning, to Allahabad.

Proceed *via* that Route to

§ FUTEHPOOR (Sickree), 23½ miles (Route 235), and thence proceed along a narrow road, across a partially cultivated district; pass * *Jalampur*, 1; * *Murree*, 24; * *Bhowpoor*, 14; * *Dabar*, 3; and 24 miles brings us into THE BHURTPUR TERRITORY (described Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and 1 mile brings us to * *Khanua*, Territory, Bhurtpoor. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Bhurtpoor. Wells, amply supplied. Then, along a good hackery road; pass * *Pooran*, 11; * *Mehal*, 11; * *Nugra Baraulee*, 12; * *Puchoonoo*, 12; * *Harowiee*, 2; * *Puneh*, 4; thence hills stand on the left, and the country is well cultivated; pass * *Phursu*, 2; * *Goorda*, 3; then cross by ford the Banganga river, whose heavy, sandy bed is here 2 mile wide, much spread out, but containing very little water from November to July, and seldom unfordable for any lengthened period in the monsoon; pass * *Lohassoo*, 3; and 4 miles brings us to the Bhurtpoor stroudh of

§ WEER.

Lat. 27°, long. 77° 14'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, *via* Allahabad, 900 miles, N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Lord Combermere took possession of it, in 1826, soon after the capture of Bhurtpore.

Hills now stand about 1 to 2 miles on the left of the road. Pass * *Jugzeepoor*, 3; and 5 miles bring us to the town of

§ BUSAWUR.

Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. The road now leads across a fine country for 24 miles; we then enter THE RAJPOOTANA COUNTRY, (Route 32, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay). Then pass * *Lallpoor*, 34; * *Mowah*, 32; * *Ramgurh*, 1; we then enter

THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY, (Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay). 3 miles further brings us to

§ HOORLAH (Hoora).

Bazaar; wells, amply supplied. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmera.

Thence along an excellent road, parallel to which flows the Banganga river; pass * *Gowarie*, 1; then enter THE Balachera Pass, which has but little or no ascent or descent, and is formed by a break in a low, hilly ridge, extending from N. to S.; the road on the E. and W. of it is much cut up by deep, narrow ravines. Pass * *Bisara*, 6; * *Kerowiee*, 31; and 4 miles brings us to § *Maunpoor*; bazaar, wells, and Banganga river, flowing to the N., amply supplied; thence along an open country, with hills to the left in the distance; cross by ford three nullahs; pass the large village of * *Secundra*, 6; situated on the right bank of the Banganga river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE—Here Brigadier Campbell defeated a rebel, Nazim, and killed 350 Sepoys, in 1858.

Then pass on to *Dudbe, 4; and 1½ mile brings us to **Kalakh*, buniah's shops, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; thence the country becomes undulating and partially cultivated, and the road good for 9 miles to the fort of the large town of

DEOSIR (Deosur, Dowsah).

Territory, Jeypore. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmere. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 50', long. 76° 25'.

ATTRactions:—

The Temple is a very handsome, antique, Hindu structure, and close by are several smaller ones.

The Mosque is a large building, not particularly remarkable for its style of architecture or internal beauty.

The Tombs, as well as the mausoleums, are extremely large and handsome.

The Fort, which stands on the side of a rocky eminence, is large, difficult of access, and well defended by a pierced, loop-holed, bastioned wall. The convicts and state prisoners sent from Jeypore are confined in it.

DAWKS to Agra, 110; miles W.; Ajmere, 118 E.

Then pass on to **Bhmeru*, 4½; buniah's shops and wells, amply supplied; pass along a bad, narrow cart-road, intersected by deep ravines, leading across a country completely dotted with detached hills both on the right and left; pass *Jutwara*, 4, a large village, standing on the E. or left bank of a dry nullah, which cross and pass on to **Hurella*, 2½; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

MOHUNPOOR (Mohunpoora).

Nullah and wells, amply supplied. Provisions obtainable from the surrounding villages. Lat. 26° 52', long. 76° 10'.

DAWKS to Agra; 128 miles. W.; Ajmere, 100 E.

Thence along an excellent road, with hills on the right, 2 miles off; pass **Kheree*, 4; and 4½ miles brings us to

KANOTAH.

Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied. It stands on the E. bank of a nullah, which is full in the monsoon, but dry two-thirds of the year.

Thence along an excellent, level road; pass **Parlee*, 3; **Goorjee-ke-Bourree*, 5; thence the road leads through a narrow pass in a hilly ridge for 1½ mile; then proceed up a short, sandy ascent, extremely difficult for carts, after which the road passes over heavy sand, under the walls of the city of

JEYPOOR.

Territory, Jeypore. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmere. Military station. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Encamping ground, near The Old Residency, at the Mahjee-ka-Bagh, 1 mile S. W. Lat. 26° 56', long. 75° 56'.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances. Post Office.

POSITION.—It stands on a small place or basin, supposed to be the bed of a dried up lake, bounded on the N.E. and W. by barren, stony hills, dotted with small forts; that on the N. rises several hundred feet above the town, and on it stands the Citadel, which when viewed from the city, has a very imposing appearance; as the S. face of the rock is precipitous

and inaccessible, but accessible on the N., where the rock gradually slopes down towards the antique town of Amber. Length, 2 miles from E. to W., and 1 mile broad.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry, with lofty towers, and well protected gateways, but with their ramparts totally useless against artillery, and so low, that the sand thus drifted against the outside of the wall rises nearly as high as the parapet outside which another embattled wall, pierced with loopholes, is erected parallel to it, and has filled up the ditch.

STREETS.—The main one, which extends from E. to W., is 2 miles long and 40 yards broad, and is intersected by several others, about 40 yards wide, having a *Chauk* (market square) at each point of intersection, and these are also intersected at right angles by narrower ones, subdivided in a similar manner by lanes, which portions out the entire city into rectangular blocks. The principal ones are lined with well built stone houses.

ATTRactions:—

The Palace, &c., which occupies the entire central block, is about ½ mile long; the front is no less than 8 stories high, flanked at each extremity by a lofty tower, surmounted by a handsome cupola. There are two spacious courts within, and also several smaller ones, surrounded by cloisters with handsome stone pillars. The Garden, which is beautifully laid out, is surrounded by a lofty, embattled wall, terraced at top, and cloistered below, handsomely arranged with fountains, cypresses, palms, flowering shrubs, interspersed with terraces and alcoves, all of which, thus blended together, are extremely rich and striking, but if inspected singly, do not manifest good taste. This vast structure contains a complete succession of palaces, all of which communicate with each other by means of galleries and gardens. The *Diwan Khas* (Hall of Audience), the finest apartment, is a magnificent oblong room, built of white marble.

The Mosques and Temples are handsome and spacious structures.

The Arsenal contains a furnace for casting, and machinery for boring guns. The antique pieces of ordnance, constructed of wrought iron bars, laid longitudinally, and kept together by a coat of gun metal founded around them, are of enormous dimensions but quite unserviceable.

The Observatory, founded by Jai Singh, still remains in excellent preservation, and contains the following instruments, viz., huge dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars; as also large, heavy, brazen altitude circles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th century. It was founded by the celebrated Sewae Jai Singh, Rajah of Dhoondar (Amber), and named Jeypore, after himself. He then removed his court and residence thither from Amber.

1857. The Sepoys entered it, but were soon driven therefrom.

Thence the road continues very heavy, and extremely bad for carts, leads across an undulating and partially cultivated country: cross the **Sursuttee* river (Soorsutty); pass **Baukrotah Boudlah*, 7; bazaar, amply supplied; **Chowderewala*, 3; and 8 miles brings us to the town of

BUGROH (Bugroo).

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 49', long. 75° 38'.

DAWKS to Agra, 174 miles, S.W.; Ajmere, 65, N.E. It is most picturesquely situated amidst luxuriant and fruitful palm groves,

The country continues undulating, and the road bad; pass *Cheettrouler*, 14; * *Muhul*, 2; * *Nasnoctah*, 3; then ford the sandy bed and sloping bank of the Bander river, to * *Mukumpoor*, 4; wells; provisions must be procured from *Buchroon*, 3 miles N.; thence the road becomes good, and the country undulating and cultivated; pass * *Sourulrah*, 5½; § *Doodoo*, 6; bazaar, and water from wells; cross by ford, 3 nullahs; pass * *Pullasoolce*, 5½; * *Dantree*, 3½; cross by ford, 3 nullahs, and 1 mile beyond we enter

THE KISHENGURH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 50' and 26° 50', long. 74° 50' and 75° 15', is bounded on the N. W., and N. by Joudpore, E. by Jeypore and Ajmere, and S. and S.W. by Ajmere; has an area of 724 square miles; population of 70,000. The general appearance of the country is barren, repulsive euphorias vegetation.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The Rajah, Kulliam Singh, a Rajput of the Rhatore tribe (related to the Joudpore family) entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which he bound himself to act subordinate to it in everything regarding the administration of the kingdom.

Some of his dependants took up arms after his departure, but when the Indian Government informed the Rajah that he would be held accountable for the conduct of his people, he left Delhi, and assumed the command of some raw troops to over-awe them. His officers deserted him, and attempted to capture Kishengurh, and set up his infant son as King upon which he started off to Ajmere and solicited British interference, as also did his officers, when a short amicable arrangement took place. He soon abdicated in favour of his son, and retired to reside in the British territory upon an annual revenue of £3,600.

1857. The Sepoy mutineers plundered this district.

We then pass § *Bundree Sindree*, 3; bazaar, and water from wells; then cross by ford, and enter the town of

§ KISHENGURH.

Territory, Kishengurh. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmere. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies at the N.E. end of a low hilly ridge, which extends from the S.E. to N.W., and is surrounded by a high and thick masonry rampart.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—It was held by the Sepoys in 1857, but they were soon expelled therefrom with heavy loss.

PALACE.—This rude architectural, strongly fortified building is the residence of the Rajah, and contiguous to it is a large tank, and beautiful gardens, well fenced with cactus hedges. Lat. 26° 33', long 74° 57'.

DAWS to Nussecrabad, 21 miles N.E., and Jhansi, 222 S.W.

Thence along a good road for 2½ miles, which winds round the N. end of the hilly ridge, proceed across a well-cultivated country, and at the eighth mile we enter the AJMERE DISTRICT, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 27); then cross by ford 2 nullahs; pass § *Gugwana*, 10½; buniah's shops, and well, amply supplied; thence along a good level road, pass * *Googra*, 2½; after which the road winds through a rough stony pass, a mile long, leading between low hills, and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ AJMERE

(Ajmer, Ajamer, Ajmer, Ajimere, Ajimr, Azemere).

District, Ajmere. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Resident Agent in Rajpootana. Military station. Post Office. Bazaar, tank, and Ana Sagor lake, amply supplied. Lat. 26° 29', long. 74° 43'. Population, 23,000.

DAWS to Agra, 228 miles W. Allahabad, 534 N.W.; Bombay, 677 N.; Calcutta, 1,039 N.W.; Delhi, 253 S.W.; Mhow, 318 N.W.; Neemuch, 140 N.; Nussecrabad, 12 N.W.; Oojein, 283; Sangor, 365 N.W.

POSITION.—It is beautifully situated in a rocky, picturesque valley, surrounded by hills, on the base and lower slope of one of which it stands, surrounded by a stone wall, which is passed through by five lofty strong and beautiful architectural gateways on the N. and W. sides. The *Streets*, some of which are wide and handsome, are generally narrow and dirty, although not so filthy as those of many of the native states. The *Houses* of the rich are spacious and well built, and those of the poorer classes much more commodious than usually occupied by those natives.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—In 1836 a school was established, having both English and Oriental departments, but it was abandoned owing to the paucity of pupils. In 1847, a new one, as well as a Medical school, was established, for the purpose of educating young men to be placed in charge of hospitals and dispensaries in each of the Rajpootana States.

THE SANITARY CONDITION of this place, although possessing peculiar facilities for drainage, is not satisfactory, as the filthy habits of the population set the efforts of the police to enforce cleanliness at defiance.

THE CLIMATE of this place and its environs is healthy, but the heat is extreme at the close of spring and the commencement of summer.

DISEASES.—(See Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.) The most prominent is that of virulent small-pox, as vaccination is disregarded, and there are generally no less than 800 Europeans annually under medical treatment, which, as the residences of the officers' bungalows and those of the writers and warrant officers are at a considerable distance from each other renders the office of the medical officer anything but a sinecure.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Taragurh mountain and fort; the Kwajah Moven-ud-deen and Kwajah shrines; the fair, "*Mela*," held annually in October, the Durgah on the spur of the Taragurh; the large tank, with a Nagar bull's head; the dhumralla, with the basement for poor, and the upper story for private travellers; the ruins of an antique Jain temple, on the lower part of the Taragurh Hill; the Ana Sagor lake, and the ruinous palace of Shah Jehan, (all fully described, Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.) The Palace of Akbar is now used as an arsenal, which is much to be deplored, as should an explosion take place of the gunpowder magazine, the town must inevitably be destroyed. The Jail is an old Muhammedan structure standing in an airy and healthy locality outside the town wall.

ANNoyANCES.—The depredations of the night marauders are carried to such a daring extent at this place that a military guard is posted at the residence of the Political Agent to protect it from attack.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Taragurh fort was founded by the Purihar Rajpoots.

Aja Pal wrested it from them; his era is unknown, but the valuable Bactrian, Indo Scythic, and Hindu medals discovered by Tod,

and, having the ancient Pall on one side and the effigy of a horse on the other, would, if the characters inscribed on the stone and copper relics were deciphered, set the question at rest.

1003. The Rajah of his place united with the sovereigns of Lahore, Oojan, Gwallor, Kalinjar, Kanowj, and Delhi, to repel the invasion of Mahmood and Ghuzni, who routed them.
1191. Muhammad Shahabuddin, monarch of Ghoor, headed the Mussulman invasion, at which period Prithwi Rao held the sovereignty of Ajmere and Delhi, and was considered as the most powerful sovereign in India, and completely routed him at the Battle of Jhanesur, where the invader narrowly escaped with his life.

Subsequently a desperate conflict took place between Prithwi Rao and Muhammad Ghooor at Tirour, near Thanesar, when the former was routed, taken prisoner, and put to death, and the victor took this city, put a number of the inhabitants to the sword, enslaved the rest, and assigned the devastated country to a relative of the conquered Rajah, under the stipulation of a heavy tribute.

1559. Akbar took possession of it, and made it the capital of a large province, which, at that period, included Newar, (Oodeypore), Marwar, (Joudpore), Baraoti, Boondes, & Kota States, and the Istumardans of Ajmere held their lands on the tenure of military service.
- On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, and subsequent to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durain this place fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The obligation to maintain troops was commuted for a fixed money payment at which the lands were assessed.
1803. Doulut Rao Sindia conferred it on the brother of Bappoo Studia, and it became the head quarters of the marauding expeditions into Jeypore and Joudpore.
1810. The Mahrattas introduced the levy of Fonj Khurch, which was looked upon as an unauthorised exaction.
1817. A British Force took possession of it, and soon afterwards it was ceded to the E.I.O., and in 1818, the Indian Government unsuccessfully attempted to introduce into the Khalsa villages "fixed village" settlements, for stipulated terms of years, as in
- 1844, the existing leases were cancelled, and the assessment made by an annual division of the crop, in specified proportions, and the anticipated advantages were duly realised.
1847. Up to this period, no less than £40,000 had been expended by the E.I.O., in works of irrigation.

ROUTE 10.

AGRA TO ALLYPURH,
VIA HATTRAS.
Distance, 55½ miles.

ROUTE 3.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Knnadowlee.....	13	0
Saidabad.....	8	6
Hattras.....	11	0
Sasnee.....	8	4
Allypurh.....	14	4
	55	6

Leave = 1 Agra, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 236); and cross near the *Ray Ghat*, by a bridge of boats, the Jumna river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—Here, the rebel Sepoys crossed it in 1857-58, and it was the scene of many a severe conflict between them and the British troops.

Then proceed along a heavy road, leading across a slightly cultivated country; pass "Baruch, 4; "Nundlapoor, 3; "Mulupoor, 2; "Kundowlee, 4; bazaar and well, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, leading across a well cultivated country; pass "Barons, 2; "Gigella, 2; "Gurcoates, 1; "Jewahirpur, 2; and we then enter.

THE MUTTRA DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 27° 14', and 27° 58', long. 77° 20' and 78° 34'; is bounded on the N. by Gorgoon, and Allygurh, E. by Allygurh and Mynpooree, S.W. and S. by Agra, and W. by Bhurtpure; has an area of 1,607 square miles. Population of 701,888, chiefly composed of Hindus. It contains the towns of Muttra, Bindrabun, Muhabun, Juleisur, Rampore, and Koor-sundah, is well watered by the Jumna, Chumbul, Karwan, and Isun rivers, and the Jhill, "Lake," of Nub. The general appearance of the country, is that of a plain, interspersed with hills, on the W. near Bhurtpure, and 14 miles from the capital (Muttra), stands the famous Goverdhun Hill, so celebrated in Hindu mythology, as the spot where Krishna revelled in pastoral delights. The climate, owing to its proximity to the tropics, is intensely hot in the spring, especially in the beginning of March, when travelling through it after 9 a.m. is totally impracticable, cool in the summer, but oppressive beyond conception, W. of the Jumna where the heated atmosphere closely resembles that experienced when standing in the immediate proximity of an iron foundry forge. Its chief productions are wheat, barley, millet, pulse, oil seeds, sugar, indigo, cotton, dya plants, tobacco, and opium. The chief roads are

S.E. to S.W. from Agra to Delhi.

W. Muttra, via Deeg to Alwar.

N.W. Muttra, via Kosi to Ferozepore.

S.W. Muttra to Bhurtpure.

S.E. Muttra to Mynpooree.

N.E. Muttra to Allygurh.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1017. Mahmood of Ghuzni took possession of this district.

On the fall of the Ghazevide dynasty, it was released from the dominion of the Afghan Mussulmen.

12th century. The Ghorian Afghans conquered it.

1526. Baber invaded it.

18th century. The Jats then held it, but Nujuf Khan captured it, and at his demise the Mahrattas, Madhaje Scindia, seized it.

1803. The successor of that prince at the treaty of Serjee An'engaum, gave it up to the E.I.O.

1857. During the Sepoy rebellion 150 villages were confiscated.

A distance of 1½ mile further brings us to the town of

! SAIDABAD.)

Territory, Muttra. Civil Authority, Collector at Muttra. Bazar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$. North Western Dist. Company's Ganges bungalow. Distance to Agra, 31 miles N.W.

Outpost (Kutchery), a fine, handsome, pucca building, erected by government, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S.W.

Thence along an excellent road, across a highly cultivated country, we enter the ALLYPOUR DISTRICT (Route 6), and thence along an excellent road through a highly cultivated country, pass *Bazara, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sop, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bhoomesara, 1; *Mit, 1; *Kutchoore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and several other villages lying on both the right and left of the road; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us into the HATRASS PRAGONNAH, and then enter the town of

! HATRASS (Hutrass).

Territory, Allypura. District, HATRASS. Civil Authority, Collector at Allypura. Bazar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$. Population, 22,903.

DAWKS to Delhi, via Allypura, 106 miles S.E.; Calcutta, 815 N.W.; Agra, 33 N.

COMMERCE.—It is one of the principal cotton marts, which produce is forwarded to Farrukabad, and thence, via river Ganges, to the lower Provinces. DRAINAGE.—A high mud wall, and very deep dry ditch.

Fort.—The ruins of this antique, oblong fortress, extending W. to E., measuring about 1,600 yds. round the plaza, 100 yds. wide, with a ditch 120 feet wide and 86 deep, and the body 500 yds. in compass, (having in the centre a high brick building, over-towering the surrounding bastions), lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E., on a small eminence.

POSITION.—It is built in the form of a square, 500 yards a side.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

At the period of Holkar's invasion, the Talookdar of the district showed great hostility to the British.

1817. The Indian Government required Dya Ram, who held the fort of the Kuttra (town), to surrender, consequently the town was breached and besieged, when a magazine exploded, and forced that chief to quit the place, which was taken, and the fortifications dismantled.

1857. Here Colonel Gresham bivouacked his troops, when performing his rapid march from Boolundshuhur to Agra.

Thence we proceed along a good road, across a well cultivated country, pass *Dianupoor, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Roheree, 3; *Buree, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bijahere, 3; also through several small hamlets, at a short distance on the right and left, and we soon reach *Bazara, 3; bazaar; branch road to Bawah; pass on to *Murrara, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 6 miles beyond we enter the town of

! COEL.

Military Station. The Cantonment is extensive, and contains admirably ventilated quarters, both for privates and officers. Bazar. Population, 36,181. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$. Elevation, 734 feet above the sea.

DAWKS to Allypura, 4 miles; Agra, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Thence along a good road, across an open and well cultivated country for two 2 miles, to the town of

ALLYPOUR, (Route 6.)

ROUTE 11.

AGRA TO BAREILLY.

VIA KHASOUNGE.

Distance, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles; (Government Route Book, 137 $\frac{1}{2}$).

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fms.
Agra to Umurkhera	15	0
Jullaisir	14	2
Nundowlee	14	2
Pindown	9	6
Khaungunge	10	5
Soorn	8	4
Kuchla Ghat (left bank of the Ganges) ..	11	0
Ooehanee	11	4
Shazadnugur	9	2
Aonlangunge	13	1
Gaele	10	0
Bareilly Cantonment	11	2
	138	4

† Leave Agra, (described "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay," Route 235), and proceed along a bad cart-road, across a slightly cultivated country, intersected by deep ravines; pass *Naraich, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Naake Sera, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nadow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Osmanpoor, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross by bridge of boats the Jumna river, also by ford, a nullah which dries up soon after the rains; pass on to *Umurkhera, 1; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; then along an excellent road, across a well wooded country; pass *Bhyna, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kunerah, 1; *Neebha Sera, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chow Khara, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Goondao, 1; also several hamlets situated at short distances from each other, on the right and left of the road, and we soon after enter THE MUTTRA DISTRICT (Route 10). Civil Authority, the Collector at Muttra; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

! JULLAISIR (Juleysir).

District, Muttra. Civil Authority, the Collector at Muttra. Bazaar and tanks, the beds of several of which must be dug in the dry season. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$. Population, 13,730.

DAWKS to Muttra, 39 miles E.

Then pass on to *Khulleungunge, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bajua, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nooh, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Khara, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dulaacepoor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tatarpoor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us into THE ALLYPOUR DISTRICT, (Route 6). We then enter the town of

! NUNDOWLEE.

District, Allypura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allypura. Bazar. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a slightly cultivated plain; pass *Rampoor, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Budwas, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Allahabad and Delhi Junction Road; pass on to *Mohudypoor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Puchpera, 1; and we then enter

THE ROHILCUND TRACT.

Which lies in lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$ and $29^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$ and $80^{\circ} 30'$; is bounded on the N.E. by Gurwah and Kumaon, E. by Gude, S.W. and W. by the Ganges, which divides it from the Doab. It contains the districts of Bareilly, Bijnour, Budson, Moradabad, Ferozabad, Rampoor and Shahjehanpoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys were continually hovering about, entering and retreating from this country, and kept it in a perpetual state of excitement and rebellion. We then enter

THE BUDAON DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 27° 38' and 28° 29', long. 78° 21' and 79° 37'; is bounded on the N. by Moradabad, N.E. by Bareilly, S.E. by Shahjehanpore, S. by Furruckabad and Mynpooree, and W. by Allypore and Boolandshuhur; has an area of 2,368 square miles; population, 825,712, principally Hindoos; 2,485 villages and towns, the chief of which are Budaon, Billasee, Oohane, Khasgunge, Soron, &c. It is well watered by the Ganges, Ramgunga, Yarwafadar (Sote), Muhawa, East Kallee rivers, and Ganges canal. The appearance of the country is low, but fertile in the S.W.; but wild and uncultivated in the N.W. and N.E. parts. Its average elevation is 545 feet above the sea, but the bed of the E. Kallee river, is 753 feet. The chief roads are,

- 1st. N.W. — From Furruckhabad to Suhwasan; thence N. to Moradabad, and N.W. to Hardwar.
- 2nd. S.W. to N.E. — From Agra to Bareilly.
- 3rd. S.W. and N.E. — Allypore to Moradabad.
- 4th. E. to W. — From Delhi to Bareilly.

We soon pass the village of "Pindours, 1; wells only. Provisions must be procured at Marera, 3 miles N.; thence along a good but sandy road, through a partially cultivated country; pass *Marera*, 3, and cross by ford the *Kallee Nuddy*, whose banks are low, 20 yards wide, and about knee deep in water in November; close to this ghat is a nine small-arched pucca bridge, under which the stream flows N.; proceed to "Nudree, 4½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KHASGUNGE,

(Government Market, from *Khas*, "Government," and *Ganj*, "Market.")

Territory, Budaon. Civil Authority, the Collector at Budaon. Bazaar, Population 10,762. Lat. 27° 48', long. 78° 43'.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1804. The military cantonment was burnt by Holkar when he invaded the Doab.

POSITION.—It stands on the East Kallee Nuddy (Kally Nuddy), which is here crossed by a five-arched pucca bridge, up to which the stream is navigable from the Ganges, and forms a communication from this place to the sea.

Thence along a heavy, sandy road; pass "Gouraha, 3½, which, at the 5th mile, leads into the ancient bed of the Ganges; pass "Pahladpur, 2, dry nullah, and the Hindoo Temple of "Soron, 3, which lies on the old bank of the Ganges, has a fine lake at the W. side, is annually resorted to by the pious Hindus to perform their ritual ablutions in the holy water of the Ganges, and contains a well-supplied bazaar, from which provisions should be taken for full 23 miles; thence along a heavy and bad cart-road, through a cultivated country, densely covered with grass jungle, which apparently seems to have originally been the bed of the Ganges; we then reach the left bank of the Ganges at *Kuchla Ghat*, 11, water only and ferry boats; and enter the SUHUSWAN DIVISION (Suhuswan) OF THE BUDAON DISTRICT.

During the monsoon the Ganges here separates into two streams; then travellers must cross by boats the *Peeprie Ferry*, 4½ miles higher up, and proceed

to "Peeprie, 8½, left bank of the Ganges, and then passing along a very heavy, rutty cart road for 1½ mile, cross a nullah to the town of

§ OOHJHANE.

Territory, Budaon, Suhuswan Division. Civil Authority, Collector at Suhuswan. Bazaar, and excellent water. Population, 6,361.

Dawks to Budaon, 8 miles W. by S.

Thence along a good road through a partially cultivated country, interspersed with bush jungle, to "Machipoor, 1; "Rowlee, 1; "Bursoor, 1½; "Berah, 1½; "Nurrawajpore, 1; "Sasandnagar, 3½, in lat. 26° 22', long. 80° 2'; bazaar and water from wells and the Soot river (Got, Sote, Yarwafadar, from Yar, "friend," and Wafadar, "trusty," so designated by Mahomed Shah of Delhi, on account of the benefits which he experienced by his army crossing it in 1745, when he invaded the Rohilcund tract), which rises in lat. 28° 54', long. 78° 33' in Moradabad, flows serpentine S.E. for 130 miles and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. 27° 40', long. 79° 20', during which it is crossed by ford in the dry season, and by ferry in the monsoon, about 30 miles from its source, a little lower down by a fascine bridge, where it is 15 yds. wide and 3 deep. Its waters are considered extremely healthy to drink.

We then cross by ford the firm sandy bottom of the above stream, which is 25 yds. wide and 3 deep in November; pass through a well cultivated country to "Tukerree, 5½; "Burour, 2; "Choolera; 1; Resool, 1½; cross a nullah, which soon dries up after the monsoon; pass "Beerpore, 1; also several hamlets, which lie scattered about the right and left side of the road, and then enter

THE BAREILLY DISTRICT, (in Rohilcund),

Which lies in lat. 28° 2' and 28° 19', long. 79° 4' and 80° 12'; is bounded on the N. by Kumaon, E. by Oude and Shahjehanpore, S. by the latter district, and Budaon, W. by the latter district, Rampoor and Moradabad; contains 23 pergunnahs, with 3,409 towns and villages, the chief of which are Bareilly, Aoulah, Beesulpore, and Pillibet; has an area of 2,937 square miles; a population of 1,143,657, who are chiefly poor, and were formerly obliged to subsist on insects, wild roots, vermin, dead fish, carrion, and herbs; but their present condition is much ameliorated, the great portion of whom are Hindoos, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Rohilla Patans, who formerly held the government of this district, amounting to 100,000, are of fair complexion, tall, arrogant in their demeanour, unprincipled, deceitful, savage, addicted to crimes, especially that of perjury, indolent, too proud to follow industrious avocations, and obtain a subsistence by committing depredations on the agriculturists, on whom they levy "blackmail." They have hitherto manifested great hostility to the British government, and broke out into open rebellion in 1815, aided by the Moguls, Sayyids, descendants of the Mahomedan sheikhs, Arabian Kumbos, and Mahomedan population, but were put down by main force. It is well watered by the western Kamunga, Goulah, Garrah, (Deoha), and Gogra (Surju). The appearance of the country is level, the soil fertile, but the Terra, which lies in the northern part, is a jungle tract and the highest elevation about 798 feet above the sea. Its productions are timber, principally sal, and sisu, from Terra, wheat, (from seed imported from England) rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, maize, barley, millet, pulse, plantains, dates, pears, apples, walnuts, grapes, strawberries, borak ruga, an immense lucrative trade is carried on with Chinese Tartary, by the Nepal merchants. The country abounds with elephants, tigers, leopards, lions, rhino-

caros, panthers, cheetas, (hunting leopards), bears, foxes, jackals, wild dogs, monkeys, stags, deer, wild hogs, antelopes, hares, porcupines, wolves, (which are so numerous and destructive that the British Government rewards those who destroy them), bo-constrictors. The climate is extremely insalubrious, and is so destructive to both native and European constitutions, that it is dangerous to reside in the district from April to October, as the most fatal fevers and agues prevail at that season, and so injurious is the prevalent malaria, that even the natives are afflicted with "listless temperament," and their offspring become diminutive in form, and sallow in visage, and in Terai, even foreign domestic animals perish during that season of the year. The chief routes are,

- 1st.—From Bareilly to Almora, via Bamouri.
- 2nd.—S. to N. from Bareilly to Potoragarh, via Pillibet and the Birindeo Pass.
- 3rd.—S.E. to N.W. from Pillibet to Nagina.
- 4th.—W. to E. from Roodarpore to Birindeo (Birindeo), which latter place is generally the rendezvous of native traders, and the Nepal merchants, who encamp on the opposite side of the river Sarda (Kalee).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- It constitutes a portion of Rohilound, so called from the Rohillas Patans, the descendants of Yusufzai Afghans, who in 1720, migrated here and remained independent, notwithstanding the repeated aggression of the Emperors of Delhi, until 1774, when the allied forces of the British and the Nuwaub Vizier of Oude, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, gained a signal victory over them at Tessonah, (*Futtyunge*, "place of victory"), close by Bareilly.
1796. Owing to the succession to a Rohilla Jaghire being disputed, the British troops again defeated the Rohillas at Betoura, near Bareilly, and a large portion of territory, including this district, was acquired by the Nuwaub Vizier of Oude, who, in 1801, ceded it as well as Pillibet to the E. I. C.
- 1857-58-59. It was continually the scene of numerous, severe conflicts between the rebel Sepoys and the British, the latter of whom signally defeated these mutineers, and drove them out of it; but not until a most barbarous massacre of the European residents at the capital of the district had taken place.

And 2½ miles brings us to the town of :

§ AONLAGUNGE (Aonlagan), Aounlah).

Territory, Bareilly. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bareilly. Bazaar, large, and river Soot, or Yur Wakkadar, ample supplied. Population, 7,649. Lat. 28° 18', long. 79° 13'.

DAWKES to Allygurh, 80 miles N.E.; Bareilly, 21 S.W.V.

POSITION.—It lies on the Soot river. Thence along a flat, low country, mostly covered with grass jungle, the road across which is excellent in the hot season, but almost impassable in the monsoon; crosses by ford, the "Newab Nuddy, 1½; also by a stone bridge, the "Ail river, 3½; then crosses a nullah, 2, which dries up soon after the rains; pass, "Gaent, 4½; Buniyah's shops; but provisions can be procured from the town of Aonlagunge (Uleegunge, 2 miles W. Bazaar, thence along a heavy, sandy road; cross by the "Sangaura river, 2; After which the

country becomes highly cultivated; then cross by ford the "Dojorah river, 4½; and 4½ miles brings us to the cantonments of the large town of

† § BAREILLY.

District, Bareilly. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector, Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Rohilound Division of the Bengal Army, Military station, "Travellers' bungalow, Bazaar, Post Office. Population, 92,908, chiefly composed of Mahomedans, Rohillas (of Afghan origin), Sayyids (who claim to be the offspring of Mahomedan sheikhs of Arab descent), Moguls, and Kunboahs (the latter a mixed race, of the Hindus and Mahomedans). The Cantonment is commodious and well placed on the W. side of the city, close to the new fort. Elevation, 470 feet. Lat. 28° 23', long. 79° 29'.

POSITION.—It stands on the left bank of the Jooa, a tributary of the W. Rangunge river, length, 3 miles. Houses well built, but only one storey high.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ARCHITECTURE.—The Mosques are numerous, but not particularly remarkable, either for size or architectural beauty.

The Forts. The old Fortress, which is rapidly crumbling to dust, lies at the W. end of the principal street. The new Fort, which was erected in 1816, S. of the town, on a plain, is quadrangular, with two bastions, at opposite angles, which gives it rather a singular appearance, and well defended by a deep ditch.

MANUFACTURES.—Wrought, painted, and hand-somely gilt tables and chairs, the price of which, as well as that of household furniture, is remarkably cheap; cotton weaving, muslins, silks, brocades, dyes, colours, gold and silver lace, jewellery, seals, saddlery, leather articles, distilling, printing, stamping, joinery, (in all the various branches), perfumery (chiefly made by Hindus).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. Here the *ex-servant* Nawaub Khan Bahadoor Khan caused the Sepoys to massacre all the Europeans, and ordered the two European Judges (Robertson and Raikes) to be hanged; predated at the murders of Drs. Hay and Hansbrow; and also at that of Carl Buch, the Principal of the Independent College.
1858. Lord Clyde captured it, after a severe engagement with the ex-Nawaub, (who has been captured and delivered over to the British by Sir Jung Bahadoor), Nana Sahib, and Feroze Shah, all of whom fled from the field, and left the British in possession of it.

POSITION.—This large town is beautifully situated, in a well wooded district, on the left bank of the Jooa river.

ROUTE 12.

AGRA TO THE RESIDENCY OF BHURTPUR.

Distance, 40½ Miles.

Government Route Book, 39½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Futtehpore Sickree, via Route 236, (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>)	232½	4 0
Behnra	8 8	0
Bhurtpore Residency, near Sewar	9 0	0
	4040	4

Leave § *Agra* (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed, via that Route, for 23½ miles, to the town of § *PUTEHPUR SICKER*, (Route 255, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), soon after which we enter THE BHURTPUR DISTRICT (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and thence proceed along a good road, leading across a level and well cultivated country for 8 miles, to § *Behnehra*. Buniha's shop, and wells; and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ BHURTPUR.

(so called from "Bharata, brother of Rama.")

Territory, Bhurtpur. Civil Authority, Resident Collector at the Residency near Sewur, 5½ miles from the town. Bazaar. Population, 109,000. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 1½ mile; circumference, 8 miles. Lat. 27° 12', long. 77° 33'.

POSITION.—This place stands on low ground, amidst dense jungle, and is naturally a very strong post, owing to its being surrounded by a large ditch, which can be filled at pleasure with the water of a neighbouring lake (Jhil), and rendered so deep as to be quite unfordable. Encamping ground on the parade in front of the Residency.

The Fort, which in 1805 was a very thick and high square building, well fortified, and standing on elevated ground, surrounded by a deep, wide ditch, is now enclosed within the city walls.

COMMERCE.—This is one of the great marts of the Hindostan transit trade, and the salt from Sambur lake in Rajpootana.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The present defences are nothing but a mass of mud, but in 1825, when Lord Cornwalis attacked the place, they were extremely formidable. The present Rajah, on coming of age, attempted to re-construct them, but the British Government interdicted their erection, and only allowed him to make such repairs as were absolutely necessary to protect the place from the incursions of wild animals and marauders.

DAWES to Agra 34 miles W., Muttra 22 S., Delhi 119 N.W., Delhi, via Agra, 817.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—18th century. Founded by the Jats, and is supposed by the natives to be protected by Krishna, who they state appeared here armed *cap-a-pie*, clothed in yellow costume.

1805. The British besieged and captured it, under Lord Lake.

1826. Lord Cornwalis also took possession of it.

1837. The Rajah disarmed some rebels that fled hither, and sent them to Agra, where they were hung.

ROUTE 13.

AGRA TO BHURTPUR.

Distance, 34 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Ungotha	11	0
Chuksanee	12	0
Bhurtpur (The City of)	11	0
	34	0

Leave § *Agra*, (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along an excellent road; pass § *Ungotha*, 11; provisions must be pro-

vided from the neighbouring hamlets. We then enter the BHURTPUR TERRITORY, (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Chuksanee*, 12; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; and 11 miles brings us to the town of BHURTPUR (Route 12).

ROUTE 14.

AGRA TO ETAWAH, VIA BHURTPUR.

Distance, 73 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Etimadpur	14	0
Feerozabad	13	6
Shikohabad	12	4
Moorilydurke Serai	8	4
Jeswant Nagar	14	4
Etawah Cantonment	9	6
	73	0

Leave § *Agra* (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a heavy road, across a slightly cultivated country; pass § *Shadara*, 5; § *Chileaur*, 2½; thence the road becomes intersected by deep and steep ravines; cross by bridge of boats the Jumna river, and at the end of 6½ miles we enter the town of

— § ETIMADPUR (Atamadpur).

Territory, the N.W. Province of Agra. Civil Authority, the Collector at Agra. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Meerut Military Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar and Jumna river, amply supplied. Lat. 27° 14', long. 78° 16'. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company. Railway in progress to Cawnpore.

ATTRACTION.—The tank, a large reservoir, in the centre of which stands a very handsome, two-storied; domed polygonal building, a well executed sketch of which is given in *Hodge's Views of India*, is inclosed by heavy, strong, masonry embankments. It is generally thought to have been erected by one of the ministers belonging to the court of Delhi.

DAWES to Muttra, 39 miles.

POSITION.—It stands on the Jumna. This place is defended by a miserable mud wall.

Thence the road becomes good, and leads across a well cultivated country; pass § *Mahomedabad*, 2; § *Oosaine*, 5½; § *Raja Talao*, 2; and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ FEEROZABAD (Ferozabad),

Chandwar, so called in honour of some Afghan Chief of Persian lineage, who was named Feroz. Population, 11,792. Bazaar. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company. The town is surrounded by a lofty wall, outside of which lie scattered about in dire desolation shapeless mounds of ruins.

POSITION.—It stands about 4 miles from the Jumna river. This place was, as is evident, formerly of considerable importance, from the number of ruins which remain of beautiful antique structures, but it now contains scarcely any other dwellings than straw-thatched cottages.

Thence along a well cultivated country, studded with small villages, and we re-enter the MYNPOORIE DISTRICT, (Route 6); pass § *Russelpoor*, 1; § *Usabab*, 1; § *Kuneta*, 1½; § *Mukunpoor*, 2½; § *Edmy*, 2½; § *Booral*, 2; and 3 miles brings us to the large town of

§ SHIKOHABAD (Shikohabad,

"Town of Majesty," so called from Shikoh, "Majesty" and Abad, "Town," and thus designated from its founder, Dara Sheko, Shah Jehan's eldest son, who was excluded from the throne, defeated, and put to death by his younger brother Aurungzebe.

District, Mynpoorie. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mynpoorie. Lat. 27° 6', long. 78° 39'. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company.

DAKWAHS TO ETAWAH. 32 miles N.W. Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company.

Pass *Noushera, 1; *Pachpera, 1; *Datree, 1; *Omree, 1½; *Deangung, 1½; *Moorigur-ke-Serai, 2½; thence along an uneven, sandy, hilly road, across a cultivated district, quite studded with hamlets; pass *Goorao, 4½; *Kutpooree, 2½; *Noorug, 1½; *Mecapoor, 1; *Phooderee, 2½; *Kooraince-ke-Nugur, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us into

THE ETAWAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 26° 21' and 27° 9', long. 78° 48' and 79° 43'; has an area of 1,674 square miles; population of 481,224, the majority Hindoos; is bounded on the N. by Mynpooree and Furruckabad, E. by Cawnpore, S. by Bundelcund, S.W. by the Mahratta districts of Gwalior, and W. by Agra; well watered by the Jumna, Chumbul, Seygur or Kurun, Rind Pandwa rivers, and the Ganges canal, all of which flow S.E., and are well stocked with fish, and has an altitude of from 640 to 676 feet above the sea. Its general appearance is level, intersected by steep and narrow ravines close to the Chumbul river. Its climate, owing to its exposed position, is exceedingly trying and hostile, debilitating. The hot winds, which begin in March and end in May, blow with great fury; they rise at 8 a.m. and continue until sunset, though sometimes they continue violently through the entire night; the results of such an atmosphere are that every kind of furniture, unless covered over with blankets, is so hot that it splits with an exploding report; linen, when removed from the drawers, feels as if it had just been withdrawn from the iron, and the whole rooms in a house seem to have the atmosphere of an over-heated oven. When these gales subside the monsoon sets in with a furious tornado, closely resembling those which prevail on the Western Coast of Africa, which rages with such violence that it is only at intervals that the thunder is heard, although it continues pealing incessantly, and the darkness is so intense, that such recalls to the traveller's memory Count Segur's graphic description of that obscurity under cover of which the Great Napoleon entered the Russian Territory with *La Grande Armée*, who described it as being "such as could be felt;" this is caused by the dense mass of vapoury clouds and volumes of dust which then hang over this district with such ponderous and impenetrable solidity that the continuous flashes of lightning scarcely ever issue forth from the gloom which hangs around until the rain has fallen in torrents, and deluged the country; but previous to these storms, whole barren regions are in a single day converted into the most luxuriantly verdant spots, and it is no exaggerated statement to assert that the grass may actually be seen to grow. These heavy rains last from June till October, and the heaviest fall, which continues for four days, takes place at the close of them; after which the temperature is so invigorating that walking exercise may be taken from daybreak until 10 a.m., and carriage exercise during the whole of the day; fires and warm clothing are necessary in the evening, and all through the night. The productions are wheat, barley, grain, pulse, opium,

sugar cane, cotton, indigo, rice, jowar, and moth, oranges, citrons, limes, lemons, grapes, melons, apples, mangoes, plantains, guavas, jaks, and in the vicinity of the military cantonments at Etawah, peas, cauliflowers, lettuces, carrots, and other esculent roots are gathered at Kinas. The chief trees and shrubs are acacias, palma, oleanders, nims, and pipals, all of which are the abode of large falcons, wild peacocks, sparrows, hawks, green pigeons, blue jays, also crow pheasants, white paroquets. Guinea fowls abound, as well as those formidable and destructive animals, wolves, who dart furiously into the villages at nightfall, in quest of children, which they frequently carry off and devour, jackals and hyenas. It contains 1,515 towns and villages, the principal of which are, Etawah, Jaswuntnuggur, Oreyah, and Phuppund. The chief Routes are, viz.:-

1st. S.E. to N.W., from Calpee to Muttra, via Etawah, about 10 miles from, and parallel to the left bank of the Jumna.

2nd. S.E. to N.W., from Cawnpore, and falling into the above route within 5 miles of Etawah.

3rd. From Lucknow to Gwalior, via Etawah cantonments and the Jumna river.

4th. N.E. to S.W., from the cantonment of Futtighur to Etawah.

5th. N. to S., from the cantonment of Mynpooree to Etawah. Railways in progress to Cawnpore, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :-

This place was formerly the stronghold of those abominable miscreants the Thugs (fully described Route 245. *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), chiefly Hindus, who considered that the Godless of Destruction protected them, and they were joined by the Phansigars, who murdered their victims for the purpose of plunder only.

1801. The Nawab Vizier ceded this territory to the British.

1808. Notwithstanding the frequent interposition of the Indian Government no less than 67 dead bodies, the murdered victims of the above diabolical assassins, were found and taken out of the wells; but, thanks to the unabated energy of the E.I.C., this practice has been almost entirely abolished.

1857. The rebel Sepoys occupied this territory, but Brigadier Walpole entered it in December, when the Rajah fled.

1858. Sir Hugh Rose also drove the rebels from it when they were commanded by the Rajah of Banda.

Thence we pass on to § *Jaswant Nugur*; bazaars; Civil Authority, the collector at Etawah; *Kest*, 1; *Esah*, ½; then pass several villages, situated at short distances from each other, on the right and left of the road, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ETAWAH (Etaya, Etayah, Etawa),

so called from the Arabic word which signifies "Tribute."

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Etawah. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' Bungalow. Post Office. Lat. 26° 46', long. 79° 4'. Population, 17,783.

POSITION.—It stands about 2 miles from the E. bank of the Jumna, over which there is a ferry and bridge of boats. Here are several fine landing places (ghats), some of which are in a bad state of preservation, whilst others have been recently

erected by wealthy Hindus. The appearance of the town is picturesque, notwithstanding its miserable cooking houses, owing to its being erected on small, isolated eminences, amidst narrow, deep, winding, steep-sided ravines, which have been formed by the violent torrents in the monsoon, washing the moist portions of the elevated strata, and leaving the kan kan no less than 60 feet above the Jumna.

THE FORT, which is a moderate sized brick built fortress, lies on a high sand-hill, along the S. side of which flows the Jumna river.

THE JAIL is one of the largest and most secure in the whole of the North Western Provinces.

THE CANTONMENTS, which lie about 1 mile N.W. are situated on a barren, wide, sandy, scorching spot, barely shaded with trees, and interspersed with about 6 bungalows, and the ruins of several others, and from its desolate situation is considered as one of the most dreary military stations in India.

ROUTE 15.

AGRA TO MHOW,
VIA THE LAKHREE AND MUKUNDRA PASSES.
Distance, 415 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Futtehpore Sickree, (via Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay).....	23	4
Bokowlee.....	8	4
Near Rudawul.....	9	4
Biana.....	9	0
Sirate (Soorote).....	11	7
Hindoun.....	8	4
Kutgarh.....	8	2
Wuzerpoor.....	7	7
Khoosahgurh (Khoosialgurh).....	11	6
Meenapara.....	8	7
Doonger Mularna.....	12	4
Seela.....	11	0
Alumpoor.....	10	4
Pancholas.....	12	5
Angowra (Ungoura).....	10	7
Papuree (Papree).....	8	0 3
Burana (right bank of the Chumbul).....	11	4
Notara.....	12	7
Degode.....	10	5
Mowassa.....	13	6
Murara.....	10	2
Muckundura.....	12	6 3
Joolnee.....	15	5
Akodesa.....	12	6
Hinra.....	11	0
Bolia (Boliabaree).....	11	3
Soosmeer.....	11	1
Raoke Burra.....	6	4
Aggur.....	11	6
Tunorea.....	10	0
Dabla (Huldwa-ka).....	7	6
Nuzurpoor.....	11	2
Oofein.....	12	4
Peeplye.....	10	5
Solesunda.....	12	1
Indore.....	12	0
Mhow Cantonment.....	13	6
	415	0

Leave = §† Agra, (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 235,) and proceed, via that Route, to the town of

§ FUTTEHPUR SICKREE, (Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); thence along a good but rather sandy road, and cross at 6 3 miles the dry, heavy, sandy bed of the Banganga river. We then enter

THE BHURTPUR TERRITORY (Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed on to *Jehanpore, 1; *Murree, 1 1/2; *Bhowpore, 1 1/2; *Dabur, 2; *Serowlee, 1; Orilla, 3; then pass a low, hilly ridge and some isolated heights on the right, and 1 mile brings us to §Bokowlee; bazaar; wells, containing bad water; Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmere. Thence along a very heavy road, leading between low, hilly ridges, which commence on the right bank of the Banganga river, and continue on the left during the whole of this stage, and leads across a slightly cultivated country; then pass Marupoor; the encamping ground, and proceed close to §Rudawul, 9 1/2; bazaar and well, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, 4; also the E. Gumbeer river, situated between the 7th and 8th mile (both streams are dry in November), which rises in the N. of the Vindhya range, in lat. 22° 30', long. 75° 54'; 7 miles from Mhow, flows N. for 75 miles, and falls into the Seepra on the right, in lat. 23° 26'; long. 75° 42'. It is crossed by a ford at the 18th mile, where the bed is 40 yds. wide, with steep banks and gravelly bottom; also at 65 miles, where the bed is 50 yds. wide, 15 deep in the monsoon, but only 1 yd. in the dry season, with sandy bottom, and steep, raviny, rocky banks.

Thence along a partially cultivated country, with a ridge of hills extending parallel to the road, and gradually increasing in loftiness; pass *Nerowlee, 4; *Birmabad, and 2 miles beyond we reach the town of

BIANA (Byana, Beana).

Territory, Bhurtpur. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 57'; long. 77° 20'.

DAWES to Agra, 50 miles S.W.; Calcutta, 361.

ATTRATIONS:—

The hill upon which the town stands is strongly fortified, and on its summit stands a formidable fort, inside which is the Bhim Lat (Staff of Bhini), an enormous high stone pillar, which can be discerned at a considerable distance off. It contains several large well built stone dwellings.

Temples.—It contains several, and the whole ridge of the hill is densely covered with the ruins of many remarkable edifices.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1197. Celebrated as the first town conquered by the Mahometans.

1491. The Patan King of Delhi (Sikandar Lodi), besieged it unsuccessfully, but afterwards captured it and held his court here.

1526. The Emperor Baber considered the fort as the most formidable in India.

1527. Besieged and captured it from the Rajput Prince of Oodeypoor (Rana Sanka).

1857. The Indore mutineers held it, but were soon routed by the British.

Thence along a very bad cart-road, which passes close to the fortified hill of Biana, and the ridge of hills continues on the left about 3 miles distant, through ravines, and at the 6th mile cross the heavy, sandy bed of the Gumbeer river, which is 1 mile wide; pass

through a slightly cultivated country, intersected by ravines; then 3½ brings us to THE JEYPORE TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and 2 miles beyond we enter the town of

§SIROTE (Soorote).

Territory, Jeypore. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmere. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 49'; long. 77° 12'.

THE FORT is a square, mud, double-walled fortress, with a deep ditch.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is inclosed by a formidable mud rampart.

DAWES to Agra, 62 miles S.W.; Mhow, 350 N.E.

Thence along a good road, through a badly cultivated and sterile country, with distant hilly ranges on the right and left; cross the sandy bed of the Arinee river, 5, which dries up after the monsoon; and at 3½ miles enter the large town of

§HINDOUN (Hindown).

Bazaar. Population great, but no census returned.

Junction Road from Agra to Nusseerabad.

DAWES to Agra, 71 miles S.W.; Mhow, 344 N.E.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Nothing remains of the once formidable ones but a ruined rampart.

Thence along a good road, across an uncultivated plain, with hills on the left, distant 3 miles; pass **Phulwara*, 3; **Kachroste*, 3; **Khera*, 1½; **Kutguri*, 3; Buntah's shops and pucca wells, 70 cubits deep; then cross the wide, sandy, but dry bed for three-fourths of the year of the Gumber river, which, in the monsoon, is 100 yds. wide, with steep deep ravine banks, across which the road passes, and is extremely bad and difficult for carts, hills still at a distance on the right and left; pass **Raepoor*, 3; **Kooraen-ke-Gurhee*, 3, and thence along a good road, through an open and slightly cultivated plain for 3; pass **Wazeer-poor*; bazaar and wells; **Sarole*, 2; thence cross the sandy bed and low banks of a nullah, which is dry three quarters of the year; hills still lie on the left 2½ to 3 miles distant; **Chaan*, 3; **Bineya*, 1; **Saaloda*, 3½ miles, and 1½ miles brings us to the town of

§KHOOSHALGURH (Khoosialgurh, Kooshalgurh).

Bazaar, at which provisions should be provided for 21 miles. Lat. 26° 30'; long. 76° 47'.

DAWES to Agra, 98 miles S.W.; Mhow, 317 N.E.

FORT.—This double-walled, round, bastioned fortress contains several fine large stone buildings, and is surrounded by a deep ditch.

Thence across an open, sterile country, hills lying off the left 4 miles distant; along a heavy, sandy road, difficult for carts; then cross the low banks and clayey bed of a nullah, ½ full of spring pools, and 1½ mile beyond cross the low banks and sandy bed of a nullah, dry three quarters of the year; pass **Memapara*, 6; the Bunham Nuddy, which flows past this village on the W.; cross the wide (150 yds.) moist, sandy bed, and sloping sandy banks of that stream at the 1st mile, but which becomes but a small rivulet in the hot season; thence across a bare undulating country, along a good road; pass **Battoda*, 6; Junction Road to Neemuch; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the Moreel river, 3, which is 2 miles wide; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§DOONGER MULARNA (Dongur Mularnee).

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 16'; long. 76° 41'.

DAWES to Jeypore, 66 miles S.E.; Gwalior, 98 W.

ATTRactions, TEMPLES, &c.—Here is a Mahomedan Durgah, at the foot of a high hill.

POSITION.—It lies on the Moreel river.

We here reach the extremity of the hilly ridge, which has extended from Futtehpour Sikkree to this spot.

Thence along an excellent road, cross the wide (10 yds.) low bank, and sandy bed of a nullah, 3, which dries up after the monsoon; cross by ford the Banas (from the Sanscrit "Hope of the Forest" river, 6; whose bed is here heavy sand, 700 yards wide, 250 yards broad, 2 feet deep, banks steep and broken into deep ravines, and which rises in lat. 24° 47', long. 73° 28', on the W. of Mewar, in a cluster of the Aravalli range summits, and close to the encamping ground of Salmur; thence flowing N.E. for 120 miles, it is joined on the right side in lat. 25° 18', and long. 75° 6', by the Beris or Beruch (which rises in the Aravalli range, a few miles W. of Gogodana, in lat. 24° 34', and long. 73° 42', flows N.E., thence S.E., when it is joined by the waters of two small streams, which flow from the tank at the town of Undaisagar, passes that place, flows into the Udaia (Oodaisagar, or lake of Oodeppoor), which is 2,046 feet above the sea—an artificial lake flows from the S.E. angle of its embankments—then serpentine N.E. to the town of Chittorgurh, during which it is also joined by the Western Gumbhir, which falls into the right side; thence flows N. and falls into the Banas on the right, after a course of 120 miles; close to Nathdwara it quits the Aravalli range, at which place it is a clear, deep, crystal stream, with lovely, low, verdant, and beautiful wooded banks, a most by the Botasari on the left. Thence it is joined by the Botasari on the left, flows N.E., and in lat. 25° 57', long. 76° 35', it receives the Ajmer, and several large torrents flowing down from the Jeypore territory; it then continues its course to the town of Tonk, and thence flows S.E. round the hills, passes the stronghold of Bintonbor, and after a course of 320 miles, falls into the Chumbul, in lat. 25° 54', long. 76° 50'; then pass **Saugurwassa*, left bank; **Puddana*, right bank of that stream; bazaar; **Seru*, which lies on the Banas river, but few provisions of water (travellers returning from Mhow to Agra, via this route, should lay in their provisions at *Athpoo*; pass through this village direct to Puddana); thence proceed along a level and well cultivated country, along a good road; pass **Dunowie*, 2½; at the third mile ford the small stream and sandy bed of a nullah, which by some travellers is considered as a portion of the Gumber river; pass **Phusada*, 1; **Kootupora*, 4; and at 2½ miles we enter the town of

* ALLUMPOOR.

* Here no provisions of any kind are obtainable; they must be sought for at *Madupoor*. Population but very small, most of the inhabitants having migrated to the town of *Madupoor*, which lies to the E., within the walls of *Nyasherv*, in a valley, surrounded by lofty, fortified hills; thence a ridge of hills extends to the N.E. Then proceed along a good road, through an undulating and partially cultivated country, with hills on the left, 3 miles distant; pass **Joar*, 6; cross 4 nullahs, which dry up soon after the rains; pass **Ravunanna*, 1½; and then cross the deep, rocky, sloping banks of a nullah, to **Pancholas*, 4½; bazaar, but very few provisions. Thence ascend a rocky eminence, and pass **Kurwara*, 3; then cross the Chakun river, 2; and then enter

THE BOONDER OR HARAOOT TERRITORY, in Rajpootana, (described Route 236, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Then pass *Goda, 2, Civil Authority Political Agent at Kotah; *Roopara, 2; thence cross by ford the gravelly bed and steep broken banks of the small perennial Tuldonee stream, 2; pass *Angoura (Ungoura) 1½, provisions must be obtained at Indurgurh, 2½ miles W.; thence along a stony, winding road, through a hilly, dense jungle country; pass *Balsundo, ½; the *Lakherree Pass, celebrated in Indian history as the scene of the disastrous and unfortunate retreat of poor Colonel Monson, to the right of which lies the village, 2½; bazaar, situated under a ridge of hills which extends S.W. of Boonder; then cross the sandy bed, with its deep pools, and steep, raviny banks of the Maize river; and pass on to *Papuree (Papree), 6½, provisions must be procured from Lakherree, 4 miles N.; thence proceed along a level, well cultivated country; pass *Lowana, 5; *Dykeherree, 4; then cross by ford at *Burana, 2½, the sandy bed (called by the natives, *Koosuk*) 30 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, step and deep raviny banks of the Chumbul river, and we then enter

THE KOTAH RAJ, (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.) Thence proceed along a road, with deep ravines on the right and left; pass close to *Kunetto, 2; near *Murano (Madoura), 2½; thence across an undulating country, well cultivated on the left, but on the right intersected with deep ravines on the borders of the Chumbul, and a nullah which here joins that stream. Thence the road becomes circuitous, and intersected by deep ravines and ruts. Pass *Myrana, 4½; *Kherlee, 1½; *Neemlee, 1½; *Notara, 1½; buniah's shops, wells, and a nullah 600 yds. distant, whose banks are steep and raviny, bed gravelly, sandy, and full of pools at all seasons, and which flows past

§SOOLTANPOOR, 2½ miles.

Territory, Kotah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies about 8 miles S.E. from the right bank of the Chumbul river.

DAWKES to Kotah, 31 miles E.N.E.

Thence along an undulating, well cultivated country; pass *Zitimpoor, 2½; *Kumrpoor, 2½; *Omedpoor, 1½; *Degode, 1½, bazaar; thence along an excellent road; pass *Dugaere, 2½; *Chaar, ½; *Dara, 2; *Moorpa, 2; cross three nullahs, which soon dry up after the monsoon, to *Keytone, 4½; bazaar; thence along a good road, to *Soopara, 1; *Mowassa, 2½; thence the country becomes level and well cultivated; pass *Barodea, 1½; and ½ mile beyond the land becomes rocky, undulating, and densely covered with jungle, and the road bad for carts; cross three rocky-bedded nullahs, which soon dry up in the monsoon; pass *Kussur, 5½; *Muckunpoor, 2½; *Murana, ½; bazaar; thence across an undulating, cultivated and excellent country; pass *Neemherree, 2½; *Omedpoor, 1½; *Bheethere, 1; *Kallakherree, 1; *Dobura, 2; thence the road becomes rocky, covered with large loose stones, with hills close on the right and left; pass *Morra, 2½; thence through a jungle road, and rocky, hilly country, enter the *Muckundura Pass*, and 2½ miles brings us to the village of

§MOKUNDURA,

(Muckundura, Mokandara, Mokandra), so called from Mokund, "Rajah of Kotah," who reigned in 1630, or from Mokund, "one of the names of Krishna," and Dera or Dwar, "a barrier, pass, or outlet."

Bazaar and water from Baolees and a nullah. Lat. 24° 50', long. 75° 59'.

DAWKES to Oojein 115 miles N.; Gwalior 165 S.W.; **Agra** 210.

POSITION.—It lies in a long, narrow valley, formed by two parallel ridges, extending N.W. and S.E. between the rivers Chumbul and Kalee Sindh (Kalli Sindh, Kalli Sindh). The road through this important defile, which is the only one passable for carts over the mountain range between those two streams, ascends between cliffs and rocks to the brow of the elevated Malwa table land, which is defended by a small fort. Numerous bloody engagements have taken place here, but it is more especially celebrated for its historical reminiscences, as having been passed by poor Colonel Monson in his ill-fated retreat before Holkar's forces in July, 1804.

Pass straight through it, and then proceed along a stony, but good road; cross at the Ghat the stony bed, steep and sloping banks of the *Amjar river, 1½; which rises in lat. 24° 37', long. 75° 44', 12 miles W. of the above pass, flows N.E., thence S.E., passes the S.W. entrance of the Pass, where it is forced, and falls into the Aon, about 10 miles above its confluence with the Kalli Sindh at Gagroun.

Pass *Amjar, 1½; then cross the rocky bed of a nullah, a perennial stream of excellent water, to *Seraido, 3½; pass *Iskillee, 1; *Neemana, 2; also 2 dry nullahs to *Kodela, 2½; thence cross the stony bed and low banks of the *Paturea river, which becomes dry in April, to *Joolme, 5½; bazaar; and we then enter **HOLKAR'S TERRITORY, OR INDORE**, (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.)

Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by ruts, through a well cultivated country; pass *Rajpoor, 3½; Resident at Indore; cross by ford the wide (50 yards) sandy bed, and deep raviny banks, through which the road passes the *Rewa river, to *Samera, 1; *Guneshpoor-Gurnavud, 3; then cross by ford the wide (120 yds.) rocky, 2 feet deep, and difficult bed, and steep raviny banks of the *Ahoor river (Ahu), which rises in lat. 24° 5', long. 76° 1', in Malwa, flows serpentine N., joins the Amjar cross to its confluence, is forced at Bulwara, and falls into the Kalli Sindh, on the left, at Gagroun, in lat. 24° 36', long. 76° 19'; to *Akodea, 5½, on the right bank; provisions must be procured from Sonail, 2½ miles S. which pass through; and thence through a cultivated country to *Kallakherree, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, which become dry immediately after the monsoon; pass on to *Semaree, 1½; *Chota Dabla, 1½; *Himra, 3; Buniah's shops, provisions very scarce; wells; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated, undulating country; pass *Doodah, 3½; then enter **THE TOOR TERRITORY**, (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and also **THE PERAWAH PERGUNNAH**, containing a population of 100,000. A further distance of 4 miles brings us to the town of

§PERAWA (Perawah).

Territory Tonk. Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmere. Bazaar. Provisions should be taken from this place for upwards of 20 miles.

Thence pass *Buldo 1½; *Bolia, (Buliabaree) 2½; which lies on the Chumlee river, thence along a rough bad cart-road over rising ground, through an undulating country which rises to the W., to a low hilly ridge; pass *Pulporah, 2½; *Munoura, 2½; thence the road becomes soft and bad, especially in the monsoon; *Suttrakeree, 1; *Dinakerree, 2½; *Sadulpoor, 1; and we then enter **SCINDIA'S, OR THE GWALIOR TERRITORY**, (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SOOSNERE (Soosneer).

Territory Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 55', long. 76° 6'.

DAWKES to Gwalior Fort, 200 miles, S.W.; Oojein, 55 N.

POSITION.—It lies on the banks of the Kuntalee river, and is surrounded by a circular bastioned stone wall.

Here provisions should be laid in for 19 miles; cross the rocky bed and sloping banks of the Kuntalee river, thence along a good road; pass **Moorkhera* 2; cross 3 nullahs to **Akhureta*, 14; then re-cross the Kuntalee river, enter the ruined village of **Rooke Burra*, 3; encamping ground, in a narrow valley, close at hand, and water from pucca well and nullah; then ascend undulating ground for 5 miles; thence down a descent, and proceed along a less elevated country; pass **Kashie Burra*; cross 3 nullahs to **Nissana*, 25. We soon enter THE AGGUR PERGUNNAH, and then 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ AGGUR (Agur).

Territory, Gwalior. District, Agur. Bazaar. If proceeding to Agra, the traveller should lay in provisions here for 19 miles. Elevation, 1,538. Population, 30,000. Lat. 23° 41', long. 76° 2'.

POSITION.—It lies on a narrow slip of elevated land between a large, on the S., and a deep ravine on the N., is enclosed by a strong, circular bastioned, stone wall, within which is a large fort, generally garrisoned by 1,600 men.

Thence along a rough stony road, through a lofty, undulating, barren country; we enter

THE TURANNA PERGUNNAH,

Which contains 175 villages. Population, 10,000. Annual revenue, £5,000. Pass the town of

§ TUNOREEA (Turrana) 10 miles.

Territory, Scindia's (Gwalior). Bazaar and wells. Market, weekly.

DAWKES to Goona, 129, S.W., and Oojein, 22, N.E.

POSITION.—It lies on the E. or right bank of the Chota Kalee Sindh river, which rises in lat. 22° 50', long. 76° 15', in Dewas, flows S.W. for 104 miles, and falls into the Chambul, on the right, in lat. 23° 59', long. 75° 33'.

Thence along a good road, through an undulating country, intersected by ruts; cross a difficult, muddy bedded nullah; pass Pant Parsae Ghat, 4, and cross the wide, (100 yds.) rocky, deep (2½ feet) bed and rocky (for 80 yds. on both sides) sloping banks of the Chota Kalee Sindh river, and enter HOLLAR'S TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Jellarah*, 6; **Dabla*, 12; *Haltua-ka*, then cross the sloping banks and rocky bed (3 foot deep) of a nullah; proceed along a good road across an undulating country, which rises into a low ridge; pass **Jogepeelia*, 2; **Gosio*, 3; also 3 nullahs; **Gut-then*, 4; bazaar; the road is now intersected by the low ridge of hills; pass **Nuzurpoor*, 2; thence the road is good, except at the 4 nullahs, where it passes through rutty ravines; pass **Nepanea*, 2; **Jeytil*, 2; **Dabla*, 2; *Soorassa*, 1; and we then enter the **Nizamutpoor Gate of the City of*

**GOOJIN* (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Provisions should be laid in at this place for 10½ miles; pass through the city by the Ungole Gate; thence through the Chouk (bazaar) and leave by the Samere Gate at the S., and proceed across a level country, along a good road; pass **Nanakhara*, 2; **Gowla*, 12; then along a bad road to the Ghat, and

cross the rocky, wide (100 yds.), steep, and ravine banks of the wide (20 yds.) deep, bed (1½ foot) **Sipra* river; pass **Dandia*, 14; **Peplye*, 5; water from the Kaan river. Thence along a good road, through a level and partially cultivated country; cross the Kaan river, and 5 miles brings us to the large town of

§ SAMERE (Samer).

This town lies close to the banks of the Kaan river. Bazaar. Provisions should be laid in here for 24 miles. Lat. 22° 57', long. 75° 49'.

DAWKES to Indore, 20 miles N. by W.; Oojein, 14 S. Pass **Keylana*, 22; **Turana*, 2; **Soleasunda*, 4; thence along an excellent road, through a gently undulating country; pass **Barodea*, 12; **Ingodea*, 4; **Atcassa*, 12; here the road is intersected by the low, hilly ridge; then cross 4 easy nullahs; pass **Bhorasila*, 2; **Nuricul*, 1; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of §*INDORE* (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a good road; pass **Bejulpoor*, 3; **Raon*, 23; also a ridge of elevated land which extends N. from the right, and is raised into knolls at different places; **Peura*, 14; **Peupla*, 2; and at 10½ miles cross by ford the wide (40 yds.) and gravelly bed, and steep banks of the Gumber river; pass **Schoda*, ½ mile, and at 2 miles we enter the CANTONMENT of MHOW (described Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 16.

AGRA TO MUTTRA.

Distance, 35½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Nuroutta	12	0
Furrak	10	3
Muttra Cantonment	13	0
	35	3

Leave §*Agra* (described Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a heavy, but good wide road, across a flat and well cultivated country; pass **Jyeesingpora*, 2½; **Lohke Mundee*, 1½; **Nobutta*, 3; and 3 miles brings us to the large village of

§ SEOUNDEA (Secundera).

So called from Sikandar Lodi, the Pathan King of Hindustan, who flourished from 1488 to 1517.

Territory, the North Western Provinces. District, Agra. Civil Authority, the Collector at Agra. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 13', long. 78° 1'.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Asylum for Native Children*, a large, noble, and well endowed institution, which was established for the reception of those Native orphans whose parents perished during the famine which devastated this district in 1837-38. The number originally admitted were 350, but prior to the mutiny they had been reduced to 300 in *total*, there being an equal number of both sexes. The boys are instructed in gardening, &c.; the girls in spinning and household duties, and are educated as Christians, they intermarry when arrived at womanhood, and then settle down at a village close at hand, where houses have been erected for their reception.

The *Mausoleum*, which stands in the centre of a large, enclosed, embattled square, is 40 acres in ex

§ SOOSNERE (Soosneer).

Territory Gwal
Indore. Bazaar
DAWKS to Gwal
55 N.

POSITION.—It
and is surrounded
Here provisions
the rocky bed of
river, thence
here 2; cross
cross the Kunt
*Rooke Burra;
valley, close at
and nullah; thence
miles; thence
less elevated co
nullahs to *Niss
FERGUNNAH, at
of

cross the rocky, wide (100 yds.), steep, and rocky
banks of the wide (30 yds.) deep, bed of

Territory, Gwal
proceeding to A.
sions here for
lation, 30,000.

POSITION.—It
between a large
N. is enclosed
wall, within whi
by 1,650 men.

Thence along
undulating, bar

THE T

Which contain
Annual revenue

§ TUNO

Territory, Sol
Market, weekly
DAWKS to Gwal
POSITION.—It
Chota Kalee 64
long. 76° 15', is
and falls into th
long. 75° 33'.

Thence along
country, inters
bedded nullah;
the wide, (100 y
(for 80 yds. on t
Kalee Sind riv
(Route 8, Bra
*Jellarah, 6; *
sloping banks
nullah; proceed
lating country;
*Jogeepeetha,
teah, 4; bazar
low ridge of hi
is good, et
rutty
21;
poor

bad; pass *Nanakhhera, 2; The museum, which stands in the corner of a
road to the Ghat, and large, enclosed, embattled square, is 40 acres in ex

temple, is entered by four large handsome, red sandstone, minaretted, tableted, moulded, white marble gateways, situated at the extremity of each side, on which are inscriptions in black marble. That on the W. is the only one in a good state of preservation, the others being in ruins. The tomb of the Emperor Akbar, whose body lies in the vault, is situated in the centre, beneath a plain marble slab. It is generally thought that the Emperor himself had it constructed, but his son, Jehangir, sets himself forth as the claimant to that honour.

Then pass **Atornee*, 25; **Nurcutta*, 2; buniah's shops, and 5 pucca wells, 45 feet deep; the road now becomes heavy and sandy, leads across an open, cultivated country, to **Chomooa*, 23; pass near to **Kotcha-Nugra*, 1; **Ryepoor*, 14; **Pingerie*, 25; **Bhurka-Nugra*, 1; **Furrah*, 1; bazaar; 2 branch roads to Muttra, viz.—1. The Upper, leading to the left, which proceeds across a level country, but 1 mile longer than No. 2, the Lower, by which we now conduct the traveller, the road along which is heavy, sandy, and difficult for carts, keeps to the right of the Jumna, and the country passed through is intersected by ravines, and only partially cultivated. We then enter the MUTTRA DISTRICT (Route 10).

Pass on to **Shahpoor*, 1; **Jendeepoor*, 12; **Weraah*, 14; **Kunnour*, 14; **Ronchee*, 22; **Nourungabad*, 14; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUTTRA

(Mathura, Muthoora, Matura, Mattra, the Methora of Arrian and Pliny, but who state that it lies near Cilsobara, of which no vestige now remains).

Territory, the North Western Provinces. District, Muttra. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. The Cantonments, which are admirably situated and well ventilated, lie about 1 mile S. Bazaar. Population, 49,672. Lat. 27° 30', long. 79° 45'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Jumna, which is here crossed by ferry in the moon-son, by bridge of boats in the dry season, and extends in the form of a crescent along the elevated bank of that stream.

THE FORTIFICATIONS which originally completely surrounded it were extremely strong, but the only vestiges remaining are the ruins of three gateways.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

THE FORT, which stands on the elevated bank of the river, on an eminence, now in ruins, was erected by the Rajpoot King of Amber (Jey Singh, Sowae Jey Singh, or Jaya Singh), the astronomer, who not unmindful of his favourite pursuit, here constructed on the roof of one of the interior apartments,

AN OBSERVATORY, now in ruins, but which still contains various amplitude instruments, an equinoctial dial, horizontal circle, with a gnomon, the use of which is still unravelled, a mural instrument, with a segment exceeding a semicircle, with a downward convex, on the opposite wall to which is a segment, with an upward convex. The entire structure does not appear to have suffered much injury. For a view of this fine edifice, the traveller is referred to the accurate sketch given by Daniell, in his Views of India.

THE LOFTY MOSQUE, which stands in the centre of the place, consists of four glazed ware minarets, and was erected by Aurungzebe, with the materials of Beer Singh Deo's (Rajah of Oorcha) temple, which latter cost £360,000.

THE TEMPLES.—In the centre of the town, enclosed by a small, richly carved gateway, having a handsome flight of steps leading from the street, stands a beautiful clustered edifice, erected on a triple row of gilt

pillars, with the ceilings of the interior handsomely carved, painted, and richly gilded. It was constructed by the treasurer of Gwalior.

The general appearance of the town, which stands on elevated ground, intersected by ravines, is strikingly pretty, but on entering it the delusion vanishes, as the streets are steep, narrow, dirty, winding, and lined with houses, which are lofty, and gaudily embellished with ornaments, like those of Benares.

The monkey tribe are allowed to swarm the entire town, and as it is celebrated in the Hindu mythology as the birthplace of Krishna (Krishnavatara), the incarnation of Vishnu, they are protected, and fed in honour of the monkey deity (Hanuman), and many flocks of the feathered tribe, such as parquets and parrots, as also herds of sacred bulls roam about at pleasure, without molestation.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1017. Mahmood of Ghuznee entered it, destroyed the temples, plundered, burnt the idols, and broke up those which were constructed of gold and silver. In one of these structures he found no less than five golden idols, whose eyes were constructed of rubies, worth £23,000. In another there was a golden deity, which, when broke up, produced 1,166 lbs. of gold, and inside which he also found a Sapphire, weighing 5 lbs., and also 100 silver idols. Here he remained 22 days, during which period he delivered the place up to his troops, who pillaged it most remorselessly.

1757. The Afghan Chief Sirdar Jehan Khan, "the Zanus of the Jesuits," with 25,000 troops, massacred the inhabitants, and plundered it. The Afghans behaved most cruelly towards the populace soon afterwards, and destroyed everything appertaining to their ritual observances. At the demise of Muzuf Khan, who held it for a considerable period, the Mahratta chief, Scindia, took possession of it, and afterwards bestowed it in Jaghirc on the French adventurer, Parnon.

1803. The British troops occupied it, and it was ceded in

1804, to the E. I. C. by the treaty of Seerjee Anjengum.

ROUTE 17.

AGRA TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 71½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Etimadpoor.....	14	0
Feerozabad	13	6
Shekoabad	12	4
Bharole	8	2
Bigraee	11	3
Mynpoorie	12	0
	71	7

Leave 1½ Agra, (described Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed, via Route 14, for 40½ miles, to **Shekoabad*, (Route 14); then pass along a good road, but which is completely under water until November, leading across a flat, and slightly cultivated country; pass close to **Bururaze*, 1; **Kuntree*, 11; **Maundhace*, 11; **Ramnugur*, 11; staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company; **Bharole*, 2½; **Bannwe*, 14; **Bharole*, 14; **Alatpoor*, 2½;

* Giroul, 1; * Kuthore, 3½; * Bigrac, 1½; * Mah-
lee, 1; * Butroulee, 1½; * Dunaah, 2; * Jerampac, 2½;
and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MYNPOORIE, (Route 6); then cross the Pucca
bridge, over the Eesun river, and at the end of 3
miles we reach

THE CANTONMENTS OF MYNPOORIE, (Route 6).

ROUTE 18.

AGRA TO NEEMUCH,

VIA HINDOUN, KOOSHALGURH, AND CHITTORE.

Distance, 329½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Meenapara, via Route 15	107	5
Neemuch, via Route 235 (reversed), <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	222	1
	329	6

Leave § Agra, (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed, via Route 15, to § Meenapara, 107½; and thence, via Route 235 (reversed), to § Neemuch, (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.)

ROUTE 19.

AGRA TO NEEMUCH,

VIA HINDOUN, KHORSHEGURH, AND MUNDULGURH.

Distance, 312½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Punwar, (via Route 235, reversed <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>) ..	195	6
Jehazpoor	16	2
Umurgurh	15	2
Manupoor	12	3
Horah, near Mundulgurh	6	3
Baroondunnee	9	0
Falkah	14	3
Bejeypoor	10	0
Cherowul	12	0
Jawd	10	5
Neemuch Cantonment	10	2
	312	2

Leave § Agra (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and proceed, via that Route, reversed, to § Punwar, (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); we then enter the OODEYPOOR STATE, (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.) Pass across a country which is hilly on the left, but open on the right, with hills and knolls in the distance, and proceed along an excellent cart-road; pass *Konehwarra, 2½; *Umurvassee, 4½; *Korarea, 2; then cross 10 easy nullahs; also a nuddy; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ JEHAZPOOR.

Territory, Rajpootana. District, Oodeypore. Civil
Agent, the Governor-General's agent at Ajmere.

Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Neemuch. Bazaar.

Thence along a bad cart track, leading between hills, and difficult ascents, through a hilly, rocky, gravelly country; pass *Chabura, 2½; cross 9 nullahs; *Putteehpoor, 5; *Runnato Khera, 1½; *Kujjore, 1; *Bekulle, 2½; then across a steep ascent, 60 yds. long, to § Umurgurh, 2½; buniah's shops; wells and tanks; thence the road becomes very good, and leads across an undulating, low, jungly, but slightly cultivated district, with hills in the distance; pass *Mahsuttee, 1½; cross 4 nullahs; *Suddapoor, 1; *Hurspoora, 2½; *Dhamnasa, 2½; then cross the *Orlee river to *Maunpoora, 4½; thence the country becomes open, flat, slightly cultivated, and jungly, with a hilly ridge on the left, extending to the east; pass *Horah, 6½; wells, and the town of § Mundulgurh, 2½ miles to the E.; thence the road becomes very good, and the country hilly, at a distance on the left; pass *Lodeanah, 1½; *Sengoule, 4½; *Dacowrah, 1; the hills are now closer; then cross the *Meenaree river to *Baroondunnee, 2; buniah's shops; thence along a bad, circuitous, narrow cart road, not much traversed, leading through a valley, hemmed in by parallel, low, hilly ridges; pass *Senguree, 8; thence the country becomes open, with hills at a distance on the left; pass *Jodhpoor, 2; cross 3 nullahs; *Torneo, 1½; *Sowawah, 1; *Paltah, 1½; then cross the *Kalir and Orari rivers; thence along a narrow valley, only passable for laden cattle; pass *Tukhpoora, 2; *Abeepoor, 1½; *Maunpoor, 1; *Keljar, 1; then ascend the rocky, steep, ascent (300 yards) of the Bhunjura Pass; the valley now becomes cultivated, and the sides lined with dense jungle at the foot of the hills; pass *Bawuree Khera, 2; *Deo Doungree, 1; then cross 8 nullahs; *Javassea, 1; *Bhootpoora, 1; § Bejeypoor, 1½; bazaar; thence along a good road, which, however, is seldom traversed by carts, across a narrow, cultivated, jungly, fringed valley, with the hills generally covered with dense jungle, but in some parts cultivated to their very summits; pass *Kerpoora, 1½; *Kullianpoora, 2½; cross 7 nullahs; pass *Umurgurh, 1; *Palchan, 1½; *Furtapoor, 1½; then enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8); and proceed to *Cherowul, 1½; buniah's shops; wells and tanks. Thence along a narrow, ravine, rough, but in some parts good cart-road, between a serpentine nullah and the base of a hilly ridge; pass *Kerpoora, 1½; *Strowda, 1½; *Atah, 1½; cross 5 nullahs; *Booda Singh Khera, 1½; *Tomda, 1½; *Atanah, 1½; after which we cross a level, well cultivated country, and cross the *Guncere river, and enter the JAWUD PERSUNNAH, which contains 133 villages; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ JAWUD.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Population, 30,000. Elevation, 4000 feet above the sea. Lat. 74° 55', long. 74° 55'. It is surrounded by a stone wall, with two fine gateways.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1818, This place was taken possession of by a rebel officer of Daulat, Rao Scindia, but a British force defeated the outlaw, and restored it to its lawful prince.

Thence along an excellent cart-road, across a well cultivated and undulating country, intersected by mounds and hollows; pass *Barkhera, 1; *Pakraker, 2½; *Nawar, 2½; *Burookhera, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the cantonment of § NEEMUCH, (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 20.

AGRA TO NUSSEERABAD,
Via BALAHNERA AND DEOSIR.

Distance, 233½ Miles. By Government Route Book,
233½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Kalakoh, via Route 9	101	1
Deosir	9	0
Lowain	11	4
Roopahara (Roopaharee)	10	0
Chaksoo	11	0
Dabich	11	4
Juranee, near Mudhoorajpor	7	0
Neemhera	10	0
Puchewur	12	3
Bambhoils	11	4
Lamba	8	4
Kanhpura	10	0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	10	0
	223	4

Leave †Agra, (described Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); bazaar.

EMINENT CHARACTERS—The Rajah Lal Sing, Prime Minister of Lahore, who commanded the Sikh cavalry at the battle of Ferozeshah, resided here.

ATTRACTIONS—The Jalnee Bagh is a noble edifice, and should be inspected.

Proceed, via Route 9, to †Kalakoh, 101½; thence along an excellent road, across an undulating, slightly cultivated country; pass close to †Kherice, 4½; and ¼ miles brings us to the town of †DEOSIR; then cross a dry sandy nullah, and proceed along an excellent road with hills in the distance on the right; pass on for 11½ miles to the town of

§ LOWAIN (Loohahn).

Territory, Jeypoore. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmere. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 46', long. 76° 16'.

DAWKES to Agra, 121 miles S.W.; Nusseerabad, 102 N.E.

Thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road, across an open country; cross 3 nullahs, which soon dry up after the rains; thence the land is cultivated and hills extend on the right; pass †Roopahara (Roopaharee), 10; bazaar and Toonga river, 6 miles S.W. amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; pass †Kanbra, 2; cross 2 nullahs to †Bapoo, 3; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the †Morrel river; thence the road becomes uneven and heavy, and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ CHAKSOO.

Lat. 26° 36', long. 76°. Bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied.

DAWKES to Agra, 142 miles S.W.; Nusseerabad, 80 E. Then pass on to †Jyepora, 5; †Keetpora, 3; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the †Bande, 2½; pass †Dabich, 1; Bunnah's shops and wells; †Gopalpoor, 1½; †Bamrotia, 1½; †Juranee, 4, near Mudhoorajpor; bazaar; †Maundee, 4; †Mudnampora, 1½; cross a nullah to †Neemhera, 4½; bazaar and wells; thence along an excellent road; pass †Myndoonah, 3½; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the †Mashee river, 2½; to †Kurales, ½; †Bureroo, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ PUCHEWUR Puchewor).

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 30', long. 75° 28'.
DAWKES to Agra, 183 miles S.W.; Nusseerabad, 40 N.E.

Thence along an excellent road, across a flat country, slightly cultivated; pass †Kumaroo, 4; †Nagur, 2½; and we then enter the KINHEENGURH DISTRICT (Route 248, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Thence proceed to †Bambhoils, 5; †Dawn, 3; cross a nullah, which soon dries up after the monsoon; †Lamba, 6½ (Lambha); bazaar; †Dhadea, 2; then cross a difficult nullah, and enter the AJMERE DISTRICT (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Thence proceed to †Kanhpooora, 8; bazaar; then along an undulating country, gradually rising towards a low, hilly chain on the right; pass †Gudree, 5; †Delwaree, 2; †Dehoara, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENT OF NUSSEERABAD (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 21.

AGRA TO NUSSEERABAD,
Via BIANA AND LAISOUTH.

Distance, 221½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Hindoun, via Route 15	70	7
Kemla	11	4
Shehur	10	0
Bhamunwas	10	4
Behareepoor	14	4
Dowlatpoor	10	0
Gurnewasee	9	4
Keetpora	13	4
Juranee near Madhoorajpoor	9	0
Nusseerabad, via Route 20	62	3
	221	6

Leave †Agra (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 15, to †Hindoun, (Route 236, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); 70½ miles. Then pass along an excellent road, across an open country, with hills on the right and left at a distance; pass †Jahanabad, 3; staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company; †Erroah, 1½; †Hingode, 2; †Mahabber, 1½; on the left bank of the Gumber; thence the road becomes very bad, and passes through its dry, heavy, sandy bed, and leads across the steep bank, to †Kemla; bazaar, 3½; pass †Milkat Sarai, 4; †Soap, 2; and 4 miles brings us to the town and Hill Fort of

§ SHEHUR.

Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere. Bazaar, but fuel very scarce. The Hill Fort is small.

Pass on to †Hoodah, 1½; †Sarai, 3½; close to †Bande, 1; branch road to Neemnuch, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of †Bhamunwas; bazaar, but no fuel. Thence along a very heavy, sandy, bad, cart-road, through an open waste country; cross a nullah to †Neeralee (Loalee), 4; thence the hills are close to the right; †Behareepoor, 12½, which lies on the Kuralee river (provisions obtained at Laiooth (Laisoot), 3 miles distant, lat. 26° 37', long. 76° 39'; DAWKES to Ajmere, 110 miles E.; Jeypoore, 438 E.; 3 miles; pass along a good road, but occasionally heavy, to †Charras, 3; †Thee

road, 2½; *Dholpoor, 4½; buniah's shops; water from wells; thence along a flat country, over a heavy road, to *Tillockpora, 3; *Moonkee Titroo, 1½; cross a small nullah, and pass along a very heavy road, across the broad bed of the *Moreel river to *Gurne-wiser (Gurn-wa-see), 5; bazaar, wells; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the *Dhoond river to *Ragoopora, 2½; pass the town of Charsod, 3 (Route 20); thence proceed, via that Route, to

THE NUSSEERABAD CANTONMENT (Route 27, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 22.

AGRA TO SAUGOR,

VIA GWALIOR, DUTTEA, JHANSI, AND TEHREE.

Distance, nearly 273½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Agra to Tehara	12	0
Muneeah	13	4
Dholpoor	9	0
Hingonah	13	4
Dunaila	12	1
Gwalior Residency, The	11	2
Jinsee	6	3
Antree	12	2
Dubbra	14	4
Copral	12	2
Dutteah, S. side of	8	2
Ambabab	8	4
Jhansi	8	4
Burwa Sagor	12	2
Pirtheepoor	12	4
Bhumours	13	6
Bilgong	12	3
Tehree	9	5
Kiria Dunwa Ghat (Jumna river)	10	3
Saroomul	15	4
Beral (Sorae)	8	6½
Dhamonee	9	5
Barol	10	6
Serairee	10	0
Saugor (The Cantonment)	6	0
	273	4½

Leave †Agra (described Route 235, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and we proceed across a well cultivated, level country, along a good but heavy, sandy road; pass *Tehara, 12; cross the Uttigin nuddy to *Jahoor (Jahow), 5; here Azim Shah encamped with his army; standing on the left bank of the Bangunga river, cross its sandy, wide (130 yds.) bed, steep, raviny banks, and which in the monsoon is but a clear stream; we then enter the Dholpoor (DHOOLP, DHOLOP) DISTRICT (Route 195, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras).

Thence along a heavy road, across a waste and sandy country; pass *Muneeah, 13½; bazaar, wells, and tank, amply supplied; then pass over an excellent road, which is heavy in some parts, and leads across a slightly cultivated district for 9 miles, to the town of *Dholpoor, (Route 195, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras.)

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857, Scindia being driven from his capital halted here, whilst hard pressed by the rebel Sepoys.

Then cross by ford under the old fort the Chumbul river, 3½, and then the road, which is too narrow to admit carts passing each other, leads for 3 miles on

its banks through deep ravines; pass *Chota Serol, well, amply supplied, situated at the head of the ravine at the right bank; encamping ground, where travellers should halt; thence the country becomes level and well-cultivated; re-cross the Chumbul river at Khetree Ghat, 4, (troops, when marching from Dholpoor, and proceeding, via ford or ferry, should make their first encampment on the right bank of the river, and thence to *Hingonah, 13½ miles, it being too much to cross the river, and proceed on to Hingonah in one day, except in cases of great emergency), and then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 6, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

Pass on for 9½ miles, to *Hingonah; bazaar, on the left bank of the Koharee Nuddy. Civil Authority, the Resident at Gwalior. Thence cross its steep, raviny, sloping banks, and proceed across a flat, partially cultivated country, along an excellent road, with hills on the right at a distance; cross by ford, the Ahstin (Asun) river, 7; which rises in lat. 25° 59', long. 77° 39'; flows N.E., joins the Koharee in lat. 26° 38', long. 78° 38', and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Sindh, to *Dunaila, 5; a large quantity of provisions are obtainable at

§NOORABAD (Nurabad), 2 miles E.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, the Resident at Gwalior. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 25', long. 78° 10'. It stands on the right bank of the Sauk river, here crossed by a seven-arched masonry bridge.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Pleasure Park*, which is extensive, contains the *Mausoleum* of the Begum Goonna (the wife of Ahmed Shah's Vizier, Ghazuddin, who was a very handsome and witty personage), on which is engraved "Alas! Goonna Begum, 1189 (A.D. 1775)," enclosed by a stone wall, erected in 1666, by Aurungzebe.

Then cross the shallow, rough, stony bed, and steep right bank of the Sauk river 1; and 10½ miles brings us to the Residency at

†§GWALIOR (Route 245, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

Thence along a good road, passing at some distance west of the fort, which slopes round the N.E. side of the New City, and the S. end of the fort: then cross, at the Ghat, the firm, moist, sandy, wide (100 yards), and sloping banks of the *Soowunchee river, to

§JINSEE (Jinsi), 6½ miles.

Encamping ground, near the artillery park, about ½ mile from Scindia's Country Palace, at the Phool Bagh. Lat. 26° 11', long. 78° 10'.

Thence along a very narrow, rugged, bad cart-road, which leads through a belt of low table land, crowned with hills, and is so hemmed in by steep banks, that a hackery cart would render the road quite impassable; cross by ford, the *Oomrar river, 4; at *Kota-ke-Serol*; also a nullah to *Burrore, 3½; *Antree, 4½; bazaar, nullah, and wells; thence along a good cart-road, through a flat and partially cultivated country, and small isolated hills lying on the right and left, at a distance; pass *Kullianee, 3; *Burtore, 3; *Undicoe, 2½; *Simria, 23; *Urroo, 1½; *Dubbra, 2; bazaar, wells, and nullah; thence along a bad road; pass *Chandpoor, 5½; *Ghora, 1½; then cross the wide (300 yds.), sandy, broad (20 yds.), deep (2 feet) bed, and steep, raviny banks of the *Sind (Sinde, Sindh) river, which rises in lat. 24° 1', long. 77° 39', out of the mountain range, 12 miles S.W. of Seronge; it flows N. for 130 miles, to Narwar; thence N.E. for the same distance, and falls into the Jumna on the right, in lat. 26° 26', long. 77° 18'; after having received the Parbati and Poto rivers. It generally overflows its banks in

the monsoon, and forms the boundary of the Gwalior Territory. (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and

THE DUTTEAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 25° 32' and 26° 18', long. 78° 15' and 78° 54'; has an area of 850 square miles; 380 villages; population of 120,000; annual revenue of £100,000; pays no tribute; maintains an armed force of 6,080 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly a portion of Oorcha.

14th century. It was conquered by the Rajputs, headed by a descendant of the celebrated Dewada Bir, and soon afterwards annexed to the Mogul empire.

1733. The Rajah wrested it from the Peishwa, and placed himself under British protection.

1817. The Rajah's possession of it was acknowledged, and his territory enlarged by the British Government, and at his demise, in

1839, his adopted son was acknowledged as sovereign. 1857. The Rajah besieged the Ranees of Jhansi, who had revolted against the British Government.

Pass **Pechokra*, 2; **Byroka*, 1; **Oprai*, 2; thence along a good road; cross two nullahs, and an extensive stunted brushwood-tree jungle, called "The Rajah's Bumma," full of game; and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

\$ DUTTEAH.

Territory, Dutteah in Bundelcund. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Bazaar. Encamping ground on the east bank of the lake. Population, 50,000, principally composed of the followers of Brahminism. Lat. 25° 40', long. 78° 31'.

DAWS to Allahabad, *via* Banda, Chitrakoot, and Jhansi, 260 miles W.; Calcutta, 755 miles N.W.

Lake (Jhil), close at hand, is a fine artificial piece of water.

PALACES.—The Pavilion, or Lodge, which is built on the top of an embattled, four-cornered, towered wall, 30 feet high, has a large, handsome entrance at its E. end, between which and the Palace stands a beautiful octagon-shaped, columned, cloistered reservoir of 20 feet span, having at each angle a stone-sculptured elephant, with uplifted trunk, from which water is spouted an immense height. It lies within the city, having 10 acres of pleasure ground most picturesquely laid out, attached to it, well shaded with avenues of orange, pomegranate, and fruit trees. There is, also, another magnificent large regal residence to the W., within the walls, the beautiful architecture of which, is well deserving of notice, both at present untenant.

TEMPLES.—About 4 miles off stand a curious cluster of Jain Temples. The Brahminical ones are also numerous, but the style of architecture is not remarkable.

POSITION.—It lies on the route from Agra to Saugor, between parallel, low, rocky, hilly ridges, and surrounded by a beautifully constructed stone wall, 30 feet high, without ditch or glacis. The streets are narrow, but lined with well-built, commodious residences of the Zemindars (landholders), many of which are scattered about in different parts, and give it a lively and pleasing appearance.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857. The Rajah marched his troops against the Ranees of Jhansi, who had massacred the Europeans in her capital, and revolted against the British Government, for whom he performed good service,

Thence along a good road, across an undulating, rocky, brushwood country; cross a nullah, and then enter THE JHANSI STATE (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Then pass **Ambubah*, 8½; cross two nullahs, and 6½ miles brings us to the town of .

\$ JHANSI.

Territory, Jhansi. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent in Bundelcund, at Banda. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Population, 60,000.

CARAVANS to and from the Deccan, Furruckabad, and the cities of the Doab.

DAWS to Agra, 142 miles S.; Calcutta, 740 N.W.; Saugor, 130 N.; Allahabad, 245 miles W.

COMMERCE.—A considerable trade is carried on in the cloths of Chanderi, &c.

MANUFACTURES.—Arrows, bows, and spears are made here in large quantities, and used principally by the Boondela tribe.

THE FORT, which stands on a rock overlooking the town, was, prior to the rebellion in 1857, mounted with 30 to 40 pieces of cannon, and is a lofty mass of stone, in which the Ruler resided. The streets and bazaars are clean, well kept, and 600 yds. to the S.E. stands a hill.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Maharrats erected it.

1761. It was wrested from them, and retained for a considerable period by the Nawab of Oude, who reduced it to a heap of ruins.

1857. The Ranees massacred all the Europeans during the Sepoy rebellion.

POSITION.—This place stands amidst tanks and timber groves, and is surrounded by a lofty wall.

Thence along an excellent road, across an undulating country, rising into low, isolated hills, at a distance on the right and left; then cross by ford the **Barotree Nuddy*, 7; also, the wide (600 yds.), rocky, loose stony bed of the Betwa (Betwanti, Betwah, Vetravanti) river, 1; also, seven nullahs; and 12½ miles brings us to

\$ BURWA SAGOR (Burwur Sagor),

So named from the rivulet Burwa, which flows past it.

Territory, Jhansi. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Bazaar and wells. Lat. 25° 23', long. 78° 23'.

POSITION.—It lies at the base of a long, high, rocky ridge, at the end of which stands the antique old fort, to the E. of which lies a large Jhil (lake), 2 miles long and 1½ wide, which is formed by having closed, with masonry 60 feet broad and 1 mile long, with several fine ghats extending to the water's edge) the lower gorge of an extensive valley. It is full of delicious fish, and its waters irrigate the land. In the centre of the lake are two very picturesque wooded islets.

DAWS to Banda, 121 miles W., and Gwalior, 83 S.E.

Thence along a good road, through an open country, interspersed with detached small hills; pass **Jopeshah*, 4; **Mucarah*, 24; **Jeara*, 34; cross eight nullahs, and enter

THE TEHREE, or OORCHA (Ureha, Orcha, Oncha, Uchcha) TERRITORY,

In Bundelcund, which lies in lat. 25° 21', long. 78° 42'; has an area of 2,160 square miles; population of 192,000; annual revenue of £100,000, out of which, £300 per annum was paid to the late Rajah of Jhansi for the Jaghite of Terhoree; and military force, 5,300 strong.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

13th or 14th century. Hurleo, a member of the Gurhwar family, came into this country with a slave girl, and resided at Gurh Kurar, near Oorcha.

The Rajah beought his daughter in marriage, but which he declined, on account of his own descent; but, being much importuned, he consented, on condition that the Rajah would partake of the viands prepared at the marriage feast, and thus lose his caste; the Prince complied, and the Rajah, partaking of the poisoned viands, died, and the Gurhwar took possession of the territory.

His son was named Boondela; because he was the offspring of a Baudela (slave girl), and hence the origin of his descendants bearing that soubriquet.

1531. Pratap Hrad, the chief of the Bundelas, built Oorcha.

Madhikar Bah, his grandson, considerably increased this Raj, as he was high in favour with Akbar.

Biraj Deo (Bira Sinha Deva Nursing Deo, Nursing Deo), his son and successor, became a notorious freebooter, hence his soubriquet of Dang (robber), and that of Dangaya being applied to the Bundelcund Territory.

He was employed by Selim to destroy Akbar's talented minister, Abulfaze, whose head he cut off, and sent to Selim.

Jajhar Singh, his successor, revolted against the Emperor of Delhi, who drove him into Goudwana, and took possession of his territory.

He reinstated his brother, Pehar Singh, and these Rajas then continued feudatories to the Padshahs of Delhi, until the dismemberment of the empire.

Duteeah was partitioned off from it.

1773. Jhansl (Jhansee) was also wrested from it by the Marhatas.

The Raj of Sumpter was likewise severed from it. The Rajah received valuable aid from the Peshwa, but never acknowledged him as his sovereign.

1812. He entered into a treaty with the E.I.O., but declined to pay any tribute.

1842. He became refractory, and a British force acted against him.

1854. The Rajah died without issue.

Thence cross eight nullahs, and pass on to *Pirtheepoor, 2½; wells and nullahs; *Bara Berora, 5; cross 11 nullahs; pass close to Chirpora, 3½; *Bhamourie, 13½; bazaar; *Phonome, 2; *Door, 1½; *Dogora, 2; *Koorai, 3; *Burma, 1½; cross 12 nullahs *Bilgong, 2½; wells; hills now extend in ridges to the N.E. *Saragun, 6; cross 11 nullahs, and 9½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TEHREE, (Tehari, Tehri).

Territory, Oorcha or Tahree Territory. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Lat. 24° 45', long. 78° 52'. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Agra, 201 miles, S.E.; Saugor, 72 N.W.

This is a wretched town, almost destitute of any respectable dwellings, except the palace, which is a plain mediocre edifice, but the usual residence of the Rajah, Soodersan Saha. The fortification consists of a small fort, situated on an adjoining height.

ATTRACTIONS.—Temples, which are numerous, plain cenotaphs, and tombs, such being generally used here for that purpose.

Then proceed along a good cart-road, across an open country, with isolated hills at a distance on the left; pass *Pehari, 4; cross 7 nullahs; *Ashone, 4; bazaar; cross also at the *Karia Damoa Ghat, 2½, the *Junnar (Junnar), river; pass *Agora, 1½; *Bomori, 1½; cross four nullahs; *Koomeree, 4½; cross four nullahs; *Baraguralase, 5½; cross four nullahs, and we then enter

THE SHAHGURH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 19', long. 79° 10'; has an area of 676 square miles. Population, 30,000; military force of 950 men, and contains the formidable fort of Baretha.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here the Rajah, during the Sepoy revolt in 1857, held a number of Europeans as prisoners, from July to September, when he became alarmed at the approach of a British force, and released them, during which period they lived in a most deplorable condition.

Pass on to *Saroomul, 3; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

MAROWRA, (Maroura).

Territory, Shahgurb. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Banla. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 22', long. 78° 50'.

DAWKS to Shahgurb, 22 miles W. by N., Saugor 37 N.

Pass on to *Laher, 3; cross eight nullahs to *Murrera, 4; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SERAI, (Sorae).

Lat. 24° 7', long. 78° 50'.

DAWKS to Tehree, 36 miles S. Bazaar, and water from wells. Market on Tuesdays and Sundays. Then we enter the SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA DISTRICT, (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 66.)

Cross eleven nullahs, and pass on to the town of

§ DHAMONEE, (Dhamoni, Dhamouni).

Territory, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Jubbulpore. Political Assistant at Saugor, Officer commanding the Saugor division of the Madras Army. Bazaar and water from a tank and wells. Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lat. 24° 10', long. 78° 49'.

Fort.—This triangular ground plan, high (50 feet), thick (15 feet), round towered, rampart fortress, considerably strengthened on the E. part, where the magazine and commandant's residence stands on an eminence, to the W. of which lies the town, surrounded by a miserable, loose stone wall.

TANK.—This large reservoir lies to the W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1818. This frontier town was held by Apa Sahib, Rajah of Nagpore, but being sorely pressed by the British force, under General Marshall, he abandoned it. The commanding officer refused £1,000 to surrender it to the British who captured it after a siege of six hours.

Cross six nullahs, and pass on to *Barol, 10½, supplied by the Dusean river; then cross 12 nullahs to *Seraire, 10; buniahs' shops and tanks; and six miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF SAUGOR. (Route 240 of Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay.)

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1858. The gallant Sir Hugh Rose relieved the inmates of the fort, who on the 16th October, 1857 were in a most perilous position, having been, besieged by the rebel Sepoys for a lengthened period.

ROUTE 23.

AKYAB TO AENG.

Distance, 115 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab to Aeng, via Boat	115	0

Proceeding from

AKYAB OR ARRACAN PROPER.

Which lies in lat. 20° and 21° 33', long. 92° 12' and 94°, is bounded on the N. by Chittagong, W. by the Bay of Bengal, E. by the Yoomadoug range, and S. by the Island of Ramree, estuaries and creeks; has an area of 6,000 miles, is the largest province in Arracan, and contains a population of 177,585. The appearance of the country is flat, interspersed with low, hilly ridges, near the sea side, and parallel with the coast, across which are numerous passes to Ava and Chittagong. It is well watered by nullahs, streams, and the rivers Myoo, Senayoo, and Coladyne, which irrigate the valley when they overflow their banks in the monsoon, take their rise in the range of hills lying to the N. of Arracan, have a course of 200 miles, and fall into the ocean in lat. 20° 5'. This province contains five circles, each subdivided into departments, some of which contain twenty, and others only five villages, according to the fertility of the district, and is presided over by a Collector, who receives the revenue and governs the locality.

We then leave by boat the city of

† \$ AKYAB

(So called from the Pagoda, Akhyab-dau-Kun (Royal Jawbone Hillock), in which is interred one of Gautama's jawbones, or Teet-two), 115 miles.

Territory, Arracan Proper, Civil Authority, Officer commanding. Resident Assistant Commissioner. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Telegraph Rates, see Calcutta, Route 1.

POSITION.—It lies on the E. side of the island of Akyab, at the S.W. of the district, the mouth of the Coladyne (Kuladyne, Koladyne) river, and is separated from the main land by the Boozeekeea Creek, which unites the above stream with Tekmyoo. Population, 5,000. Lighthouse, Lat. 20° 10', long. 92° 10'. The residences are well built, and situated in broad, right angle, and regular streets. A most extensive import and export commerce is carried on here.

Climate, extremely salubrious; harbour, excellent; inland navigation, extensive and good; bazaars, provisions, water, grain, clothing, glass, and cutlery. The three latter articles are imported in large quantities from the Bengal Presidency.

The City stands on the Coladyne (Kuladyne) river, the chief stream in Arracan, which rises in lat. 23° 27', long. 92° 51', close to the Blue Mountains. Its course is about 90 miles, and at 50 miles from its mouth, where it is 10 miles broad, it passes the town of Arracan, which lies on its banks, up to which vessels of 360 tons burden can ascend. At 70 miles it is united by means of several creeks, up which much inland communication is carried on with the rivers Myoo and Lemyo. It falls into the sea in lat. 20° 10', long. 92°, close to the island of Akyab, which lies between it and the Myoo Estuary.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857, the native troops rebelled, and after the mutiny, 100 British sailors garrisoned it.

DAWES to Aeng, via water, 115 miles; Arracan, 50; Kakra Tek, 10; Tek Myoo, 16; Chittagong, 2051; Khonk Peo, 65; Sandoway, 170. See also Table of Distances.

Thence we proceed in Country boats up the Arracan river; pass several villages on its banks, at all of which fresh water only is procurable; no grain of any kind, and not even wheat, dhall, or ghee, can be obtained in any quantity; travellers, with a staff of servants, must therefore provide such before embarking, and also all the European condiments they may require; pass the town of

\$ ARRACAN.

Territory, Arracan. Resident Commissioner. Bazaar, well supplied with comestibles and goods. Telegraph at Akyab, 50 miles, see Calcutta. Lat. 20° 43', long. 93° 24'. Population, 10,000.

POSITION.—It lies in a valley intersected by nullahs and rivulets, which renders it a pestilential swamp, and is quite encircled by hills 300 to 500 feet high, having on their summits pagodas and temples, most picturesquely situated, which makes the coup d'œil exceedingly pleasing and beautiful.

RIVER.—The Arracan, which receives the waters of the Coladyne, &c., is low at its entrance, the passage of which is obstructed by the "Fakier" rocks, covered at high water, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 6', long. 92° 67'.

FORT.—This curious antique fortress is composed of three concentric, thick, large, stone walls, which, at the gateways, are exceedingly high and solid, but in those parts where the elevation on which it stands is lower than the wall, a brick embankment has been raised along it, the broken holes in which are filled up with timber, and constitute the Citadel. There is not anything remarkable in its interior construction. It is 9 miles in circumference, and where the natural outline is broken artificial masonry embankments unite it together. The date of its construction is unknown, but in 1825 the British troops captured it.

CLIMATE.—The pestilential, swampy valley in which it lies renders the atmosphere exceedingly unhealthy.

This large town, which formerly carried on much trade, has greatly decreased in importance, owing to the insalubrity of its position.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1783. The Burmese took possession of it, and in 1825 a British force under the command of General Morrison, entirely conquered the whole province.

Thence we proceed up the Aeng river, which rises in the Yoomadoug ridge, in lat. 20° 2', long. 94° 15', flows S. for 60 miles, and falls into the Bay of Combermere, 15 miles E. of Khyouk Phyou, to

* AENG.

Territory, Arracan. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Arracan Bazaar. Lat. 19° 49', long. 94° 9'. Population, 750.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Aeng river, about 45 miles from its mouth, (up which boats can proceed to the town during the spring tides, but at other seasons laden boats commonly approach within a few miles, when their cargoes are transhipped into smaller crafts or lighters), in a fertile country, whose plains abound with excellent grain.

This place consists of 150 bamboo houses, raised on piles, after the manner of the Mughs.

DAWES to Ava, via the Yoomadoug range.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—First traversed by Capt. Ross's detachment, in March, 1836, at the close of the Burmese war.

ROUTE 24.

AKYAB TO ARRACAN.

Distance, 50 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab to Arracan, via boat	50	0

Leave \S AKYAB, (Route 23), and proceed, via boat, up the Arracan River, for 50 miles, to the town of \S ARRACAN, (Route 23.)

ROUTE 25.

Travellers and officers will find it preferable to proceed via water (performed in 30 hours) in the cold season.

AKYAB TO CHITTAGONG.

Distance, 205½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab to Kekra Tek	10	0
Tek Myoo	6	0
Selkallee	9	5
Oinglong	8	6
Meerala Brang	8	4
Charee Komoo	10	0
Mungdoo	10	2
Tek Naaf	4	0
Burradil	13	0
Monakallee	9	0
Pulooa Tek	6	4
Julliapulung	12	0
Ramoo	10	0
Ecigong	12	5
Dolu Huzaree	8	4
Chuckereah	8	6
Hurlung	8	4
Adunugur	8	6
Koonseah	11	4
De Huzaree	5	0
Puttea Thana	11	5
Chittagong	12	5
	205	4

Leave \S Akyab (Route 23), and proceed across the flat Island of *Akiop* (Akyab), which is intersected by 7 nullahs, all totally impassable at high water. Pass on for 10 miles to \S *Kekra Tek*; provisions must be collected; wells, amply supplied; Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Arracan. Thence cross by ferry boat (7 fathoms long and 1½ foot broad) in two hours, the Mysoo river, which is here four miles broad (and although the *Landholders* are bound to provide or work this mode of conveyance, still, previous notice to ensure a sufficient supply of boats should be given, if an officer is ordered to proceed with a large detachment of troops) to \S *Tek Myoo*, 6; wells excellent; encamping ground; thence the road leads inland, but afterwards proceeds along the sea beach; cross by ford 3 tide nullahs to \S *Selkallee*, 9½; wells; encamping ground; then proceed along the sea beach; cross 5 nullahs, and pass on to \S *Oingdong*, 8½; excellent encamping ground, but water scarce; then cross 4 nullahs to \S *Meerala Brang*, 8½; good encamping ground; then continue along an inland road, through

dense jungle; cross 10 nullahs to \S *Charee Komoo*, 10; encamping ground in a plain, and excellent water; cross 10 nullahs to \S *Mungdoo*, 10½; water bad; soon after which we enter

THE CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 20° 45' and 23° 25'; long. 91° 37' and 43'; is 135 miles from N. to S., and 400 broad; has an area of 2,717 square miles; a population of 1,070,000; an elevation of 8,000 feet in its most mountainous district, the inhabitants of which are in a wild state, and have never been made subservient to any form of government; has a sea coast 148 miles long, extending from N.W. to S.E., and from lat. 22° 52' and long. 91° 30', to where the Brahmapootra falls into the Bay of Bengal; thence S.E. to the Chittagong river; then E., passing the Mascal and Kootub-deea Islands, and then S. to the entrance of the Naaf river. It is bounded on the N. by Tipperah; E. by the Youmadoung range, which divides it from Burmah; S. by Arracan, and W. by the Bay of Bengal. It is well watered by the Kurumlee (Chittagong), and Sungoo rivers. Its productions are rice, the staple commodity, sugar cane, hemp, oats, tobacco, mustard, betel nuts. The country abounds with large elephants, immense numbers of which are annually caught for the use of the Indian Government, and the mode of entrapping them adopted is as follows, viz. :—The native hunters form a barricade (*keddah*) in which several tame elephants are placed, and when the wild ones enter that space, they are immediately caught by ropes attached to the tame ones.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1750. The Emperor Aurungzebe took this territory from the Rajah of Arracan.
1760. The Nawab of Bengal ceded it to the E.I.C., which grant was confirmed, in
- 1765, by Shah Alum.
1824. The King of Ava demanded its cession, on the ground that it belonged to the Arracan district; but the Burmese War, which followed soon afterwards, put an end to that claim, and it remains an appendage to the British dominions in India.
1857. The Native Sepoy regiments stationed here rebelled against the Indian Government, but were soon dispersed and routed.

Thence cross by boats a fine nullah, on the opposite side of which lies a broad shoal, close to the Ghat, across which boats can only pass at high tide, which leads into the Naaf river, here two miles broad, and crossed in an hour during the dry season, but when open to the W., only large boats can cross it during the monsoon; it is more correctly an arm of the sea, which stretches N., parallel with the Arracan coast, from lat. 20° 42'; long. 92° 25' (the Island of *Shahporee*) to *Elephanta Point*, is very deep, is dangerous of approach through the number of shoals, and has dense jungly banks, on which are constructed miserable villages, inhabited by the wild elephant hunters, and we reach \S *Tek Naaf*, 4; good encamping ground, ¼ mile from the Thana (police office). Civil Authority; Collector at Chittagong; bazaar and excellent water; then along a dense, jungly, inland road for 5 miles; ford 2 nullahs; and proceed along the sea beach to

\S BURRADIL, 13 miles.

Bazaar. Encamping ground.

Then along a good road, by the beach; cross by ford 3 nullahs, also by ferry the \S *Monakallee* river, and 9 miles brings us to \S *Monakallee*; then pass by ford at low water 3 nullahs, to \S *Pulooa Tek*, 6½;

bazaar; thence along the beach for 10 miles afterwards, inland for 2 miles, with the *Rajoo river flowing to the left; cross 3 nullahs to §*Julliapulung*; bazaar; cross 4 nullahs, also by ferry the *Bangallee river to §*Ramoo*, 10; bazaar; cross a nullah to §*Bedgong*, 12½; thence along a dense jungle and hilly country; cross a nullah to §*Dolu Hwaree*, 8½; cross 2 nullahs to **Chuckereah*, 8½; thence cross by ferry the *Moree (Mattamoree) river, also 2 nullahs to **Hurbung*, 8½; bad encamping ground; provisions must be obtained from the Zemeendars; thence along a good road, through dense jungle, across a hilly country; cross 4 nullahs to §*Adummyr*, 8½; thence the country becomes flat and well cultivated; cross by ford 7 nullahs to **Keonseah*, 11½; cross 3 nullahs, also by ferry at the end of March the *river Sunkar, which rises in lat. 22° 10'; long. 92° 40'; flows 70 miles through Chittagong, and then falls into the sea in lat. 22° 10'; long. 91° 58'; to **Do Hazaree*, 5; then cross by ford 7 nullahs to §*Putteea Thana*, 11½; thence cross 3 nullahs and ferry; the Buckutiah Ghat, 9½ of the Kurnfelee (Kurumfooloo) river, and 3½ miles brings us to the Cantonments of

§CHITTAGONG (Islamabad),

(So called by the Emperor Aurungezebe).

Territory, Chittagong. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Water and rice abundant. Lat. 22° 20'; long. 91° 54'.

Here large vessels were formerly built, but owing to the decrease of its trade such are now constructed at Moulmein. The Climate is unhealthy, on account of the almost incessant fogs which prevail, both in the winter and rainy seasons, notwithstanding that it is much cooler in the hot season than at Calcutta. Diseases—Ague and Asthma.

Telegraph at Akyab, (see Calcutta, Route 1), 205½ miles

POSITION.—It lies about 7 miles from the mouth of the Chittagong (Kurumfooloo) river, which rises in lat. 23° 8'; long. 93° 5'; W. of the Youmadoung range, and N. of the Blue Mountains, flows S.W. for 130 miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 20'; long. 91° 56', at a short distance from this town.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1837. The Sepoys rebelled here, plundered the treasury of £30,000, burnt their lines, blew up the magazines, but allowed the European ladies and children to escape to boats. They were routed by the British troops, and took shelter in the jungle, near Echar.

ROUTE 26.

AKYAB TO KHYOUK PHEO.

Distance, 65 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab to Khyouk Pheo, by water in 3 days	65	0

Leave at Akyab, (Route 23), and proceed per boat, and after 3 days sailing we reach

THE ISLAND OF RAMREE (Ramree),

Which lies in lat. 19° 5', long. 93° 54'; is about 50 miles long N. to S. and 20 broad, and separated from the main land of Arracan by a deep but very narrow channel.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—The British took possession of it in 1825.

Soon afterwards we reach the town of

§ KHYOUK PHEO (Kyouk Phyou),

So called from *Kheouk* "white" and *Pheo* "stone," on account of the beautiful white pebbles by which the beach is covered.

Territory, Arracan, and capital of the Island of Ramree. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Military station. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Akyab, 65 miles. Tariff, see Calcutta, (Route 1.) Lat. 19° 24'; long. 93° 34'. Cantonments close to the shore with a N. or N.W. aspect, having to the E. a creek, which separates it from the alluvial ground at the base of the Nagotoung and Soonkong hills.

POSITION.—This seaport lies at the N.W. end of the Island of Ramree, at the extremity of a sandy plain, bounded on the S.W. by a high (2,000 feet) sandstone range, and E. by a creek, by which communication is maintained between it with Chittagong and Calcutta.

THE CLIMATE is very salubrious, as it is well drained and admirably protected by the sandstone range from the violence of the S.W. monsoon, having been lately cleared of the dense jungle which formerly surrounded it, which is considered to be one of the finest, safest, and most commodious in the world, has a deep and wide entrance, capable of admitting, at all seasons of the year, the largest vessels. At its mouth lies Saddle Island; we then pass most picturesque scenery, the Bungalow cantonments of the officers being dotted about the beautiful, white, pebbly beach up to Sandy Point, on which is erected Fort Dalhousie, a two twelve pound battery, with elevation flag staff, the coup d'œil of which is magnificently grand and pleasing, and we then enter *Fletcher Hayes's Straits* (the harbour), which bears a striking resemblance to that of Trincomalee, and is divided into an outer and inner one. The former should perhaps more correctly be termed a *roadstead*, and the latter is well sheltered by the flag staff point from all weathers. It extends amidst a succession of very prettily grouped verdant islands, lying between the E. of Ramree and the main land, which forms one of the safest anchorages conceivable. Its waters abound with delicious fish, and large quantities of salt is extracted therefrom by solar evaporation.

ROUTE 27.

AKYAB TO SANDOWY.

Distance, 107 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab to Sandowy, per water	107	0

Leave at Akyab, (Route 23), per boat, and proceed between THE ISLAND OF RAMREE, (Route 26), and THE MAIN LAND OF ARRACAN, (Route 23); then enter THE SANDOWY (Sandoway) DISTRICT, soon after which, we reach the town of

§ SANDOWAY.

Territory, Arracan. District, Sandoway. Civil Authority, the Resident Assistant. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Akyab, 170 miles. Lat. 18° 25' long. 94° 30'. Population, 6,000. Houses, 500.

POSITION.—It stands on the S. bank of the Sandoway Tide nullah.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—The British took possession of it in 1825.

This inland seaport town lies within a circular area on the E. and W., through which flows the river flows.

ROUTE 28.

ALLAHABAD TO BANDA, VIA RAJAPOOR FERRY. Distance 111½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Bugwantpoor	11	0
Buswar	12	4
Kurala	8	2
Rajapoor	16	0
Shahpoor	3	4
Paharee	14	6
Singpoor	10	2
Amoah	12	0
Suhewa	11	4
Banda Cantonment	11	4
	111	2

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE—1860. The Mela was attended by 50,000 persons. The Indian Government received £1,000 for the standing ground of the booths. The barbers paid a tax of £200, and the hair shaved off the pilgrims lay ankle deep on the ground. This illustrates the Hindu proverb, viz.:—“*At Prayag, shave; Kasea, walk; Gya, pay.*”

Leave § *Allahabad Cantonment*, (Route 1); pass through the city, 2½, and proceed along an excellent road, through a flat, well cultivated country; pass **Hemutunge*, 2; **Oomree*, 4½; **Bugwantpoor*, 1½; wells, amply supplied; **Begumpoor*, 1½; **Lackregong*, 3½; **Peerye*, 2; **Donja*, 2; **Jyntepoor*, 1½; **Thunnee*, 1; cross a nullah, to **Buswar*, 1½; provisions obtainable from **Mehwa*, 2 miles W.; **Byrappoor*, 2½; **Mehwa*, 1½; **Bundoe*, 2; **Tamba*, 2; **Kurala*, 2½; thence the road becomes bad and winding; **Jumdoe*, 2; **Dindpoor*, 2; **Mahowa*, 1½; **Poonwar*, 1½; **Punchum*, 1; then cross by temporary bridge a nullah, and we enter

THE SHAHPOOR PERGUNNAH, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SHAHPOOR.

Territory, the North Western Provinces. District, Allahabad (the Shahpoor Pergunnah of). Civil Authority, the Collector at Allahabad. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 23', long. 81° 15'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Jumna. DAWKS to Allahabad, 4½ miles. Then cross by ferry, which is the property of private individuals, and therefore the transit must be delayed by the traveller, the sandy (800 yds.) bed, with left sloping and steep right banks of the Jumna river. Thence along a bad cart-road, across a hilly cultivated country, and we traverse

THE BANDA (Dangaya or Thieftland) DISTRICT,

(so called from the thieving propensities of the natives),

Which lies in lat. 24° 53' and 25° 54', long. 80° 3' and 81° 35' in the Bundelcund tract; is bounded on the N. by Futehpour; N.E. by Futehpour and Allahabad; S.E. by Rewah; S. and S.W. by the Petty States of Bundelcund; and W. and N.W. by Hameerpoor; has an area of 2,878 square miles; population of 552,526; principal portion of whom are Hindoos, and

although this district forms a part of Bundelcund, there are but few Boondelas. The dialect is a mixture of bad Sanscrit, Oordoo, and Persian. It contains 1,114 towns and villages, the chief of which are, Banda, Kalleenjur, &c.; its greatest elevation is 2,000 feet above the sea, and is well watered by the Jumna, which separates it from the Doab Cane (Kejri), Runjor Baghni, Pysunnee. The appearance of the country, W. and S.W. of the Jumna, is that of an extensive plain, but mountainous in the S. and S.W., the chief ranges being composed of granite, gneiss, trap, and sandstone. Its productions are iron-ore, in the ranges near Kalleenjur, which sells at the mines at 3s. 6d. per maund of 80lbs., bamboo, teak, catechu, wheat, barley, maize, pulse, millet, sugar, indigo, cotton, the staple commodity. Its Manufacture is coarse cloth, dyed red with the *Morinda Multiflora* plant. The chief routes are—

1st. N. to S., from Cawnpoor to Kalleenjur, via the Jumna, Hameerpoor and Banda.

From Cawnpoor to Adijghur, via the above route.
2nd. From Cawnpoor to Banda, via the Jumna and Chiltara.

3rd. E. to W., from Allahabad to Jhansi, via Banda and Kitha.

4th. N.W. to S.E., from Calpee to Banda.
5th. N. to S., from Banda to Jubbulpore, via Panna.
6th. N.W. to S.E., from Banda to Rewa.
7th. N.E. to S.W., from Banda to Saugor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1023. Mahomet of Ghizni besieged Kalleenjur, but was repulsed with great loss; but Mohammed, Sultan of Ghor's commander-in-chief, Kot- hood-deen, captured it in

1196, and then the Patans continued to hold it quietly until

1532, when Humal, the son of the Emperor Baber, assailed it, but was driven back with great loss.

1545. The celebrated Shih Bha, besieged and captured it, and there received his death wound.

1735. The then reigning Rajah willed it to Bajee Rao, the Peshwa, and by the treaty of Bassein, in

1802, it was ceded to the British Government.

1850. The nominal Rajah Zooficar Ally, died, and the income of £40,000 per annum, which was granted as an hereditary pension to his father by the E. I. Company, was continued to his son and successor, who in

1857, joined the rebel Sepoys, and in

1858, surrendered himself up to General Michel at Indore.

§ RAJAPOOR 3½ miles.

Territory, Banda, in Bundelcund. Civil Authority, Collector at Banda. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 24', long. 81° 14'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Jumna. Ferry across the Jumna, 800 yds.

DAWKS to Banda, 60 miles E.; Allahabad, 51½.

Thence along a good road, across a flat, well cultivated country; cross a nullah, and the **Ohun* river to **Pakaree*, 14½; wells; thence ford the shallow stream but steep difficult banks of the **Pysunnee* river, 6, which is held sacred by the Hindoos, and rises in lat. 24° 53', long. 80° 43' on the table land just above the Panna Range. It flows N.E., and at Jorai falls in a beautiful cascade, amidst most picturesque and romantic scenery, across a ridge, 800 feet, thence N., passes through Banda, flows N.E., and after a course of 82 miles, falls in the Jumna, on the right, in lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 14', and 3 mils. beyond, cross by ford the **Bagun* river, 3, and 2 nullahs to

§ *Singpoor*, 1½; *bazaar*, and water from wells; cross nullahs to **A moah*, 12; **Suhera*, 1½; and 1½ miles further, brings us to the town of

§ BANDA.

Territory. Banda. Civil Authority. Resident Collector. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Telegraph station at Cawnpore, 77 miles. Railway at Cawnpore, 77. Population, 33,464. Lat. 25° 28'; long. 80° 23'.

CANTONMENTS.—These are commodious, unhealthy, and lie on the right bank of the Gane.

PALACE.—This handsome residence of the titular Rajah, is a new edifice, solidly built, meanly furnished, but profusely ornamented with indecent sculptures.

This large town, which is badly built, extends over a considerable distance, and principally consists of mud houses, with the exception of the Rajah's palace, which was erected by Zoolficar Ally, who was thought to be an Islamite; he was descended from the Peishwa, and must have been a Brahminist.

POSITION.—It is very picturesquely situated, in the shape of a pyramid, at the foot of a curiously shaped red granite hill, covered with uneven masses of huge stone, interspersed with dwarf shrubs, 300 feet high, and is divided into several elevations, the central one having a pointed eminence, on the right bank of the Gane (Keyn), whose banks are here steep, bottom sandy, and depth of water 2½ feet, from November to June.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route, 245.*

ROUTE 29.

ALLAHABAD TO BANDA, VIA FUTTEHPUR.

Distance, 127½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Moorfi-ka-Poorwa	13	4
Kusseah (Moorutunge)	15	4
Daranugur, near Kurrah	10	4
Chobee-ke-Seral	14	4
Munda-ke-Seral	13	4
Futtehpur	13	0
Bowah	15	0
Chillah Tara	9	6
Piperinda	12	0
Banda Cantonment	10	0
	127	2

Leave = § Allahabad (Route 1), and proceed along an excellent road, N. of the city, which joins the high road opposite to **Sullaim-Seral*, 5; pass **Nedaputte*, 2; **Nem-Seral*, 2; **Moorfi-ka-Poorwa*, 7; buniash's shops, and wells; and then proceed, via Route 6, to § *Futtehpur*, 67; then proceed along an excellent road, across a flat, well cultivated country, studded with small hamlets; pass **Dukowlee*, 4½; **Shah*, 3½, near **Subbahpoor*, 2½; **Kuttowlee*, 1½; **Ludgaon*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BOWAH (Baooha).

Territory, the Western Provinces. District, Futtehpur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Futtehpur. Bazaar, wells, and tank, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 52'; long. 80° 40'.

Thence pass on to **Bundwa*, 4½; **Lullowlee*, 2½;

then cross by ferry, the heavy, sandy, wide (½ mile) bed and steep banks of the Jumna river, which flows under the right bank in the dry season, through a deep ravine, and we soon after enter

THE BANDA TERRITORY (Route 28). Civil Authority, the Collector at Banda. Then pass on to § *Shillah Tara*, 3; bazaar: **Soherpoor*, 4½; **Puttera*, 1; **Ottrehut*, 3½; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ PIPERINDA (Piperinda).

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 33'; long. 80° 28'. Then pass on to **Loma*, 2½; **Mowat*, 3½, and 4 miles brings us to the town of § BANDA (Route 28).

ROUTE 30.

ALLAHABAD TO BENARES.

Distance, 74½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jhoosee	13	6
Sydabad	13	6
Ooj-ke Chokee	13	4
Gooseah	13	4
Tamashabad	10	4
Mohun-ke-Seral	11	4
Benares Cantonment	7	2
	74	6

Leave = § Allahabad (Route 1), and proceed along an excellent road which becomes bad, through the bed of the Ganges, which cross at *Raj Ghaut* (should, however, the sand in the bed of the river have shifted to such an extent that the traveller is unable to cross at this ferry, he must then proceed over the Popamow Ferry; pass on to **Pundita*, 9; **Lallgunge*, 10; **Sydabad*, 10½; Staging bungalow North Western Dak Company; a total distance of 29½ miles, and join the high road at ½ mile W. of *Hunnomungunge*, 1 mile wide, opposite *Dara Gunge*, which stream becomes only one-third of a mile wide in the dry season, and the remainder a heavy, moist, sandy, muddy, rutty road, to § *Jhoosee*, 4½; bazaar; thence along an excellent road, through a flat and well cultivated country; pass **Enayut-ke-Seral*, 4; **Hunnomungunge*, 4; § *Sydabad*, 5½; bazaar; we then enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT (Route 1).—Pass **Handya*, 5; **Barool*, 5; **Baytee*, 2; **Ooj-ke Chokee*, 1½; wells, also aheel (lake) 1 mile distant; pass on to the town of

§ GOPEEGUNGE (Gopiganji), 7½ Miles.

Territory, Benares. Civil Authority, Collector at Benares. Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Benares. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 16'; long. 82° 30'. Branch road to Mirzapoor. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company.

DAWKES to Benares, 35 miles W.: Allahabad, 39 S.E. Then proceed to **Gooseah*, 6½; provisions must be procured from *Madhoogunge*; thence proceed along an excellent road, across a level, well wooded, and cultivated country; pass **Souvereah*, 2; cross the Junction Mirzapoor Road to **Jainpoor*, ½; **Lonjah*, 1½; **Maharajungunge*, 1½; **Kutkah Umrooha*, 3½; **Tamashabad*, 1; well and tank; **Burarah*, 3½; close to Mirza Moorad, 1½; § *Mohun-ke-Seral*, 6½; and 7½ miles brings us to the

§ CANTONMENT OF BENARES (Route 1).

ROUTE 31.

ALLAHABAD TO CALPEE.

Distance, 153½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Futtehpore, via Route 29	80	4
Khoopoor.....	10	2
Kuljwah.....	10	4
Jehanabad.....	13	0
Ghautumpoor.....	10	4
Moosanugur.....	19	0
Dowlutpore.....	13	6
Calpee (Old Fort).....	2	6
	153	2

Leave †§ Allahabad (Route 1); we then proceed, via Route 29, to §Futtehpore, 80½; thence along a good road, across a flat and partially cultivated district; pass *Aboonugur, 1; *Korae, 4½; *Chukhera, 2½; *Serai, 1½; *Khoopoor, 1½; wells and tank; buniah's shops; §Bindkee, 7½; bazaar; *Kudjwah, 3; bazaar, and Branch Road from Cawnpoor to the Chilla Tara Ferry; then proceed along a bad road, through ravines; cross a bridged nullah to the town of

§ JEHANABAD, 13 miles.

Territory, Western Provinces. Civil Authority, Collector at Futtehpore. Bazaar. Staging bungalow, North Western D.K. Company. We then enter

THE CAWNPORE DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceeding along a good road pass §Ghautumpoor, 10½; bazaar; thence the road becomes rutty; pass *Rahindee, 2½; *Nuwaree, 2½; *Sreenugur, 1½; *Sankha, 3; cross by ford a nullah to §Moosanugur, 2; bazaar; thence cross the *Singoor Nuddy, 2, at Chuppungate, and proceed along a bad, difficult, deep, narrow, raving road; pass *Dowlutpore, 11½; then cross at the Raj Ghaut by boat, the sandy, wide (½ mile) bed, and high sloping banks of the Jumna river, and we then enter

THE CALPEE (KALPI, CALPY, CALPEE) PARGANAH of the North Division of Bundelcund; 2½ miles bring us to the old fort of

§ CALPEE BUNDELCOND.

Territory, Calpee. Civil Authority, Collector at Hameerpoor. Encamping ground, near the old fort gate. Lat. 26° 7', long. 79° 48'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Jumna, the channel of which is 1½ mile wide, but only ½ mile in the dry season, when it flows under the right bank; the remainder of the bed is heavy sand.

FORT.—This small, compact, and naturally strong fortress, stands on an eminence 50 feet above the town; it is encircled by precipitous ravines, but the defences are weak.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES, 1825:—A neighbouring Zemindar attacked it with 500 men, with the object of looting £800,000 of coin, which was there deposited by the Indian Government; he was defeated and captured, 1857.—See Route 245, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay.

CLIMATE.—The heat, during the latter end of June, about half an hour after sunset, is excessive, and the thermometer has been known to stand at 150°, which undoubtedly arises from its position, viz., that of being placed amidst deep, narrow ravines, enclosed by calcareous rocks.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE.—Its principal traffic consists in the cotton transit trade, paper, and the refining of sugar, which is here carried on to the highest state of perfection; indeed to such an extent have the natives of this district carried their labours, "that so pure is the sugar that, in appearance, it resembles a diamond," but it is very dear.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

- 300-400. It is supposed to have been built by the King of Cambay.
1196. The Mussulman Viceroy Kutbuddin Khan took possession of it.
1527. It was captured by Baber.
1761. The Mahrattas held it.
1778. The British captured it, but afterwards relinquished it.
1802. The Peishwa held possession of it under the treaty of Bassein, with the sanction of the E. I. O.
1803. Nana Govind Rao (Jagiredar of Jaloun) held possession of it, but owing to his hostile demonstrations the British besieged and captured it, and in
1806. the Jaghiredar gave it up to the E. I. O.
1857-58-59. See Calpee District, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 245.)

ROUTE 32.

ALLAHABAD TO CAWNPORE,

VIA FUTTEHPORE.

Distance, 128½ Miles.—Per Rail, 120 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Futtehpore, via Route 29	80	4
Mullawa.....	10	0
Aoung.....	12	3
Maharajpoor.....	13	2
Cawnpoor.....	12	2
	128	2

Leave = †§ Allahabad (Route 1); we proceed, via Route 29, to §Futtehpore, 80½; thence along an excellent road through a flat and partially cultivated country; pass through *Aboonugur, 1; *Chundepoor, 4; *Alypoor, 1½; *Seoula, 3½; *Mullawa, 1½; wells, tanks, and buniah's shops; then proceed along a bad road; pass *Omwaree, 4; *Kullianpoor, 1.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Nana Sahib directed the rebel Sepoys to convey the Government treasure from Cawnpoor to this place.

Then pass *Mohar, 3; *Gudrowlee, 3½; *Aoung, 1½; wells; *Churree, 1½; *Sukutea Poorwa, 1; cross by ferry in the monsoon and fascine bridge in the dry season, the Pandoo nuddy, 3½; thence along a good road, through a level, cultivated district; Poorwa, 1½; *Tevarapoor, 3½; *Sirsoot, 2½; soon after which we reach the town of

§ MAHARAJPOOR, 2½ miles.

District, Cawnpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Cawnpoor. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 19', long. 80° 31'.

Pass *Roomah, 3; *Aheerwa, 3; *Kazeekhera, 2; and 4½ miles brings us to

= †§ CAWNPORE, (Route 1). The traveller can now perform this Route per rail, distance 120 miles, in 6½ hours. Trains leave Allahabad daily at 6½ a.m. (Sun.

days excepted), and return from Cawnpore at the same hour.

ROUTE 33.

ALLAHABAD TO ETAWAH, VIA MOOSANUGUR.

Distance, 214; by Government Route Book, 215 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Moosanugur, via Route 31	136	6
Boghnee.....	10	4
Shahjehanpore	7	0
Secundra	10	0
Corbeah	10	4
Ajeetmull	14	2
Buckewar	11	0
Etawah Cantonment	14	0
	214	0

Leaving = † § Allahabad, 29 (Route 1), we proceed, via Route 31, to § Moosanugur, 136; thence pass along a bad road leading through deep ravines; cross the Singpur Nuddy to *Chuppugate, 2; *Doorgah, 2; *Nuthan, 1; *Gourah, 1; § Boghnee, 3. Thence the road becomes good, and the country fertile; pass *Mhow, 2; *Roolgaon, 2; and 2½ miles leads us to the town of

§ SHAHJAHANPOOR.

District, Cawnpore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Cawnpore. Bazaar and wells. Lat. 28° 16', long. 72° 49'.

Proceed to *Zillahpore, 12; *Rajpore, 2; lat. 28° 18', long. 79° 45'; *Sirdanugur, 3; § Secundra, 3; bazaar and wells; *Pectumpore, 2; *Khyabook, 1; *Mutolee, 1; *Bhoopore, 2; § Ooreah; bazaar and wells; thence along a bad, heavy road to *Chirwalee, 3; *Mahowlee, 1; *Buttehpore, 1; *Juggutpore, 2; *Dulabnugur, 1; *Amiteea, 3; § Ajeetmull, 1; bazaar and wells. We then enter the ETAWAH DISTRICT (Route 14).

Thence the road becomes bad; proceed to *Bhavulpore, 1; *Moharee, 1; *Annuram, 2; *Oojanee, 3; § Buckewar, 3; bazaar and wells; pass close to *Murdan-Sing-ke-Serai, 1; *Bywalee, 1; *Kurvakhera, 1; *Jugmohunpore, 1; *Beraree, 1; *Ekdil Serai, 1; and 6 miles brings us to the CANTONMENT OF ETAWAH (Route 14).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. Quantities of arms taken from the populace.

ROUTE 34.

ALLAHABAD TO JAUNPOOR.

Distance, 66 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Jhosee	4	6
Phoolpore	14	6
Badshapoor	10	4
Muchleeshehar	15	0
Goolsargunge	8	1
Jaunpore Cantonment,	13	0
	66	1

Leaving † § Allahabad (Route 1), we proceed, via Route 30, to § Jhosee, 4; but should the traveller,

be unable to proceed via that place, on account of the shunting sand having rendered the ferry impassable, he must then cross by the ferry at *Popamow, 4; pass on to *Surson, 5; to *Phoolpore, 8; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country, dotted with small hamlets; pass *Rahempore, 3; *Eseepora, 1; *Surson, 14. We then enter the SECUNDA PER-GUNNAH, and proceed to the town of

§ PHOOLPOOR, 8 Miles.

District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allahabad. Lat. 25° 33', long. 82° 9'. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies 20 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, on the right bank of the small Phoolpore river.

COMMERCE.—Its trade has completely dwindled away, owing to the oppressive conduct of the Ex-King of Oude's officials; but in 1802 it was extremely prolific, especially in the sale of salt, cotton, iron, drugs, copper, zinc, lead, broad cloth, &c.; since which but few large transactions have been carried on, although the Oude traders still resort hither; but the greater portion proceed to the markets at Mirzapore and Shahzadpore.

ROADS to Allahabad, 19½ miles, N.E.

Thence the road, which is much frequented, becomes heavy, and passes through a flat country, until we enter the

JAUNPOOR (Jounpore) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 22' and 26° 12', long. 82° 12' and 83° 10', is 60 miles long from E. to W., and 55 broad; is bounded on the N.W. by Oude, N.E. by Azimgurh, E. by Ghazepore, S. by Benares and Allahabad; has an area of 1,552 square miles; population of 798,503, the majority of whom are Hindoos. It originally had a military force of 36,915 men, and yielded a revenue of £140,985 per annum. It contains 2,938 towns and villages, the principal of which are Jounpore, Singra (Sangrampur), Mureah, Muchlishahr, Badshahpur, Tafarabad, Ghissoca. The general appearance of the country is level, with a gentle slope, with an elevation of 300 feet above the sea. It is well watered by the Goomtee and Sai rivers, and has an inland navigation of 126 miles. The climate is also similar to that of Benares, with a mean temperature of 79° Fahrenheit. The hottest month is June (103°), and the coldest January (50°). The monsoon begins in July and ends in September. The average annual fall of rain is 33 inches. The chief productions are sugar and goor, (the juice of the sugar cane previous to the sugar being extracted therefrom), of which no less than 255,544 cwt. (61,247 of which are used for home consumption), are made and 23,158 acres of cane grown annually. The chief routes are,

S.W. to N.E., from Allahabad Cantonment, via Jounpore to Azimgurh.

S. to N., from Mirzapore to Jounpore.

S.E. to N.W., from Benares Cantonment, via Jounpore to Sutanpore in Oude.

E. to W., from Ghazepore Cantonment to Jounpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

12th century. The Mussulmans under the Patan-Gnor; Sovereign Muhammad, Shahabuddin, took possession of it.

14th century. An officer of the Padahar of Delhi, during the confused state of that kingdom on the invasion of Timur, wrested it from the Mussulmans, and founded the Purebi, "Eastern" in Hindustani; Sherki, "Eastern" in Arabic, dynasty, which ruled until

- 1478, when the Afghan Sovereign of Delhi (Behlol Lodi) overran it, annexed it to Delhi, and placed his son, Barbak Khan, on the throne.
- 1572 Humayun (Baber's son) captured it from the Afghans, when Ahmed Shah Durani invaded Hindustan.
1760. The Nawab Vizier of Oude returned it as his share of the spoilation.
1764. Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C., who allowed the Nawab Vizier of Oude to hold it, but that prince, in
- 1775, handed it over to the E.I.C.
1857. Here the rebel Sepoys made a formidable stand, but after several bloody engagements the British drove them out of it with great slaughter.

Then pass on for 10½ miles to the town of

§ BADSHAPOOR

(Kingstown from, "Badshah," King, and "Pur," town).

District, Jaunpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Jaunpoor. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 40', long. 82° 10'.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 30 miles N.E.; Jounpore, 26½ N.W.

Thence proceed for 15 miles to the town of

§ MUCHLESHEHUR

("Fish town," owing to the quantity found in the Goomti and Sai rivers.)

Lat. 25° 42', long. 82° 26'.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 45 miles N.E.; Jounpoor, 21½ S.W.

Thence the road becomes heavy, and leads across a partially cultivated country, to § *Somadgunge*, 4; bazaar; § *Goolzaryunge*, 4½; bazaar; thence cross by a punce bridge the Sze (Sai) river, 2; and 11 miles beyond we enter the town of

§ JOUNPOOR

(Juanpoor, Jounpoor, Joonpoor, Jaunpur, Junpur, Junapur, Jionpur, Juanpore).

District, Jounpoor. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Population, 16,177. Cantonment E., on the left bank of the river. Lat. 25° 44', long. 82° 44'.

DAWKS to Benares, 35 miles N.W.; Allahabad, 55, N.E.

The Goomtee river, which is here navigable, but shallow in the dry season, and unfordable in the monsoon, divides the city into two unequal parts by means of a small, five-arched, antique bridge, a most beautiful architectural specimen of Indian handicraft.

BRIDGES.—Here are two, the small one as above described, and the large one, which is built of stone, and although 300 years old, is in good repair, and continues to resist the heavy and violent floods. It was began in 1561 by Fahim, an attendant of Akbar's esteemed officer, Mumim Khan, and was finished in 1564 at a cost of £300,000; for a view of it, as well as the fort, the traveller is referred to *Hodge's 24 Views of Indian Scenery*, &c. It joins the left bank of the Goomtee river, with an island in the channel, and from whence the lesser bridge connects it with the right bank.

Fort.—This huge, stone, oblong, quadrangular edifice, with an ornamented, varnished, tiled, mosaic gateway, large courts and verandah walls, from which a most beautiful and extensive *coup d'œil* of the distant, rich wooded country, and the immediate vicinity studded with tombs, the cupola tops of which peer forth from amidst most luxuriant palm and tamarind groves, is obtained, has been of late years used as a

Mosque.—But towards the E. lies a beautiful red stone, lofty dome, fore court, colonnaded mosque, 60 yds. high, most superbly decorated with taste and chasteness, for a view of which the traveller is referred to *Daniell's 24 Views of Hindostan*; close at hand stands a similar edifice, and the whole vicinity is dotted over with beautiful ruins of mosques and palaces, which fully confirm the extraordinary details given by several authors of the ancient grandeur of this city.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1370. The Patan King of Delhi, Feroz Shah Toghluk, erected the fort, and so named it in honour of his cousin and predecessor on the throne, Muhammad Shah Toghluk (Joona Khan).

1857. The Sepoy rebels held it most obstinately, but were driven from it with great slaughter by the British, who here hung Byrappasaud (the wealthy banker of Benares)—see Benares, Route 9.

The Ghoorkas did great service here to the Indian government, and slaughtered an immense number of the mutineers.

ROUTE 35.

ALLAHABAD TO JUBBULPOOR,

VIA KUTRA PASS AND REWAH.

Distance, 271½ Miles.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Himmatgunge, near Arrall Hurry	4	0
Ramnugur	13	0
Bahrutgunge	9	0
Lallgunge	13	4
Kutra Pass (foot of)	8	0
Hunumuna	15	6
Khutkurrie	11	0
Mowgunge	9	0
Lour	7	7
Near Mungawa	10	7
Ryepoor	9	2
Rewah or Remah	9	5
Kutra Mowharee	11	0
Near Umurpatun	11	7
Myher	12	7
Goonwara	15	3
Sewagunge	12	3
Chaka	13	2
Newar Nuddy	12	0
Kutnee Nuddy	9	7
Sehora	11	0
Gosulpoor	14	1
Punagurh	7	5
Jubbulpoor Cantonment	9	2
	10	3
	271	7

Leave—1½ *Alahabad* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, through a fertile country, cross by boats at Geo Ghat the wide (½ mile) stream, but which is dry in the hot season, steep, left, and sloping right banks of the Jumna river, to **Himmitungunge*, near Arrat, 4; provisions should be taken on from Allahabad. Thence pass **Futcheeah-ke-Poorwa*, 1½; **Shahjeek-Poorwa*, 1; **Mowaree*, 3; **Moongaree*, 4; cross two nullahs to **Hurrey*, 3½; thence along a road, intersected by ravines, to **Mujhwa*, 1; **Paperaon*, 1; bazaar; then proceed for 2½ miles to the town of

§ PUNASSAH (Punassa).

District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 7'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Tonsa, close to its confluence with the Ganges, and is here 400 yds. wide.

Thence cross its bed by the ferry-boat, 400 yds. wide, also the wide (150 yds.) stream, and steep left but sloping banks of the Tonsa river; pass **Ooperouraka Poorwa*, 2; **Emileca*, 3½; **Ramnuggur*; Staging bungalow, North Western Dāk Company; bazaar; but a large quantity of provisions can only be obtained at *Sirah* (½ mile N.W.); thence along a good road, through a level, well cultivated country, dotted with hamlets; pass **Onahadee*, 1½, close to **Gooah*, 1½; **Ontak*, 1; **Moondee*, 1½; **Bominee*, 1; **Tikeree*, 1; **Chibillah*, 1, branch road to Mirzapoor; **Chukdee*, 1; **Chowharee*, 1; **Rutaurul Rajapoor*, 1; pass **Bah-rungunge*, which lies on the Kurmahu Nuddy; bazaar. We then enter THE MIRZAPUR TERRITORY (see Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Pass § *Lallung*; 8; wells, nullah, and small bazaar. Thence along an excellent road, across an undulating and partially cultivated country, and we enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT (Route 1).

We soon reach the foot of the Kutra Pass, 15½ (the country in this part appears to rise gradually from the Valley of the Ganges, near Mirzapoor, until it reaches the elevated parts of Bundelcund and Boghelcund in the S.W. The gradual ascent leads over successive plateaux, which extend to the W., and are bounded on the lower sides by hilly ranges. That part adjacent to the Ganges is bounded by a ridge, across which the Tara Pass leads, and on the S. and S.W. by a ridge, the actual face of the plateau, over which the Kutra Pass leads; the N.E. side of that range is steep, covered with the debris of disintegrated rock, interspersed with stunted pine, pipal, and caranthus trees). Pass the village of

* KUTRA.

District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Allahabad. Water from the Seoti river. Lat. 24° 51', long. 82° 11'.

POSITION.—It lies on the N.E. of the pass, and on the left bank of the Seoti (Seotie), a tributary of the Bilund (Belum), which rises in lat. 24° 44', long. 82° 15', in Mirzapoor, close to the Bujhat Ghat, at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, flows N. for 15 miles, thence N.W., passes the N. base of the Kutra Pass, and after receiving several torrents, all of which flow in magnificent cascades down the overhanging ridge (that of the Bilohi, 12 miles to the W. of the pass, having a fall of 338 feet, and an almost perpendicular escarpment), falls into the Bilund (which rises in lat. 24° 35', long. 81° 55', in W. Boglehkhund, flows 25 miles E., thence for the same distance N., then W., and after crossing the plateau, 600 feet above the sea, between

the Tara range and Kutra Pass, and having a course of 90 miles N. it falls into the Tara range on the right, in lat. 25° 5', long. 81° 50', after a course of 40 miles in lat. 24° 55', long. 82° 8'. Elevation—599 feet above the sea.

Then ascend by that excellent road called Drummonds, the Kutra Ghat, which is 1,219 feet above the sea, and 520 above the village. We then enter THE REWAH DISTRICT (Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Cross 4 nullahs, and then proceed to Hunumma, 11; tanks; thence along a good road, through an undulating and well cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs, and pass **Kauckurrie*, 3; bazaars, wells, and tanks; ruined mud thatched houses.

POSITION.—It stands at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea, and lies on the banks of the Goorma river, which rises in lat. 24° 40', long. 82° 16', on a plateau, 1,100 feet above the sea, in Bughelcund, flows down the Cascade of Bilohi (having an altitude of 1,128 feet), where it falls 398 feet over the Kutra ridge, flows N.W. for 15 miles, and on the right falls into the Chuteneas river, in lat. 24° 56', long. 81° 56', when the united stream joins the Bilund river a few miles lower down. Cross 4 nullahs, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MOWGUNGE (Maugauj).

Territory, Rewah. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Jubbulpoor. Bazaar, tank, rivers, and wells. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 56'. Elevation, 1,200 feet above the sea.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 91 miles S.W.

POSITION.—It lies close to the Burghat and Gara rivers.

Thence along a beautifully well wooded, undulating, cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Low*, 10½; water from wells, tank, and the Silar and Odda rivers. Hills now appear on the right and left, and we proceed close to

§ MUNGAWA (Mungowa, Majgowa), 9½ miles.

District, Boglehkhund (Bugheland) in Rewah. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 39'. Elevation, 1,550 feet above the sea. Branch Road to the Drummond Road across the Kutra Pass, and via the Sohagee Ghat, from Rewah direct to Allahabad.

DAWKS to Mirzapoor, 84 miles.

Population.—Numerous, but exceedingly poor.

Rivers.—The Pukriar and Singree.

Thence cross 3 nullahs, to § *Ryppoor* (Ryppor), 9½; bazaar, wells, tank, nullah, and the Mohana river, (which rises in lat. 24° 32', long. 81° 32', close to this village, at an elevation of 960 feet, flows past Kenti, then along the Rewa plateau, over the Kutra ridge, thence it flows down a fall, 362 feet deep, proceeds N.E., and after a course of 33 miles, falls into the Tons on the right, in lat. 24° 57', long. 81° 95'); thence cross 8 nullahs to the town of § REWAH (Remah, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route, 111). Thence pass on to **Kutra Mohharree*, 11½; water from the Beehur river; and proceed close to § *Umurpatum*, 12½; bazaar; thence along a level, cultivated country, cross by a bad ford, the wide bed (2.0 yds.), and stream (60 yds. wide), deep (2 feet), right steep, and shelving left bank of the Tonsa river. We then enter THE MYHER (Myhir) TERRITORY (Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

§ MYHER (Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Thence the country becomes undulating, jungly, and partially cultivated, with the Randair hills lying to the W., and extending parallel to the road; cross 15 nullahs to §Goonwarra, 12½; buniah's shops; and the Goosoor river; thence proceed across uneven ground, pass over 26 small nullahs, through a jungly, undulating, partially cultivated country, intersected by small ravines, to §Sevavunge, 13½; bazaar; pucca wells, and tanks; then cross 14 nullahs, and enter the JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Thence proceed on to §Chaka, 12; buniah's shops, well, and tanks; then cross the wide and gravelly bed of the *Kutnee river, 4, which is here 2 feet deep in the dry season; thence cross 10 nullahs, also the *Newar river, 5½, which is here 40 yds. wide, with steep banks and gravelly bed; provisions from Belharee (3 miles); pass the *Kutnee Nuddy, 11; provisions from the villages of Chappur (3 miles) and Teorie (2½ miles); thence proceed to §Schora, 14½; bazaar and Kinnari river; §Jubbulpoor, 7½; bazaar and Herun (Herrun) river, which rises in lat. 23° 30', long. 80° 26', in the Sangorand Nerbudda Territory, flows S.W. for 90 miles, and falls into the Nerbudda on the right, in lat. 23° 4', long. 79° 26', at Sacar, where it is 600 yds. wide. Then pass on to §Punagurh, 9½; bazaar; and thence along a good road for 12½ miles, to the cantonment of

§ JUBBULPOOR (Jubbulpore), Jabalpur, "Hill Town," from Jabal, "Hill," and Pur, "Town" (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 36.

ALLAHABAD TO JUBBULPOOR,
VIA THE SOHAGEE PASS AND REWAR.

Distance, 222½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Himutunge.....	4	0
Kantee	12	0
Sooroul	11	4
Sohagee	9	0
Top of Sohagee Ghat	3	6
Tindooa	10	4
Near Mugawa	11	0
Rypeoor	9	5
Rewar	11	0
Jubbulpoor, via Route 35	140	0
	222	3

Leave=§Allahabad, (Route 1), proceed along a good road, cross by ferry boat the Jumna river to *Himutunge, 4; provisions at Kiddigunge. Thence along a good cart track, through an open, cultivated country, pass §Kantee, 12; buniah's shops, tank, and wells; §Sooroul, 11½; buniah's shops and tank; then enter THE REWAR TERRITORY, (Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); proceed along a bad, circuitous path, not traversed by carts; cross by ford, at the *Chat Ghat, 4, the rocky bed and steep banks of the Tonse river; about 4 miles N.W. of the village this stream precipitates itself over a rock 200 feet high, and then flows on at an altitude of 890 feet above the sea

to *Sohagee, 5; buniah's shops, pucca well and tank; proceed about ½ mile, and then ascend the steep, rugged, circuitous, difficult Sohagee Ghat, which soon afterwards becomes level, rugged, and rocky; passing through dense jungle, ascend two small acclivities, cross a nullah, and we then reach the *Summit of the Ghat, 3½, 900 feet above the sea, in lat. 24° 53', long. 81° 45', and is evidently a mere indentation in the brow of the Kutree range, and forms the N.E. buttress of the second plateau of Bundelcund, above the Ganges valley in the N.W., close to a tank, from which water is obtainable; thence along a light jungly country for 2 miles, after which it becomes open and slightly cultivated; pass on to Tindooa, 8½, tank; and then proceed along a good cart road to near §Mungawa, 11; and thence, via Route 35, to

§JUBBULPOOR, 160½ miles, (Route 35).

ROUTE 37.

ALLAHABAD TO KALLINJER, VIA TEROWAH.

Distance, 112 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajapoor, via Route 23	52	2
Nandee Tera	10	0
Terowah	11	4
Bhurkoop	10	0
Mussum	8	4
Surha	11	2
Kallinjer	8	4
	112	0

Leave=§Allahabad, (Route 1); proceed, via Route 23, to Rajapoor, 52½; thence along a level, cultivated country, across a good road to *Nandee Tera, 10; water from the Ohun river, but provisions must be procured from §Paharee (3 miles W.), or §Chaknee (3 miles E.) Hills now appear 3 miles to the S., cross 2 nullahs, then enter

THE TIROWAN (Turaon, Tiroha, Terowah) JAGHIRE.

The centre of which lies in lat. 25° 19', long. 80° 55'; has an area of 12 square miles, population of 2,000; military force of 50 men; contains 5 villages, and produces an annual revenue of £1,600; and 11½ miles beyond we reach the town of

§ TIROWAN (Terowah).

Territory, Tirowan Jaghire. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Military station. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 14', long. 80° 55'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Pysane river, which rises in lat. 24° 52', long. 83° 43', on the Punna range table land; flows N.E., and at Jorai passes over a rocky height of 300 feet in a beautiful cascade, the scenery around which is exceedingly pretty and picturesque, and at this point the Hindoos considered it sacred; thence N., shortly afterwards N. E., and falls into the Jumna river, after a course of 80 miles, in lat. 25° 37', long. 81° 14'.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Rajah, a *Chauhan*, "a Brahmin learned in the 4 Vedas," is a descendant of one of the former owners of *Callinger*, and delivered this place in 1812, to the British.

1357. General Whitelock captured the fort, the rebel Narain Rao, 38 brass guns, 800 stand of arms, and £200,000 in solid cash, after which the rebels re-took it, but the above gallant officer soon drove them from it and held permanent possession of it.

Then cross the steep, raviny banks of the Pysunnee river, and we enter THE BANDA TERRITORY, (Route 28).

Proceed along a good road, through a beautiful, flat fertile country, with hills on the left; cross the *Nuddyp* 5, and 5 miles brings us to **Bhurkoop*; pass on to **Bussun*, 8½; wells and tank, and buniah's shops; then cross 5 nullahs to **Surka*, 11½; and thence along a good road, across a level country, with hills on the left, in front to the town and fort of

§KALLINGER, 8½, (Route —, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 38.

ALLAHABAD TO LUCKNOW.

Distance, 128½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Nur.
Popamow	4	0
Nuwabunge	8	0
Chutturgurh	12	4
Manickpoor	14	0
Mustafabad	13	4
Nuwabunge	11	4
Rao Bareilly	10	0
Thulendee	13	0
Rattee	12	4
Bijnour	15	0
Char Bagh (Lucknow)	7	0
Lucknow Cantonment	7	0
	128	2

Leave =†*Allahabad*, (Route 1), proceed along a good road; then cross, by ferry boat, the wide (1½ mile) bed (which in the dry season is only 1-16th of a mile), and right bank of the Ganges; thence the road becomes sandy and heavy, to §*Popamow*, 4; bazaar; then along a very bad road, across a fertile country, dotted with hamlets, to **Mullaka*, 2½; **Seepoor*, 1; **Hutteea*, 2; **Kussaree*, 2½; **Kowreear*, 4; **Nunabunge*, 12; buniah's shops; wells; thence along a bad road, and enter

THE OUDE TERRITORY, (Route 1).

Proceed to §*Chutturgurh*, 12½; bazaar; thence the road becomes good; cross by pucca bridge a nullah, to

THE AHLADGANJ DISTRICT, (Route 1), and 14 miles brings us to the town of §*Manickpoor*, (Route 1); thence the road becomes bad and narrow; cross by ford two nullahs, the first of which is rather steep, to §*Mustafabad*, 13½; bazaar; thence along a good road to **Nunabunge*, 11½; then cross, by pucca bridge the river Sal (Sye); and 10 miles brings us to the town of

RAE BAREILLY

(Roy Bareilly, Roy Bereilly.)

District, Oude. Civil Authority, the Resident at Lucknow. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 14', long. 81° 19'.

POSITION. — It lies on the Sal (Sye) river, which is navigable to this place and can admit craft of twelve tons burthen.

THE FORT. — A brick structure.

Proceed to §*Thulendee*, 13, bazaar; the road now becomes bad to §*Rattee*, 12½; bazaar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Here Lord Clyde defeated the rebels with great slaughter, in a most sanguinary conflict, and narrowly escaped being killed by a *quasi* dead Gaze; in which battle Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times* was struck down, providentially, by a sunstroke as he was on the point of being cut to pieces by a rebel; he remained some time in a helpless condition on the battle field, until some soldiers placed him in a dooly, and carried him to his tent, from which he never entirely recovered until his return to England.

A further distance of 15 miles brings us to the town of

§BIJNOUR.

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 23', long. 90° 50'. Thence proceed to **Char Bagh*, 7; encamping ground, wells, the Residency 2 miles distant; then cross, by pucca bridge, the Goomtee river, and 7 miles brings us into

THE LUCKNOW (Lukhnaw, Luknow, Lakhnao, Luckhnaw) DISTRICT of OUDE,

Which is bounded on the N. by the districts of Khairabad and Bahraich, E. by Bahraich, S. by Bahrawara, and on the S.W. by the Ganges, which separates it from Cawnpore. It contains the following pergunnahs, viz., Dewejahangirabad, Gossenganj, Kursi, and Rudauli Daryabad. We then enter the town of

=† §LUCKNOW

(Lukhnaw, Luknow, Lakhnao).

Territory, Oude. Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Oude. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation, 360 feet above the sea. Water bad. Lat. 26° 52', long. 81°. Population, exclusive of the military, 300,000.

MEASURES:—

Angul

1 | 2 Inch

4 | 1 Muthi, or 3½ inches.

24 | 6 1 Hath, or 19½—20 inches.

48 | 12 2 1 Gur, or 39—40 inches.

CURRENCY.—The E.I. Co.'s and Furruckabad rupees; Madhosahy paisa, = 270 grains; 32, 33, or 34 Madhosahy paisas, = 1 rupee.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse paper, etc.

EMINENT CHARACTERS.—Aly Nucky Khan, the ex-king of Oude's prime minister, 45 years of age, killed in the Sepoy rebellion, 1857-58-59, was a cunning but refined statesman, and entirely ruled the kingdom. Rugburdeall, the treasurer, son of the late Shah Beharee Lall, who died worth 7 millions sterling. The Begum (Huzrat-Mahul)—the late Queen-Mother of Oude. The Ex-King of Oude.

FESTIVALS.—Here the *Muharram* is celebrated with most magnificent splendour, as also the Hindoo Festival in honour of Doorga, "the Goddess Consort of Siva," which takes place at the end of September or beginning of October (the month of *Ashwin* "Assin"). The ceremonial preparations occupy several

days, during which time no business is transacted, pleasure and festivities being the order of the day. Three days are devoted to the worship, on the first of which *eyes and life* are supposed to be given to the images, which are made of hay, sticks, and clay, and previously placed on a bamboo stage, by the officiating Brahmin, who touches the features of the figures, at the same time exclaiming, "let Durga's soul be happily instilled in this image," after which buffaloes, sheep, and goats are sacrificed, and the flesh and blood are offered to the goddess, the deities duly installed and carried about amidst a vast concourse of all grades, accompanied by a band, composed of drums, horns, and Hindoo instruments, and then to the sea shore, or river bank, and cast into the water, when the Brahmin exhorts "their Universal Mother," as it is called, to go home and return to them on another occasion. The same ceremony is repeated on the two following days, when the populace besmear themselves with the clotted blood of the slaughtered animals and mud, after which they commence their Bacchanalian sports, dances, and give themselves up to all kinds of obscenity and licentiousness, expend immense sums in feeding and clothing both priests and beggars, feasting, and amongst nauch girls (nautches), who perform before the image; which the next day is sent away. The figure is supposed to resemble *Katee* (Doorga's impersonation of the destroyer), and is that of a four-handed, black female, holding a scimitar in one hand, the head of a giant by the hair in the other, another extended as if in the act of blessing something, and with the fourth she sets at defiance Fear. Her earrings consist of two dead bodies, her necklace, skulls, and her tongue hangs out as a proof of shame, as she finds that in her wild passion she is tredding her husband (Siva) under her feet. Her girdle is composed of giant's heads, and her tresses hang down to the ground. Her eyebrows are bloody, blood flowing from her breast, her eyes are inflamed like those of a drunken person, owing to her having, as it is asserted in the legend, "drank the blood of the giants she has killed," whilst one of her legs tramples on her husband's breast, and the other on his thigh.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY, prior to the rebellion of 1857, is as follows: it stands on the right or S.W. side of the Goomtee, which is here navigable for many miles above the town, and the whole length of its downward course to its confluence with the Ganges, and generally broad, with a rapid current, but its water is *unhealthy*, as a great quantity of putrid scum forms on its surface, which arises from the number of dead bodies that are thrown into it. It contains three bridges, viz., a substantial masonry one at the N.W. end, a bridge of boats at the S.E., and an iron one, which was imported into the place in 1816, but owing to the demise of the importer, and the reluctance of the reigning sovereign, it was not put up until 1846, when it constituted one of the most useful and finest ornaments of the place. A continuous mass of structures extend 4 miles along the bank of the river, the middle part (one third of the whole) is the ancient city, which is meanly built, the houses being generally mud walls, roofed with straw, whilst others are matted booths, thatched with palm leaves. The brick residences are not numerous. The Streets (except the *Chowk* (Chauk), "market place," and one or two bazars, in the shops of which there is a great display of embroidered skull-caps, gold and silver lace and wire, sweetmeats, shoes, pipe-snakes, &c., and money changers sitting cross-legged, with piles of silver and copper coins before them) are generally sunk 10 or 12 feet below the level of the shops on each side, crooked, and so narrow that an

elephant can hardly pass, consequently the shopkeepers and pedestrians, all of whom are armed, are not only seriously annoyed and inconvenienced by the number which the king and his courtiers keep, but are continually in danger of being trodden under foot. From this division (the ancient city) there extends towards the S.E. the *Chinka Bazaar* (Chinese market, a very handsome street, 1 mile long, having at each extremity a handsome gateway, between which and the right bank of the Goomtee stands the principal Palace of the Sovereign, that part called *Farahbakhsh* (from *Farah*, "delight," and *Bakhsh*, "affording") faces the river, has numerous open arcades, as well as commodious and costly furnished apartments, provided with every contrivance that can possibly tend to mitigate the effects of this sultry climate. The Gardens, which are artificially laid out, are extremely well kept, irrigated by water supplied from the numerous wells, interspersed with reservoirs lined with marble, and fountains which cool deliciously the heated atmosphere. The lower apartments of one portion of it contained a room (the *Oude Inquisition*), hung with black cloth, on which skeletons were painted, and here instruments of torture were kept, and the refractory inmates of the harem confined; in former days many perished in this mournful and gloomy abode. The N.W. quarter, the most interesting to travellers, is separated from the Regal Palace by the ancient city, and its chief ornament is the superb *Imambarah* (called by Bishop Heber "*the Cathedral*"), a place illuminated at the Festival of Muharram, when the shrines of Husan and Husayn are visited with great veneration, is in lightness and elegance of architecture scarcely surpassed even by the Taj Mahal of Agra.

"A Palace lifting to eternal ruin,
Its marble halls from out a glossy bower
Of cool foliage, musical with birds."

Which structure, together with the Mosque attached to it, and the handsome gateways that lead to it, are beautiful specimens of light, elegant, and fantastic architecture; and the snowy whiteness of the composition, added to the minute delicacy of the workmanship, causes it to resemble the fancied productions of ethereal genii, as the *coup d'œil*, richness, variety, proportion, and general good taste of its principal features, are strictly in unison with each other. Its position is also most admirably chosen, as it opens on the *Haasnahab* (so called from *Haasan*, "handsome," *Habad*, "dwelling"), a very broad and fine street, extending nearly from S.E. to N.W., and stretching parallel to the river Goomtee. Close at hand stands the large Mosque, commenced by Saudat Ali, and left unfinished at his demise. The Royal Menagerie, which stands on the left side of the river, is separated from the Palace by the city, and contained a rare and valuable collection of animals (the fighting tiger, *Jungla*, was lately (1860) exhibited in London, at the *Cremorne Gardens*); and close at hand, ample accommodation for numerous flocks of beautiful pigeons, which are great favourites with the inhabitants of the city, and old men may daily be seen seated on the flat house roofs, waving around their heads long pointed pieces of bamboo, like lances, with small strips of scarlet cloth at the points, shouting and whistling to the numerous flocks of these birds, which fly around them in a circle. The British Residency, now so memorable for the long siege which it sustained from June to September, 1857, and the heroic defence maintained by its small and heterogeneous garrison stood about 3 to 4 miles distant from the Cantonment, situated beyond the river, which unfavourable and almost defenceless position, amidst

a universally armed populace, excited even the surprise and open condemnation of that venerable and universally esteemed prelate, Bishop Heber. Close to the right bank of the river, and 3 to 4 miles S.E. from the town stands Constantia, one of the strangest, most fantastical, and mixed masses of various orders of architecture ever raised by man. It is adorned with minute stucco fretwork, colossal statues of lions, with lamps in *lieu* of eyes; mandarins and ladies, shaking their heads; and huge figures of almost all the deities of the heathen mythology. It was erected by that gallant but yet eccentric French adventurer, Claude Martin who, from a trooper raised himself to the rank of a Major General, and died worth several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. In one of the lower apartments stands a handsome sarcophagus, in which his remains are deposited. To his honour be it stated, a large amount of his vast wealth was expended in charity, and the La Martinière College established here, as well as a similar institution at Calcutta, were both erected and amply endowed at his own individual cost.

THE OBSERVATORY, which was established under the able superintendence of Major Wilcox, who succeeded in training native assistants for its management, is a fine structure.

THE HOSPITAL, Dispensary, and Church (Protestant), are also well arranged and commodious edifices.

THE VIEW OF THE CITY, when seen from a commanding eminence, displays a most varied, striking, and brilliant panorama, and when viewed as the rays of the sun fall on its gilded domes and spires on the emerald verdure of its neighbouring forests and gardens, is exceedingly picturesque, and strikingly recalls to mind the vista of the Bois de Boulogne from St. Cloud.

THE CITY AND ITS VICINITY, as seen by Dr. Russell, "*The Times Special Correspondent*," in 1858, has been most graphically described in his well written work, "*My Diary in India*," and may thus be condensed:—"The spot on which Lord Clyde pitched his tent was a complete maze of superb wooded parks, attached to the numerous country palaces of the Royal Family of Oude, studded with large, shady trees, of great age and extreme beauty, amidst whose umbrageous foliage nestled an immense number of *langours* "black-faced, long-tailed monkeys, with white hair and whiskers." Then a fine avenue of stately trees was reached, which lined a broad drive, leading to an arched, ornamental, pilastered gateway in the wall, passing through which we entered a wide, broad plain, studded with numerous remarkable objects. At the extremity of the park on the right, which we have just quitted, stands a walled garden, beautifully studded with tall cypress trees, summer houses, plaster statues, kiosks, and fragrant orange groves, beneath which flows the Goomtee river (500 yds. distant), serpentine from the city, whilst beyond, on the right, stretches a wide expanse of verdant meadows and corn fields, with dense wood in the distance, prettily interspersed with a small hamlet and some cottages, and through an opening in the dense foliage we behold in the distance the arched bridge across the Kokraal stream, the viaduct of the road from Lucknow to Fyzabad. In the front is a space of broken ground (1,200 yds.), intersected by two ruinous old walls extending to the river, formerly parts of the outer enclosure of the Bihpalar, and above those walls stands *La Martinière* (Constantia), the most beautiful, splendid, and yet eccentric structure that mortal eye ever gazed upon—every angle pinnacle, corner, and pillar of the roof being absolutely studded with statues of colossal size and nonpareil, and

and the building ornamented in all directions with the heads of huge lions, incongruous columns, arches, pillars, windows, and immense flights of steps. The centre is grotesque beyond human conception, but the effect of the wide sweep of the wings of the edifice, and the inward curve from the triad stairs leading to the entrance produces a most grand and striking effect. In front, rising forth from out of a beautiful sheet of water, stands a lofty monumental pillar, not unlike that on which stands the statue of the Duke of York, leading to St. James's Park, London, and at the left corner of the above structure stands the embrasure of a low earthwork, and on the right a few one-storied white houses, and then a wall appears extending far away to the right, inside of which is a beautiful park thickly studded with noble trees of dense and stately foliage. The *Dilkoocha*, a fine Italianised specimen of an old French chateau of the 18th century, is seen standing about 400 yds. distant, and on entering which we cross the Court Yard, ascend the noble flight of steps leading to the Hall, and then passing through heaps of ruins we behold numerous broken mirror frames, crystals of chandeliers, tapestries, pictures, and piles of furniture, and then ascended to the flat roof, which commands a superb

PANORAMIC VIEW of the vast and brilliant *City of Lucknow*, which appears from thence like a complete galaxy of palaces, minars, azure and golden domes, cupolas, colonnades, long facades of beautiful perspective in pillar and column, and terraced roofs, towering for miles most grandly and majestically, amidst a lovely emerald plain, above which rise the golden turrets, gilded spheres and spires of this fairy-looking city, glittering like brilliant constellations in the ethereal firmament. Whilst on the right stands forth most prominently the grotesque Martinière, having behind it, a lofty steeple peristyle, which, commencing at the Goomtee, stretches to the left, until it is lost amidst the dense foliage of stately shady trees, where the rebel Sepoys raised their formidable outer line of works in 1858, with such labour and consummate skill; close by they also raised a redoubt "called by the British, the Cavalier," and there placed a gun *en barbette*, which did such fearful execution; and on the left they erected a strong work in front of Bank's bungalow, "a large, two-storied, lofty, peaked house," and behind, appears a complete mass of fine architectural edifices. The Begum's Kothie stands to the left; and beyond that pile of minarets, flat-roofed, long ornamented frontage, the Small Imambarra, then the Mess House; and, on the right, the angles of the Racket Court. On the left extends that immense, gilded, spired, cupola domed structure, The Kaisarbagh; and further on the right stands The Tara Kothie; on the left, The Residency, Chuttur-Munsil, Mohtee, Mahul, and The Great Imambarra (the view, from the small balcony, round the minare: of the adjoining mosque, 150 feet above the ground, is the finest and grandest panorama conceivable, and the traveller should not fail to enjoy it); and on the other side of the river, the Badishah bagh "Garden of the Great King," standing in a noble park, and interspersed with orange groves, fountains, shady walks, umbrageous retreats, summer houses; from out of one of the rooms Dr. Russell, "*The Times Special Correspondent*," had the portrait of the King of Oude cut out of the frame and carried it away; and beyond lies the road leading to the Stone and Iron Bridges; the Race Stand, a wide and extensive suburb; the Kokraal Viaduct, the Cuckercwallah Kothie; the Old Race Course Stand, which the rebels so tenaciously and bravely defended; and near at hand, an Italian Villa, beyond and behind which stand dense groves of fine, stately trees. Then we behold the

Mahomed-Bagh, a large park, some acres in extent, studded here and there with Mahomedan Tombs, and Praying Spots, which was situated on the left of the British position, who loop-holed the angle of the park wall. The **Secunderbagh**, a large, square-turreted, angular enclosure, having inside a garden interspersed with summer-houses and kiosks. The **Engine-house**, close to the **Goomtee**, below the **Chutturmunzil**, which contained two courts and rooms full of machinery, in which 400 Sepoys took refuge, the place caught fire, and there H.M. 20th Regiment shot them down in files. The **Moosabagh** stands on the W. near the right bank of the **Ganges**. It is a large palace, situated amidst gardens, and enclosures, in an open country filled with trees and is approached by a dense suburb, on one side, and well-constructed raised causeway, leading from the **Hosseinalod** to the beautiful summer residence of the late **Prince Minister of Oude** (**Ali Nucky Khan**), confined as a prisoner in **Fort William**, and beyond is another road leading also to the **Moosabagh**, which was held most tenaciously by the **Begum** and her staff in 1858.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- Lakshmana**, the brother of **Rama**, founded the ancient part of the city.
- The stronghold of **Lucknow** was demolished by **Aurangzebe**, who erected a mosque upon its site.
- 1775-1797. The N.W. quarter was built by **Azof-ud-Doult**, **Vizier of Oude**.
- 1793-1814. **Sayyid Ali**, the **Nawab Vizier of Oude**, erected the mosque, situated on the S.E. of that built by **Aurangzebe**.
1816. The iron bridge was imported.
1816. It was erected.
1819. The British stationed a force here, consisting of a battalion of native foot artillery and light field battery, and three regiments of native infantry.
1857. June 29. The rebel Sepoys threatened to attack it.
- June 30. The first engagement took place, when the **Oude** artillery revolted, and went over to the rebels.
- July 4. **Sir Henry Lawrence**, the **Resident**, was killed by the bursting of a shell, thrown into the apartment in which he was sitting, in the **Residency**. **Major Banks** took the command of the garrison, but on
- July 21, he was killed, when it devolved upon **Brigadier Sir John Inglis**, who held it, during which period, some of the British residents acted in a most dishonourable manner, by caste prejudices, so far as to retain to their own exclusive use stores of provisions, whilst the brave defenders were suffering dreadful privations.
- Sept. 25. When the late gallant **Sir Henry Havelock, Bart.**, relieved it, in conjunction with the **Indian Beward**, so termed by the late **Sir Charles Napier** (**Sir James Outram, Bart.**), who, although his superior officer, permitted him to win the glory of entering the place.
- Nov. 3. **Lord Clyde** entered it, but on
- Nov. 20, that gallant nobleman evacuated it, taking with him a considerable sum of money, the **King of Oude's** jewels, and all the late residents during the siege, with the exception of **Miss Jackson** and **Mrs. Orr**, who were left behind, and had lost all recollection of time, and for whom the **Governor General** (**Lord Canning**) offered a ransom of £3,000.

Nov. 20. The rebels then entered it, but hundreds of them perished by the explosion of a mine, sprung by two European privates, who perished in the explosion.

Nov. 25. The gallant **Sir Henry Havelock** died at the **Alumbagh**.

63. Jan. 12. **Sir James Outram**, who had encamped at **Alumbagh** (3 miles distant), with 3,000 men, was attacked by the rebels, whom he repulsed.

Jan. 16. The rebels, headed by a Hindu fanatic, habited like the **Humayon monkey god**, attacked **Sir James Outram**, who took him prisoner, and drove them back; but on Jan. 21, they again made a sortie, were not only repulsed, but had their magazine blown up by a spy, and 200 of them perished.

Feb. The heat at this place, outside the tents, was 106° and 85° degrees in the shade.

March 3. The Sepoys again attacked **Sir James Outram's** position, and the **Begum Huzat Mahul**, the courageous Indian **Semiramide**, took the field, whilst her son, **Birjis Kudr**, "dignified or exalted as the planet **Mercury**," the puppet **King of Oude**, the **Moulvie**, and her favourite, **Mumnoo Khan**, remained in the city.

March 5. **A Mohammedan priest** from **Mecca**, preached to the rebels before the **Kaiserbagh**, near the **Iron Bridge**.

March 7. The little **Miss Orr** sent into the British camp out of the city, by a friendly native.

March 7. The body of **Percy Smith** found headless.

March 9. **Sir Edward Legard** stormed **La Martiniere**, in which some of the **Begums** were afterwards confined.

March 9. **Butler** of the **Bengal Fusiliers** swam across the **Goomtee**, and scrambled up the canal parapet, to discover if the Sepoys occupied it.

March 9. The gallant **Sir William Peel, B.N.**, wounded in the thigh by a ball.

March 10. **Bank's** bungalow captured by **Brassey**, of the **Sikhs**, formerly a non-commissioned officer; and behind which building stands the gorgeous **Mausoleum** of that princely officer, **Major General Martin**, once a **French** trooper.

March 10. **Sir James Outram, Bart.**, captured the **Stone Bridge**, N. of the **Goomtee**, and fixed his quarters E. of the **Badshah Bagh**, "Great King's Garden," beautifully laid out with orange groves, fountains, &c., and pitched his tent under a small top (grove) of trees, near a ruined mosque, and the **Iron Bridge**.

March 10. **Garvey** of the **Royal Navy**, killed here by a shell.

March 11. The **Highlanders** stormed the **Begum's Palace**, with its glittering domes, cupolas, and having the lofty tapering minarets of a mosque on the left, a high wall in front, with elevated earthen parapet, steep scarped, deep ditch (15 feet), 18 yds. in front of which the Sepoys sprung a mine, without effecting any damage, and bastioned it with embrasures. It was entered by a narrow low hole, through which one man at a time was obliged to pass. Here, an officer of the 93rd Regiment, killed 11 Sepoys. The saloons were found filled with mirrors and lustres, and the floors strewn with magnificent shawls and scarfs. The scene in the court-yard exceeded in horror that of the hospital at **Sebastopol**, as no less than 300 corpses and 700 wounded bodies lay scattered about. It was entirely battered to pieces.

The gallant Captain Hodson, of Delhi celebrity was killed here.

The Secunderbagh was afterwards taken.

Lord Clyde took possession of the buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace.

Sir Jung Bahadur, the Nepalese Prince, and his brothers, whose dresses were a mass of brilliants and diamonds, had an interview with Lord Clyde, at the time when the Begum Kothie was being assaulted, and when captured, many of the rebel Sepoys were found scattered about the rooms, burning slowly to death, as their cotton habilliments had been set on fire, and their oily skins fed the devouring elements.

The British then occupied the Shah Nujee, a fine mosque, standing inside a Serai, also the Kuddom Russoul, a curious structure, perched on the summit of a conical mound, near the Goomtee.

The Hindu Cunoujee Lall, (who accompanied Mr. Kavanah, when he quitted the Residency at Lucknow, to find Lord Clyde), tried the depth of the Goomtee.

Miss Jackson, and Mrs. Orr, who had been protected by Meer Valed, Alli Derejal, were delivered by Mc.Niel, who commanded a Brigade of Goorkhas.

Maun Singh came into the British camp.

Lieut. Wynne gallantly removed the breast work which the rebels had thrown up on one side of the Iron Bridge, for which brilliant exploit he received the Victoria Cross.

March 14. The Imambarra (Imaumbarrah) stormed, all the casements of which and every parapeted housetop, portico, and colonnade, were blocked up with brick work, pierced for musketry, thus forming a double line of crenellated parapets and walls, inaccessible to scaling ladders, which could be swept by grape and case from the defences at right angles to the line of the street, and raked by the fire of the projecting palaces and gables, the whole line of defence was dominated by lofty mosques, minars, the flat roofed houses of the streets, and the citadels, for such the Imambara, mess house, (the walls of which were afterwards covered by the soldiers with doggerl verses. charcoal sketches of the Nana in torture, and numerous historical notes of the siege), and coachmen's houses may most appropriately be termed. This place, according to Dr. Russell's account, when entered, after its capture by the soldiery, presented a most distressing appearance, as the marble pavement was absolutely covered 3 inches deep with the fragments of broken mirrors and chandeliers; the hall contained a silver throne and ivory chairs of state; and the whole place was a scene of pillage, plunder, and riot. On the right stands a noble mosque, with two very lofty tapering minarets, and reaching the door way, which opens on to a small balcony, round the minarets (150 feet above the ground), the traveller will command the finest panorama of Lucknow, which might, much more appropriately than Calcutta, be termed "the City of Palaces," as from thence the tourist will behold its wide expanse of palaces, groves, gardens, courts, squares, mosques, temples. The squalid and dirty native town, with its closely pent up houses, labyrinths of lanes, similar to the dirtiest *cul de sac* of any French town, narrow streets, gilded kiosks, large

mansions of the wealthy citizens, most picturesquely embedded in beautiful avenues of lofty shady trees, then the Dilkoosha and La Martiniere loom forth, and in the distance is seen the Alumbagh, that tenaciously and well held position of the *Indian Bagdad*, and the death and resting place of the good and gallant Havelock, all of which are encompassed with rich emerald umbrageous plains, tensely clothed with beautiful woodland, amidst which serpentine the calm and silvery Goomtee, whose waters at this stage were literally covered with the floating corpses of the rebel Sepoys.

Lieutenant Morland, of the Fusiliers, found in the treasury room at Lucknow the royal sceptre, which was sent by the King of Delhi, in 1735, to the Nawaub Vizier of Oude. The head is composed of a massive piece of fine oriental clouded agate, elaborately fluted in the form of a mace, and enriched with the most precious emeralds. The handle is 20 inches long, and composed of raised specimens of oriental jasper and agate, cylindrically cut and divided by light ferrules of gold, and which he presented to Dr. Russell. "The Times Special Correspondent."

March 14. The Kaiserbagh captured by the British, and Dr. Russell, "The Times Special Correspondent," described the scene which then presented itself as one of the most harrowing, distressing, and yet exciting he ever witnessed. The large courts were surrounded by ranges of gilded, stuccoed palaces, having window blinds decorated with handsome fresco paintings, with double rows of green jalousies and venetian blinds along the walls. The body of the court was filled with statues, lines of lamp posts, beautiful fountains, fragrant orange groves, well constructed aqueducts, and burnished metal domed kiosks, amidst which the infuriated troops rushed madly; destroyed everything within their reach, and burst open everything that was fastened. The structures around the court were irregular, the lines of the quadrangle broken by columned fronts and lofty porticoes, erected before the gilt roofed and domed residences of the late Ministers of Oude and the Officers of the Royal Household. The orange groves were choked up with the bodies of the dying and wounded rebels, and the snow white statues were besmeared with human gore. The portals were completely jammed up with riotous soldiers, almost sinking beneath the weight of their plunder, such as arms, most richly embossed with gold, silver, and precious gems, caskets of valuable jewels, shawls of the most costly price and finest texture, Kinkobs (brocades) of gold and silver, magnificent robes, beautiful China vases, splendid mirrors, pipes, with stems inlaid with the most valuable precious stones, elegant saddle cloths and trappings, richly embroidered with gold and silver, jewelled hilted swords, pistols, and firearms, brass lots, superb jade vases, &c. Thence the soldiery proceeded through the lofty gateway, ornamented with the *double fish*, the arms of the royal family of Oude; passed along the arched passages, thickly covered with the bodies of the Sepoys burning slowly to death in their cotton garments; then they reached a very narrow court, with open sheds on one side, in which stood richly gilded native palkis, fitted up with costly

velvet hangings, carriages, broughams, while scattered about lay axes, wheels, &c., whilst the others were lined with store houses, having apartments over them, the doors of which were strongly barricaded, and lead into the court, in the shade of which was placed a stone topped well, having a store house adjoining it, which was completely filled with wooden cases, containing large china bowls, cups of the finest jade, goblets, spoons, hookahs, mouth pieces, drinking vessels and saucers, armlets of emeralds, diamonds and pearls, nose rings, ornamented with small rubies, pearls and diamonds, brooches of opal and diamonds, curious pictures, all of which were either looted, smashed to pieces, or burnt by the soldiery, who carried away bags of gold mohurs, rupees, bars of gold and silver, and large quantities of buttons made of those precious materials. They also entered into a Zenana, "harem," the floors of which were filled with the most costly female apparel, fans, flowers, gilt chains, damask curtains, pictures, gold and silver embroidered slippers, broken mirrors, pendules, &c.

The Huzrutung Street was soon after occupied, and is ever memorable as the spot where the gallant force, under the brave Havelock, suffered so severely when relieving the Residency Garrison.

Da Costa was killed here.

March 15. Lord Clyde despatched troops to Seotapore in pursuit of the rebels, as no less than 6,000 were in full flight, N.W. to Rohilkund.

March 16. Sir James Outram crossed the river Goomtee, and passed the Gow (Cow) Ghat.

March 17. Lord Clyde conferred, at the camp of La Martinière, the Insignia of the Bath on Sir Archdale Wilson.

March 18. The Nepaulese Prince, Sir Jung Bahadur, carried a post near the Alumbagh. The Prime Minister of Oude slain.

Sir James Outram discovered and destroyed a number of the rebels in Lucknow.

March 19. The entire city and its vicinity in the hands of the British; 117 guns captured, and 2,000 Sepoys killed during the siege.

In the inclosures round the house of Shruf ood-dowlah, who was killed by some of the Moulvie's retinue, a large quantity of gunpowder was found in tin cases and leather bags, some of which, whilst being cast into the well, struck against the side, exploded, and killed two officers (Brownlow and Clarke) and nearly forty privates.

April 8. Lord Clyde quitted the place for Allahabad.

Banks, the British officer, who was hacked by the Gazees, died here. He was most fearfully mangled, having had one leg lopped above the knee, one arm cut off, the other leg nearly severed, the other arm cut through the bone, and several severe gashes on the body.

April 9. The plunder captured sold at the Kot-wallee, and fetched long prices.

June 18. It was threatened by the Begum, at the head of 25,000 men, but Lord Clyde again marched to its relief. Houses knocked down by the government, and the place being fortified upon Col. Napier's plan, which are to extend from the Great Inaam-bara to the Residency, upon the same principle as Fort William at Calcutta, and three large batteries,

viz: at the Iron and Stone Bridges, and on the site of the Residency.

A dirty wooden box was dug up which contained diamonds, rubies and pearls of the value of £10,000.

October 58. Several severe engagements were fought here.

November 28. Lord Clyde re-occupied this place, which was greatly improved, the streets having been widened, the old Palaces uncovered, and standing out boldly in relief, and also fortified by a band of embrowned paraps and armed forte, after the design of Sir Richard Napier.

1860. February. The amount of prize money obtained by the government prize agents at the siege, only realised £143,000.

ROUTE 39.

ALLAHABAD TO MIRZAPUR,
VIA THE RIGHT BANK OF THE GANGES.

Distance, 61 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Ramnugur, <i>via</i> Route 35..	26	0
Chilbillah	9	4
Besserah	9	4
Bindachul	8	0
Mirzapoor Cantonment	8	0
	61	0

Leave \dagger = § Allahabad (Route 1), and we proceed, *vid* Route 35, to § Ramnugur (Route 26); thence along a good road: pass * Onchadee, 1½; * Dumtich, 2½; * Bominee, 3½; * Chibillah, 2; wells; we then enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT (Route 1), and pass on to § Besserah, 9½; bazaar; cross by ford, in the dry season, and boat in the monsoon, the * Kumoulee Nuddy, to the town of

§ BINDACHUL, 2 miles.

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapore. Officer commanding. Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied. Lat. 25° 10', long. 82° 30'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, *vid* the Ganges, 726 miles N.W., *vid* the Sunderbund Passage; *via* land, 456.

Then cross, by ferry, the * Oojlah river, and 8 miles brings us to the town of \dagger § Mirzapoor (Route 1).

ROUTE 40.

ALLAHABAD TO MIRZAPUR.
VIA THE LEFT BANK OF THE GANGES.
Distance, 53½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Ooj-ke-Chokee, <i>vid</i> Route 30	32	0
Guepunge	7	2
Mirzapoor Cantonment	14	0
	53	2

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Allahabad (Route 1); proceed, via (Route 30), to $\frac{1}{2}$ Ooj-ke-Chokee, 32; thence along an excellent road, through a low, flat, and slightly cultivated country, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Gopeegunge, 74; bazaar; cross, by an excellent public ferry at the Nar Ghat, the Ganges river, and enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT (Route 1). We then proceed for 14 miles, and enter the MIRZAPUR CANTONMENT (Route 1).

ROUTE 41.

ALLAHABAD TO PERTABGARH, IN OUDE.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Popamow, via Route 38	4	0
Mhow	13	0
Pertabgarh Cantonment	14	0
	31	0

Leave Allahabad (Route 1); proceed, via Route 38, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Popamow, 4; thence along an excellent road; pass *Goorce, 24; *Sawchut, 14; also several hamlets, dotted about at distances from each other, both on the right and left; enter

THE MHOW (Muh) PERGUNNAH, and pass on to the town of

\$MHOW (Muh).

District, Allahabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allahabad. Bazaar, Lat. 25° 39'; long. 81° 53'.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 17 miles N.W.

Thence along a bad road, and we enter

THE OUDE TERRITORY (Route 1); thence proceed to

THE PERTABGARH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 40' and 26° 15'; long. 81° 40' and 82° 5'; is bounded on the N.E. by Sultanpur; E. by Jounpour; S. by Allahabad, and W. by Albadganj and Saloni; is 45 miles long from S.E. to N.W., 20 broad; contains the sub-districts of Pertabgarh, Amethi, and Dalipur Patti. Its chief production is salt, and 14 miles brings us to the town of

\$PERTABGARH (Belhaghat).

District, Pertabgarh. Civil Authority, the Commissioner of Oude, at Lucknow. Lat. 25° 54'; long. 81° 51'. Population, 10,000.

The Cantonment, about 3 miles to the N.E., is situated in a very healthy spot, on the right bank of the Sae river, and until 1834 several Native regiments of Infantry were stationed here.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a decayed rampart, having a very dilapidated fort on the W. side.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 31 miles N.; Calcutta, 534 N.W.; Lucknow, 90 S.E.

POSITION.—It lies 2 miles S. of the right bank of the Sae (Sye) river.

N

ROUTE 42.

ALLAHABAD TO SAUGOR.

VIA THE KUTRA PASS AND REWAH.

Distance, 313½ Miles: by Government Route Book 313½ Miles.

ROUTES:	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allahabad to Rewah, via Route 35	131	7
Rampoor	15	4
Puttrahut	11	1
Sohawal	10	0
Nagond	11	3
Silgee	8	3
Lohargong Old Cantonment	9	7
Mehewa	14	1
Tighura	12	7
Gysabad	10	6
Huttah	16	2
Nugur	11	7
Uslana	11	7
Puttureah	9	0
Shahpour	9	6
Left Bank of the Beas, near Sunoda	8	4
Saugor Cantonment	10	4
	313	6

Leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ Allahabad, Route 1, we proceed, via Route 35, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Rewah, 131½ (Route 35); then along a good road, through a level, fertile, thickly dotted mango grove country, interspersed with tanks; cross by ford the wide (80 yds.) bed, and wide stream (15 yds., and knee deep in the dry season) of the *Beehur river; pass *Emilea, 24; *Agraar, 24; *Omerce, 1; *Kothar, 3; *Revar, 24; *Kurcia, 24; also by ford a nullah to the town of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rampoor, 11; isolated hills now lie to the left, and to the right a distant range may be seen; pass *Kundala, 31; *Bojunda, 14; cross by ford the bad, rocky Muggurda nullah to *Doorjampoor, 14; Simra Lohura, 24; and we then enter

THE SOHAWUL DISTRICT.

Ford 3 nullahs, and proceed to the town of $\frac{1}{2}$ Puttrahut, 24; then cross by bad, rocky ford the wide bed (200 yds.) and stream (in the dry season 30 yds. wide and knee deep) of the Tonse (Tumse) river; then proceed along a bad road; pass *Ghoosedan, 44; *Burdadee, 4; and 5 miles leads us to the town of

\$SOHAWUL.

District, Sohawal. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Jubbulpoor. Bazaar and water from wells and Sutnee river. Lat. 24° 35'; long. 80° 50'. Elevation, 1,059 feet above the sea.

RIVER.—The Sutni (Sutna, Sutani, Sutnee), which rises in lat. 24° 42'; long. 80° 23'; about 8 miles S.E. of Panna, on the S. end of that range, at an altitude of 1,100 feet above the sea, thence it flows S.E., is crossed under Sohawal bed (en route from Allahabad to Saugor), where it is 50 yds. wide, 24 feet deep, with steep bank, and this passage was originally defended by a strong fort, now a pile of ruins, and then falls into the Tonse on the left, in lat. 24° 30'; long. 80° 58'.

THE RUINS OF THE FORT stands close to the ford of the Sutni, which it formerly defended.

Cross by ford the wide bed (50 yds.) stream (30 yds.) (2) feet deep), and steep banks of the Sutni river; thence along a good road; pass **Sitpora*, 2½; **Mouharre*, 2; **Buttra*, 1½; cross 4 nullahs; **Rirwa*, 2½; then cross by ford the Unamun river, a tributary of the S. E. Tense river, and then enter

THE OOCHEYRA TERRITORY (see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, 167), and ½ mile leads us to the town of

§ NAGOND (Nagound).

District, Oocheyra. Civil Authority, Resident at Oocheyra. Bazaar and water from wells and Unamun river. Lat. 24° 34'; long. 80° 39'. Elevation, 1,099 feet above the sea.

Fort.—Here the Oocheyra Rajah resided in 1830, when the British Government deposed him for the murder of his brother.

We then enter

THE ADJEEGURH (Adjygruh) TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 24° 47' and 25° 5'; long. 88° and 89° 31', is bounded on the N. by Churkaree and Banda; S. and E. by Punnah; and W. by Chutterpore; has an area of 310 square miles; population, 45,000; contains 6-8 villages (the chief of which is Allygurb, the capital); produces an annual revenue of £32,500; and maintains a military force of 1,418 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

13th century. It was held by the Bundela Chief, Buk-Sing.

Alli Bhabadoor, the illegitimate descendant of the Peishwa family, wrested it from him.

1803. Shumsher Bahadur (his son) succeeded him and, by order of the Peishwa, commanded the Mahratta governor of Fort Adjygruh to deliver up that place to the British force sent to garrison it, which, whilst en route to it, defeated the Zemindar Luchman Singh Dowa and his army, which appeared before the fort. The *Kuladar* (governor) refused to yield it up, except on the payment of £1,300 to discharge arrears of pay due. This demand was granted, but Luchman Singh Dowa privately offered him £1,800 to be allowed to enter it, which he did, and the British withdrew.

1809. Colonel Martindell invested it.

The British stormed the steep and strongly fortified Regowlee Hill, 8 miles N.W. of Adjygruh, then gained possession of the Bihoutha Hill to the N., after which, Luchman Singh Dowa surrendered it, on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands on the plain; soon after which he repaired secretly to Calcutta. The British authorities then removed his family from Tirowni, when his father-in-law cut all their throats, and afterwards committed suicide.

The legitimate Rajah, Bukht Singh, then attached himself to the British, when he received the country that had been granted to Luchman Singh Dowa, subject to an annual tribute of £775, at whose demise, in

1837, Madho Singh succeeded to the throne, died without issue, and, after some opposition from his widow, his brother succeeded to the government.

Thence proceed along an undulating, well cultivated country, with hills on the left, and a low ridge on the right, which extends as far as the eye can reach from the road on the right and left: cross two nullahs to **Sijee*, 8½; thence along a good road; pass **Tirwar*, 1½; cross two nullahs, and we then enter

THE MOUZAH OF LOHARGONG,

held by the Jaghiredar of Behut from the British Government, at an annual tribute of £140; and thence proceed to the old cantonment of the town of

§ LOHARGONG, 7 miles.

"Blacksmith's town," from *Lohar* (blacksmith), and *Ganso* (town).

District, Mouzah of Lohargong. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Banda. Bazaar, tank, and wells, 40 feet deep. Elevation, 1,360 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 24° 29', long. 80° 24'. Jaghire of Behut, at Behut, 70 miles.

POSITION.—It lies in a low, calcareous tract, between the Punna and Bandair ranges, and is generally supposed to have been an extensive basin of the Cane river. This place was formerly a military station, but it has not been used as such since 1817.

DAKES to Behut, 90 miles N.W.

Then along an undulating, sterile country; across a good road; pass **Tourea Ghonour*, 6½; **Joornia*, 1; **Hinute*, 2; cross a nullah to **Mehara*, 4½; bazaar; thence along an open, partially cultivated country, with hills in the distance on the right and left; across a good road; pass **Teeree*, 3½; **Koodra*, 2½; cross four nullahs, which dry up in the hot season; **Kungia*, 3½; **Poorenah*, 1½; then cross by rocky ford, the wide (160 yds.) bed, stream (30 yds.) 2½ feet deep, and steep banks of the Cane (Kane) river, and we enter THE PUNNA DISTRICT to **Tighura*, 1½; proceed to **Chiklea*, 2½; **Simmuria*, 2½; **Rakra*, 3; cross three nullahs, and enter THE DUMMOV DISTRICT (see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Route 279).

Then cross, by good ford, the wide bed (220 yds.), stream (4) yds., and knee deep during the dry season, of the **Bearnec* river, to **Gysabad*, 5; **Gurrehoo*, 2; hills on the right and left; **Hinnota*, 5; bazaar; water from tanks and wells; **Gutturen*, 3; **Hurdoo*, 1½; cross two nullahs; **Kurra*, 1½; **Binlee*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SHUTAH.

District, Dummow. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant-Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory. Assistant Commissioner at Dummow. Bazaar, wells and the Sonar river. Lat. 24° 8', long. 79° 40'. Elevation, 1,183 feet.

DAKES to Saugor, 61 miles N.E.; Allahabad, 170 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Sonar river.

RIVER.—The Sonar, which rises in lat. 23° 3', long. 78° 6', at an altitude of 1,950 feet above the sea, flows N.E. for 110 miles, with a fall of 950 feet, where it is joined on the right by the Bearnia, and 8 miles further falls into the Cane river, on the left, in lat. 24° 2', long. 78° 59'; then pass on to **Jumonia*, 3½; brah. ch. road from Herapoor to Jubulpoor; **Rakra*, 2½; **Kotre*, 3; cross 5 nullahs; thence cross by bad, rocky ford, the wide bed (40 yds.), stream (30 yds.), and knee deep in the dry season, the **Kopra* river, to **Nuggur*, 1½; bazaar; wells, and the Sonar river; and we soon enter THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY, (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Proceed along a bad road, intersected by ravines to **Nursingur*, 5; **Kissungunge*, 2½; **Cherola*, 2; **Uslana*, 2½; bazaar; wells, and the Sonar river; the road across a beautiful, undulating, well cultivated country, with hills in the distance on the right and left; cross, by good ford, the wide (60 yds.) bed, stream 20 yds., knee deep, the **Sagar* river, 6; also

cross 3 nullahs; low hills now extend almost close to the town of

§PUTHERIA (Patturesh, Pattaria), 3 miles.

District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Saugor, 28½ miles. Bazar, Lat. 23° 53', long. 79° 1'. Elevation, 1,395 feet above the sea.

POSITION.—It lies at the E. extremity of a trap hill range.

DAWES to Saugor, 28½ miles N.E.; Allahabad, 28½ miles S.W.

Thence along a stony road, through a sterile, stunted, jungly country, with low hills on the left, to *Shahpoor, 2½; wells and nullah; thence the road becomes good; cross, by ford, the *Sailee river; and at the 4th and 5th mile proceed up easy ascents; then at the 6th mile cross the Purruea Pass, and also the Iron Suspension Bridge over the *Beos river, on the left bank, close to §Sumoda, situated at the 8½ mile; water from the river; thence across an undulating, partially cultivated country, with low hills on the right and left, along a good road; cross 5 nullahs; and 10½ miles brings us to the Cantonment of §SAUGOR (Route 141, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 43.

ALLYGURH TO BAREILLY,
Via RAMGHAT and CHANDOUSEE.

Distance, 106½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Hurdnagunge.....	7	4
Atrowlee	10	0
Ramghat	12	6
Assudpoor.....	2	4
Shahzadabaree	15	4
Chandousee	13	1
Sikree	9	1
Hurdaspoor	11	1
Gaenlee	13	4
Bareilly (Cantonment).....	11	2
	106½	3

Leave §Allygurh, (Route 6), and proceed along a flat partially cultivated country, across a good road to

§HURDNAGUNGE (Hurdooagun), 7½ miles.

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, Collector at Allygurh, 7½ miles. Lat. 27° 56', long. 78° 13'. Bazar and wells. Population, 5,942.

We enter THE ATROWLEE PERGUNNAH; then cross by bad ford the wide bed (23 yds.), firm, sandy bottom, low, swampy banks, 2 feet deep, *Kalli Nuddy*, 3½; and which is crossed in the monsoon by an earthen pot raft, to the town of

§ATROWLEE, 6½ miles.

District, Allygurh. Civil Authority, Collector at Allygurh, 27½ miles. Bazar and water. Population, 12,722. Lat. 28° 2', long. 78° 22'.

DAWES to Futttehghur, 101 miles N.W.

POSITION.—It is beautifully situated amidst mango groves and much cultivation.

We then enter THE BOOLUNDSEEMHUR DISTRICT (Route 6); pass *Raepoor, 4½; *Jeronee, 1½; *Multipora, 1½; *Jergawa, 2; *Gunga Gurh, 1½; cross two

nullahs to §Ramghat, 2½; bazaar, supplied from the Ganges, on which river it lies; thence cross by ferry boats its wide (1½ mile), heavy bed, stream, which is generally divided into two channels, 4 mile wide, in the dry season, cross, right, and low left banks; and we enter THE BUDAON DISTRICT (Route 11).

Pass §Assudpoor, 2½; bazaar, wells, and the Ganges; Civil Authority, the Collector at Budaon; thence along a heavy cart track, across a 3½, well-cultivated country; pass *Dubuttra, 1½; *Serat, 1; *Raeero, 1½; thence across a thin, bushy jungle; pass *Jukourra, 1½; *Phosauullee, 1½; then cross by ford the wide (15 yds.) bed, sandy bottom and 1½ feet deep *Mohao river, ½; *Danouira, 1½; then cross by ford, the wide (20 yds.) bed, firm bottom, 2½ feet deep, and low banks of the *Choota Nuddy*, 1; thence across an open, partially cultivated country; pass *Sonaar, 2½; *Khujoorra, 3; *Sutnoble, 1½; and we then enter THE SUHESWAN DISTRICT.

Pass §Shahzadabaree, 5½; bazaar's shops and wells; then pass along an open, partially cultivated district, across a sandy road to *Munjoolee, 6½; *Rampoor, 1½; cross by bund fascine bridge, or bad deep ford the Soot River (Yar Waffadar), which is 10 yards wide at the Ghat, and we then enter

THE MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Which lies in Lat. 28° 15', and 28° 27'; long 78° 10' and 79° 24'; has an area of 2,967 square miles; population of 937,362, principally Hindoos; is bounded on the N.E. by Kumahon, E. by Bareilly and Rampoor, S. by Budaon, W. by Boolundshuhur and Meerut, N.W. by Bijnour, is well watered by the Rungunga, Gungungh, and Kosee (Kosila) rivers, and numerous wells, which are about 22 feet deep, and seldom or ever dry up; has nine principal towns viz., Bawarree, Mudlat, Chandousee, Bailjoree, Husunpoore, Khoonkoolee, Mannugger, Moradabad, Sumbhul, and Umroha. The greatest elevation is at Chilkea, 1,076 feet above the sea. The appearance of the country is level, slightly undulating, and in the N.E. lies that pestilential land of malaria, gigantic, dense, jungle, and forest marsh land the Terai. Its productions are sugar cane (which is exceedingly luscious), cotton, rice, wheat (of excellent quality), maize, millet (the latter two are food of the common people), mango, peaches, nectarines, custard apples figs, mulberries, guavas, plums, grapes, European vegetables, &c. Its manufactures merely consist of a few cotton goods. The climate, in all parts except the Terai, is exceedingly salubrious for Europeans. The cool season begins about the 15th of October, and ends in March, when the air is dry and clear, but in December and January the cold is so intense that the thermometer often falls to 22° at sunrise, and seldom reaches higher than 28° for several days, during which time, many sheets of water are covered with ice. In April, the hot winds prevail, but heavy N.W. ones are frequent until June, when the heavy monsoon commences, during which the temperature is moderate, and fogs or mists seldom prevail. The principal roads are,

1st. From Allygurh, via Moradabad and Chilkea, to Alimora.

2nd. From Moradabad, via Rampoor, to Alimora.

3rd. S.E. and N.W. From Bareilly, via Nagina, Moradabad to Hurdwar.

4th. S. to N. From Moradabad to Hurdwar, and proceeding 12 miles more to the W. than route No. 3.

5th. From Meerut, via Moradabad, to Rampoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

18th cent. It was colonised by the Rohilla Afghans, and therefore frequently called Rohilund.

A.D.

1774. A British force in the service of the Nawab Vizier of Oude totally routed the Afghans at Tessenah, near Kutterah, and took possession of this territory, which was in 1891, ceded by that Prince to the British. 1857-58-59 The Sepoys overran this district, but the British soon drove them out of it.

We soon afterwards enter the town of

§ MORADABAD (City of Morad.)

District, Moradabad. Civil Authority, Resident Collector, whose quarters consist of a very handsome building, surrounded by a mud, round-bastioned rampart, well protected by a deep ditch. It was erected by the late Mr. Leicester, who so nobly and gallantly held this place against a large Mahratta force, commanded by Holcar, until Lord Lake came to his relief and raised the siege. Military station. Travellers' bungalow Serai, which is large and capable of accommodating a great many travellers. Market, daily.

POSITION.—It stands on the right bank of the Ramgunga river, on a ridge of ground, 30 feet above the adjacent plain. Lat. 28° 49', long. 78° 50'. Population, 48,880, chiefly Mahomedans of Patan thineage.

STREETS.—There is only a curious, edgewised, vitrified, brick paved one, about 1 mile long, with shops on each side, which is clean, although not kept in such good order as formerly, when funds were appropriated solely for that purpose.

BAZAAR.—Travellers proceeding to Allypurg should lay in provisions for 18 miles to Mahmoodpoor.

DAWES to Calcutta, 842 miles; Meerut, 76; Lucknow, 222; Delhi, 120; Allypurg, 85.

RIVER.—The Ramgunga, which rises in Kumaon, in the Himalayas, in lat. 30° 6', long. 79° 30', at an elevation of 7,144 feet, close to the Temple of Dewalee Khal, thence it flows S.E. for 20 miles, then S.W. for 70 miles, when it leaves the hills; thence it flows for 10 miles, and then proceeds S. for 15 more. In lat. 28° 17', long. 78° 42' it is joined by the Koh, then passes on for 40 miles, when it reaches the town of Moradabad, where it becomes shallow and fordable, with a bed 1 mile wide. stream 3 feet deep, sandy bottom, and over which there is a ferry in the monsoon. Then continuing its course for 15 miles it is joined by the Kosee, in lat. 28° 41', long. 79° 1', becomes a large stream, thence flows 60 miles, and is fordable from December to June; it thence receives the Sunka, flows on for 73 miles, and is again fordable in lat. 27° 44', long. 78° 40', thence flows 60 miles, and is joined on the left by the Deoha (Gurrah); and then 10 miles further on (after a course of 373 miles) falls into the Ganges on the left, in lat. 27° 7', long. 80° 3', opposite the very ancient city of Kanouj. A further distance of 44 miles brings us to the large town of

§ CHANDOUSEE.

District, Moradabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Moradabad. Bazaar. Population, 2,921. Lat. 28° 27', long. 78° 50'. The Fortifications consist of a low mud wall.

DAWES to Bareilly, 38 miles W

POSITION: It stands on the Soot (Yar Waffadar).

Thence along a good road, across an open, bush, jungly country; pass *Chamarpura (Alladadpoor), 2; *Rahowlee, 14; then cross the Aril (Ahra Nuddy, by a bund, 14, 15 yds. wide, with miry bed, low banks, and 4 feet deep; *Leroree, 44. We then enter THE SUHESWAN DISTRICT.

Then pass §Sikree, 14; bazaar and market, weekly; wells, amply supplied; then cross the old, small, three-arched, pucoo bridge, only available for pedestrians and carts, must cross by a bad ford a little beyond, where it is 3½ feet deep, the *Chooia Nuddy, 14; and then enter THE BAREILLY DISTRICT (Route 11).

Then pass *Goolwree, 34; *Suketia, 14; *Nawabgunge Khora, 14; *Jugtaspoor, 34; and 14 miles brings us to the town of

§ HURDASPOOR.

Bazaar. Market weekly, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Thence along a flat, cultivated country, interspersed with jungle, along a bad, deep, rutty cart-road; pass *Juggernathpoor, 1; *Kathowlee, 14; cross by fascine bridge the *Peoria Nuddy, 2, the E. bank of which is covered with jungle; then proceed to *Raipoor, 44; then cross the dry bed of a nullah, to *Pupergunge, 1; *Mukowlee, 1; §Allypurg, 24; bazaar; and 2 miles brings us to *Gaenit, buniash shops, but provisions must be obtained from Allypurg; wells, amply supplied. Thence along a heavy, sandy road, across a dense Jhao jungly country, cross by ferry, but from December to June by ford, the Ramgunga river, 64; also by ford or ferry the Dojerah river, and 44 miles brings us to the Cantonment of the town of §BAREILLY (Route 11).

ROUTE 44.

ALLYGURH TO BAREILLY,

VIA BANGHAT AND BHOWLEE.

Distance, 102 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allypurg to Aunadpoor, via Route 43....	32	6
Kaderabad	10	0
Nadha	9	0
Bisowlee	15	0
Aonlagunge	14	0
Bareilly, via Route 11	21	2
	102	0

Leave §Allypurg (Route 6), and we proceed, via Route 43, to Aunadpoor, 32; then along a good road for nearly 10 miles; then cross by ford in the dry, and raft in the rainy season, the *Burmar river, and enter THE SUHESWAN DISTRICT, and proceed to §Kaderabad, 10; bazaar, and water from the Burmar river; *Nadha, 9; thence along a bad Dhak jungle, cross by ford in the dry, and by raft in the rainy season, the *Soot river, to the town of

§ BISOWLEE, 15 miles.

District, Suhaswan. Civil Authority, Collector at Suhaswan. Bazaar. Lat. 28° 18', long. 79°.

We then enter THE BAREILLY DISTRICT (Route 11). Thence along a good road; and 14 miles brings us to the town of

§ AONLAGUNGE (Oonlaganj, Aounlah).

District, Bareilly. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bareilly. Bazaar and water. Population, 7,642. Lat. 28° 18', long. 79° 13'.

DAWES TO ALLYGURH, 81 miles N.E., and S. Bareilly, 21½ S.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857, 58, 59. Here *Kushen*, a noble minded Hindu shopkeeper, sheltered Bajar Serjeant Hardy, his wife, and 5 children, fed and clothed them during the mutiny, makes no parade of this magnanimous act, but should not be allowed to go unrewarded by the government.

Thence proceed, via Route 11, for 21½ miles; to †§ BAREILLY (Route 11).

ROUTE 45.

ALLYGURH TO BAREILLY,

VIA KHASGUNGE.

Distance, 113 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Jellalee.....	12	7
Gangherce.....	13	1
Khasgunge.....	12	3
From Khasgunge to Bareilly, via Route 11	74	5
	113	0

Leaving †§ Allygurh (Route 6), we proceed along a good road, through an open and partially cultivated country; pass the town of § Coel, 12; * Yakootpoor, 3; * Ikri, 24; * Mahmoodpoor, 12; * Jumalpoor, 1; * Jellalee, 34; bazaar and market, on Mondays and Fridays; thence the road becomes heavy; pass § Couvargunge, 32; bazaar; * Kootubpoor, 34; then cross by a pucca bridge, the *Kalli Nuddy*, 2, to * *Hideramy*, 1; § *Gangherce*, 34; bazaar; water from wells; and markets on Sundays and Thursdays; we then enter

THE BUDAON DISTRICT (Route 11). Cross by pucca bridge, the * *Neem Nuddy*, and pass close to * *Mulset*, 12; * *Bhamunnugra*, 12; * *Dhoolna*, 2; * *Belraon*, 3; § *Burkhardpoor*, 2; bazaar; and we soon enter the town of § *Khasgunge*, 2½ miles, Route 11; thence proceed via Route 11, to

§ BAREILLY (Route 11), N. bank. Should the traveller proceed by the New Route, he must then, after leaving § *Jellalee*, 12½, pass on to *Penkatie*, *Pebkanah*, *Couvargunge*, *Hinderamy*; leave *Gangherce* to the right, and proceed to *Mulset*, and thence, via the above route, to Bareilly.

ROUTE 46.

ALLYGURH TO DELHI.

Distance, 83½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Sonmaganje.....	15	7
Khoorja.....	14	0
Choolah.....	7	0
Secundra.....	10	1
Sooturpoor.....	14	0
Putpurunge.....	14	0
Delhi Cantonment.....	8	6
	83	6

Leaving †§ Allygurh, (Route 6), we proceed across an open, hilly country, along a heavy confined one, between hillocks and drifted sand; pass * *Siroul*, 34; * *Buckraoulee*, 12; * *Bhakuree*, 12; * *Bhurturee*, 4; * *Pulla*, 2; * *Choonarpoor*, 12; *Kunhoie*; then pass a Lake "Jheel", 2, close to § *Kampoor*, 1; bazaar; and 1½ miles brings us to the town of § *SONMAGANJ* (*Sonmaganje*, Route 6).

We then enter THE BOOLNDSHEHUR DISTRICT, (Route 6), and proceed along a good road, with cultivation near the track; pass * *Munee*, 34; * *Aniah*, 12; * *Rookunpoor*, 2; *Dusera*, 2; * *Meerpoor*, 22; we then enter THE KHOORJA PERGUNNAH, and proceed for 34 miles to the town of § *KHOORJA*. (Route 6).

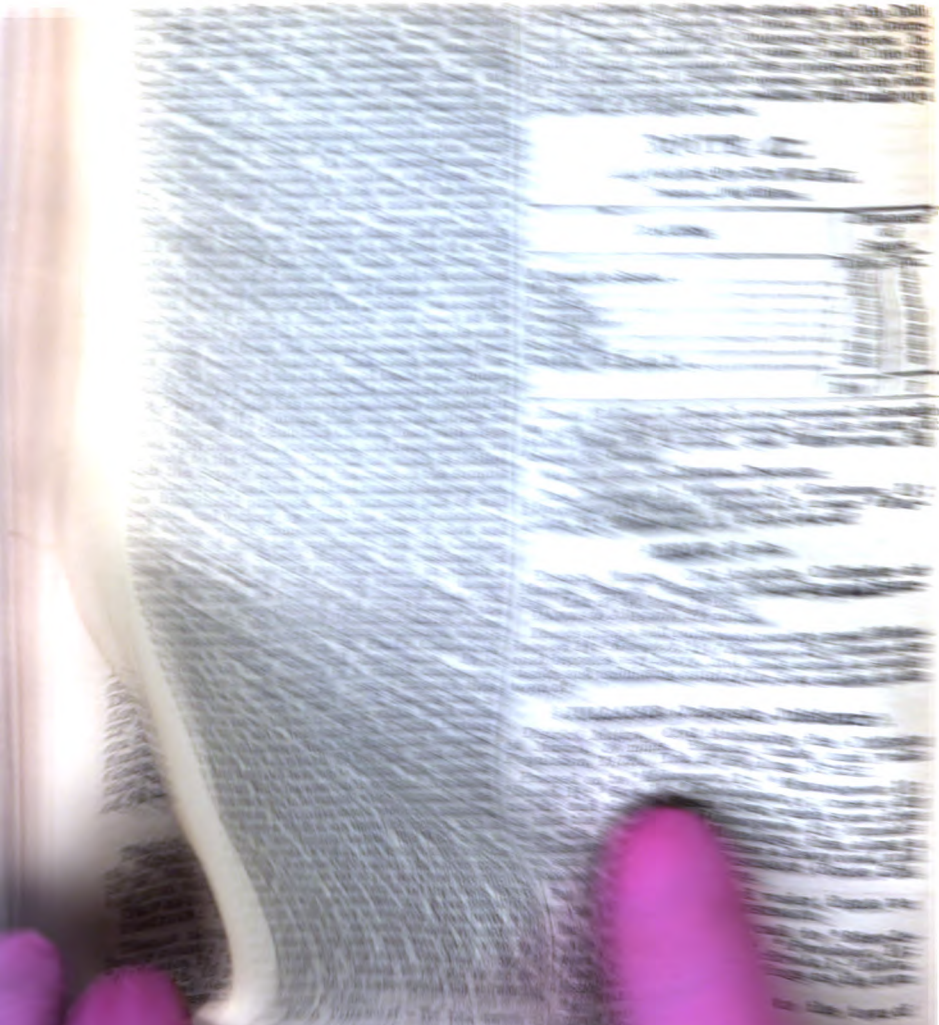
Then pass on to * *Dheraon*, 34; * *Puchgain*, 12; * *Choolah*, 2; thence the country becomes cultivated, and interspersed with bush jungle; pass close to * *Bara Lohakar*, 3; * *Doola Serai*, 3; we then enter THE SECUNDR (Sikandrabad) PERGUNNAH, and proceed for 4½ miles to the town of SECUNDR, (*Sikandrabad*).

Thence along a good road for 10 miles, after which it becomes very heavy to § *Sooturpoor*, 14; bazaar and wells; thence pass on to * *Kotesra*, 34; then cross by ferry boat, free of charge, and under the control of the Postmaster at Delhi, the firm, sandy bed, shelving banks (3 feet deep), of the Hindon river to * *Pucca Serai*, 24; pass on to * *Suddurpoor*, 1; * *Chillera*, 12; * *Nimbda*, 24; * *Chilla*, 1; § *Putpurunge*, 12; bazaar and wells; thence along an excellent road, which becomes heavy as we approach the dry bed of the Jumna river, which cross by a bridge of boats, and enter, by the Turkoman Gate, the city of

†§ DELHI

(Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Then leave it by that part where formerly stood until 1857, the Cashmere Gate, which was blown up by the gallant Lieuts. Salkeld and Home, and at the end of the eighth mile we reach the Cantonments at Delhi (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and which are approached by crossing a wide stream as broad as the Ganges at Allahabad, and then proceeding along a broad rude bridge of boats, the heads and sterns being covered with matting sheds to protect the men stationed here to work the thick ropes and heavy anchors by which this structure is secured, divided into two roads lined with lamp-posts, and having at both its extremities a guardhouse, where the sentries now examine the papers of the natives. Now the grand donjons of the bright red walled *Selinghur*, "the Fort of Sehin" (which is detached from the main land and connected with it by a long drawbridge, below which flows a deep and rapid arm of the sea); appears in view, as also the walls of the King's palace and the battlemented fortifications of the town, which extend along the river, and then recede amidst a complete labyrinth of structures. Advancing towards the city we emerge from the arway near the end of the bridge, and then enter the City of the Great Mogul; pass along some ruined streets, lined with houses, riddled with shot, and their walls dotted with bullet marks; then we enter a wide street, having a similar desolate appearance, with grand minarets towering above the glassless domiciles patched with matting doors and rudely formed jalousies. Passing through the Cashmere Gate (the scene of Lieuts. Salkeld and Home's grand exploit), we traverse a few streets, then pass through a grand



ROUTE 48

Distance, 119 miles.

BOOKS

A Nyugh to Khagunge, via Route 5

Alyssa	11
Umapoor	11
Sirpoor	11
Parowice	11
Allyenge	11
Newalenge	11
Boron	11
Fathelguch Chomment	11

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PORT OF CALL.—It is surrounded by a narrow
channel, and the water is deep and clear.

Histories of the Ganges
Walpole river was turned, and
the passage of the river.

[illegible]

5 FEBRUARY 1960

[illegible]

portal in the lofty red wall in which the palace is enclosed, and enter the Court-yard, which contains the Well, shaded by a noble-looking tree, the spot where the unhappy English ladies were butchered. We then pass into a long parallelogram, partially paved court, surrounded by numerous closed and deserted houses, in various stages of rapid decay, and the basement floors of others opened as granaries and shops. Many of the oldest two-storied, verandahed, and lattice-worked structures are in such a dilapidated condition that a salvo of an Armstrong gun would crumble them to dust. At one extremity stands a noble tower surmounted by cupolas, and close by it we pass through a breach in the wall of the houses, and proceed over heaps of bricks until we reach a large, neglected, weedy garden, interspersed with a dilapidated kiosk and ruinous offices and outsheds, and at the breach in the wall at the foot of a rude stone staircase (15 feet high), which leads from the garden to the roof of one of the houses of the enclosed square we have just entered, and forms a communication between its rear and the garden; we ascend a staircase and reach a diminutive open court at the top, formed by the flat house roof, with the side walls standing, and from the dismal passage leading from the open terrace we enter a dark room beyond, formerly the prison of the ex-King of Delhi and Jummah Bukht, both of whose portraits the talented author of *My Diary in India* has most graphically sketched in Vol. 2, page 61; quitting this once regal abode we pass through the Chaudhnee Chowk, lined with shops filled with merceries, provisions, and sweetmeats; we proceed to the Church, the hall of which is riddled with the Sepoys' shots, but the cross on the summit remains intact, and then visit the ruins of the trenches, the dilapidated parapets, the immense pile of wall bastion, and battery by which the place is encircled, and about which immense quantities of shot and fragments of shell are scattered; the old Cantonments, flagstaff, Subsee Munde, the residence of Hindu Rao, also the new public garden, in which a good military band plays every evening; thence proceed to make an excursion to inspect that rich, chaste, elegant proportioned, and grand temple, the Jummah Masjid; the Kootub (16 miles distant), a fine structure standing in a fine red stone enclosure, which occupies a larger area than St. Paul's Cathedral, having a tall taper cylindrical appearance. It is entered by a large gateway in a walled enclosure, studded with native baugias; passing through this outer court we enter a grand portal, leading into a spacious garden, laid out in regular walks, lined with fruit trees, and in front stands the Kootub, having on its right grotesque Hindu and Mussulman temples. Its base is a vast cylinder, 250 feet high, most elaborately decorated from top to bottom, with exquisite carvings, Kufic characters, and inscriptions. A winding staircase leads to its summit, which commands a fine panorama; the traveller should, previous to ascending it, discover whether any tigers lurk therein, as it is one of their favourite resorts. The Well, close at hand, should be visited, and if the tourist feel disposed to be amused by the agility of the native urchins in that locale, he has only to cast a few pice into it, and although no less than 60 to 70 feet deep, these gamins will soon fetch them out. The vicinity of this once bustling city is completely dotted with most miserable huts and sheds, tenanted by many of its former inhabitants, who were prior to the Siege of Delhi, rich buniads, affluent and thriving shopkeepers, but who are now squalid, vile, and miserable-looking creatures.

PRIZE-MONEY.—The total amount of

money collected by the prize agents of the Delhi Field Force, and deposited by them in the Government Treasury, is 3,241,917 Company's rupees. Interest on the amount of all sums paid into the public treasury on account of this prize-money will give a further sum of 280,000 rupees, and the value of certain property yet to be realised will make up a grand total of 3,527,917 rupees.

ROUTE 47.

ALLYGURH TO ETAWAH.

Distance, 100½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Sasnee	14	4
Mhow	12	5
Jullaisir	9	2
Omergurh	8	0
Kotelah	9	2
Shekoabad	14	4
Etawah, via Route 14	32	6
	100	7

Leave *†* Allygurh (Route 6), and proceed through an open, partially cultivated country, to the town of *†* Coel (Route 49), 2½ miles; pass *†* Murrur, 5½ *†* Sasnee, 6½; bazars.

We then enter the MUTTRA DISTRICT.

Pass *†* Rithmurgur, 1; *†* Tillotee, 1½; *†* Lootsan, 1½; *†* Derriapoor, 1½; bazars; *†* Hajepoor, 5, near *†* Buggehar, 2½; *†* Mahasingpur, 1, to the town of

† MHOW, 1½ mile.

District, Muttra. Civil Authority, Collector at Muttra. Bazaar. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Lat. 27° 34', long. 78° 16'.

DAWKES to Allygurh, 27½ miles.

Thence along a well cultivated country; pass *†* Mohubutpoor, 12; *†* Kespoor, 1½; *†* Kunpoor, 2½; thence the road becomes very heavy, and leads across a sandy, sterile, and undulating country for four miles, to the town of

‡ JULLAISIR (Juleysir, Juleisur).

District, Muttra. Civil Authority, the Collector at Muttra, 30 miles. Bazaar, tanks, and wells. Population, 13,730. Lat. 27° 29', long. 78° 23'.

Proceed on to *†* Mohunpoor, 1; *†* Mousunpoor, 1½; *†* Buset, 1½; *†* Sera, 1½; *†* Kootubpoor, 1; cross a dry nullah; and also the Eesun river, which soon dries up after the monsoon, to *†* Omergurh, 2½; buniads, shops, wells, and Market on Mondays; then along a well cultivated country, over rather a heavy road, and we soon enter the AGRA DISTRICT (Route 235), Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay.

Pass *†* Kotelah, 9½; bazaar and water; thence we soon enter the MYNPOORE DISTRICT.

Then proceed along a good road to *†* Bheer-ke-Nagra, 3; *†* Shekoor-Hadhan, 1; *†* Furtaboor, 1½; *†* Senovra, 1; *†* Hussunpoor, 2; *†* Kuckrala, 1; *†* Lubow, 1½; *†* Dekotolee, 2, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of *†* SHEKOABAD (Route 14).

Thence proceed (via Route 14) to the town of *†* ETAWAH (Route 14).

ROUTE 48.

ALLYGURH TO FUTTEGHURH.

Distance, 111½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Khasgunge, via Route 45 ..	38	3
Umapoor	9	0
Sirpoora	10	0
Parowiee	10	0
Allygunge	12	4
Newabgunge	15	4
Beroun	7	2
Futteghurh Cantonment	8	6
	111	3

Leave ½ *Allygurh* (Route 6), and then proceed, via Route 45, to *Khasgunge*, 38½; thence along a very bad heavy cart-road, across an undulating, sandy, and slightly cultivated country; pass *Umapoor*, 4; *Khasgunge*, 24; *Luckmeepoor*, 11; *Umapoor*, 11; wells and bazaar; thence the road becomes very rutty, and leads across a level and partially cultivated, but rather jungle country; pass *Bachmet*, 21; *Umapoor*, 24; *Kuspoor*, 34; *Sirpoora*, 2; bazaar, wells, and collector at *Kutchera*, N. side; we then enter the **FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT**.

Pass on to *Paktoot*, 1; *Soonera*, 2; *Nibona*, 11; *Surawul*, 11; *Kulburees*, 31; *Parowiee*, 11; provisions obtainable from *Doomrie*, 21 miles W. Thence the road becomes extremely bad, heavy, and rutty; pass on to *Kusowles*, 21; *Deroowles*, 3; *Toora*, 2; *Buchowra*, 31; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ALLYGUNGE (Alleegunge, Uleegunje).

District, Furruckabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Futteghurh, 32 miles N.W. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Population, 7,146. Lat. 27° 29', long. 79° 14'.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a mud wall.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1858. Brigadier Walpole defeated the rebels at this place; the Ramganges river was turned, and the bridge secured for the passage of the siege train.

Then pass on to *Amrowlee*, 41; *Nougawn*, 11; *Serhurree*, 11; *Achera*, 1; *Kuhwara*, 2; *Bullipoor*, 2; *Futunipoor*, 1; *Teoree*, 2; *Saleemipoor*, 1; *Beerpoor*, 11; *Nasabgunge*, 11; bazaar and wells; *Sir-nouara*, 11; *Beg*, 11; *Mahomedpoor*, 2; *Beroun*, 3; nullah, amply supplied; thence along a heavy, sandy road, leading across a well cultivated district; pass close to *Hattipoor*, 11; and 2 miles further brings us to the town of

§ FURRUCKABAD,

(Happy Town, so-called from *Farrukh* "happy," and *Abad*, "town," because Muhammad Khan Bangash, who founded it, thus designated it to the memory of the unfortunate Furruckhair Padshah of Delhi, who reigned six years, and was foully murdered in 1719).

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Furruckabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Futteghurh. Population, 56,300. Lat. 27° 24', long. 79° 40'. Elevation, 870 feet above the sea.

POSITION.—It lies 20 miles to the right of the N.W. route from Calcutta to Delhi, and 2 to 3 miles W. of the right bank of the Ganges, here navigable for 200 miles and downwards to the sea.

FORTIFICATION.—It was, prior to the Sepoy rebellion of 1857, surrounded by a lime-cemented embattled wall, with a pass and 12 gates, three being directed towards each cardinal point. Four are main gates—(1) towards the Ganges, (2) towards Mao, (3) towards Kannaui, (4) towards Agra. The principal street, which is ½ mile long from the Red Gate to the Fort, is lined with low lime-cemented houses, neatly tiled, with commodiously arranged interiors, also a few brick buildings, principally occupied by merchants and traders. There is also another thoroughfare, 1 mile long, leading from the Red to the Mao Gate, and, like many of the others, lined with shady trees, but which does not here cause malaria, as is generally the case in the Indian towns. Length, 6 to 9 miles. Bazaar, amply supplied.

COMMERCE.—A most lucrative trade is carried on in banking, and it is one of the chief emporiums of all merchandise passing from Delhi, Cashmere, and Bengal to Surat.

CLIMATE.—It is exceedingly healthy, which is mainly attributed to the width of its streets and squares, and its cleanliness.

ATTRACTIONS.—

The Ruins of the Mint, once a large and well-conducted establishment, and at which was coined at one time almost all the silver currency in circulation throughout the North Western Provinces; the value of the Furruckabad rupee being to the Sica rupee, as 15 is to 16, but in 1824 the issue of such was discontinued.

The Mud Fort, which stand on a commanding eminence, N.W. of the upper part of the principal street, towers above the Ganges with majestic grandeur, and from its summit the traveller will behold a superb panorama of the river and the adjacent country. It is about 1 mile in circumference, surrounded with a battlemented, mud wall, has towers projecting above the rampart, a dry ditch of unequal breadth, and is entered through an outer and inner gate.

The New and Old Palaces have square outlines, and low, hexagonal, turreted sides, with lofty watch-towers.

Then leave the city by the *Lall Durwaza* 2; and 3 miles brings us to

† § FUTTYGURH.

(Fathgar, "Fort of Victory" from *Fath*, "victory," and *Gurh*, "fort.")

District, Furruckabad. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation 550 feet. Lat. 27° 28', long. 79° 41'.

CLIMATE extremely salubrious.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Ganges, here crossed by a ferry.

CANAL.—The Ganges Canal is being carried on to Meerut, 182 miles.

THE CHURCH is a neat, well-constructed edifice, capable of accommodating a large congregation.

THE CANTONMENT, which was first formed in 1777, lies about 25 miles E. of the trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi, and is well arranged.

DAKHS.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTION.—The palace of the Maharajah Duleep Sing, on the banks of the Ganges.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
 1777. It was a place of considerable importance, but the armies of the Nawaub of Oude, and the *Mahrattas*, under Perron, annoyed the British considerably.
 1804. Holkar burnt and plundered it, but the British soon drove him out.
 1857. The rebel Sepoys entirely gutted it, and killed the British Resident.
 1858. Lord Clyde signally defeated them at the bridge across the Kali Nuddy, when the British took possession of the town. The Nawaub fled across the Ganges into Rohilcund. The furniture, carriages, and property of the murdered Europeans were recovered.
 Lord Clyde re-encamped here during this year.
 The brother of the Nawaub was hunk here.
 In April Lord Clyde and General Walpole concentrated their forces here, and found the houses, bungalows, churches (Protestant and Catholic), and American Mission House, in ruins, and the town completely gutted.
 The Palace of Maharajah Duleep Sing, on the Ganges, almost a perfect ruin, but occupied by Lord Clyde.
 Captain le Geyte Bruce established a gun carriage factory here.
 The Nawaub blew three English ladies from the guns, burnt his palace, and plundered the town but in
 1859, he was tried at Futtchghur, and condemned to death.
 1860. Transported to Aden, and set at liberty to proceed to Mecca, but informed that his life will be forfeited should he return to India.

This large town, which was a place of great importance in the last century, when the power of it, Nawaubs was at its climax, is surrounded by a mud wall, and subdivided into 194 narrow *mohullahs*, with the remains of barrier gates.

ROUTE 49.

ALLYGURH TO MEERUT.

Distance, 83½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Khoorja, via Route 46.....	11	1
Boolundshuhur	13	4
Golauttee	9	4
Haupper	8	2
Karkowda	11	2
Meerut Cantonment.....	83	4
	83	4

Leave Allygurh, (Route 6), and proceed, via Route 46, to *Khoorja*, 29½; then along a good road; pass across an open and partially cultivated country to *Mamun*, 5½; *Halimabad*, 2; *Neemkhera*, 2, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

BOOLUNDSHUHUR (Burrn, Unchugan)).

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Boolundshuhur. Civil station. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Bazaar, wells, and Kali Nuddy, amply supplied. Capital of the Pergunnah. Population, 12,049. Elevation, 784 feet above the sea. L. 1. 28° 24', long. 77° 50'.

DAWKE to Calcutta, N.W., 780 miles. North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

POSITION.—It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nuddy, here crossed by a good ford in the dry, and by ferry in the rainy season.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857. Here Colonel Greathead defeated the Jhans rebels, and then continued his celebrated march to Cawnpore.

Soon after which we enter

THE MEERUT DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 28° 33' and 29° 17' long. 77° 12' and 78° 15'; is 57 miles long from E. to W. and 48 broad; has an area of 2,332 square miles. Population of 860,736, the majority of whom are Hindoos; 1,457 towns and villages, the principal of which are—Bawnee, Baghaput, Burout, Chundowlee, Chunpore, Dokut, Ghizeebad, Gurhmookhtsar, Haupur, Kotanah, Kuthul, Meerut, Munwan, Rumala, Rhtorah, Sirdhannah, Tihree, and Tirpore. It forms part of the Doab; is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, Ganges canal, Hindun, E. Kalee Nudce, and W. Kalee Nudce rivers. Its greatest elevation is 900 feet; the altitude on the northern boundary is 894 feet (Muhammadpoor), and on the southern, 834 (Faridnagar). The general appearance of the country is rather mountainous. The climate is remarkably healthy. The cool season, which is delightful and invigorating, commences in November, and ends in March, when the W. and N. winds prevail; frost is usual in January, when the lowest temperature is about 32°, and woollen clothing should then be worn. The hot season begins in April, when W. winds prevail; then the atmosphere is arid, clouds of sand sweep the country, furious hurricanes, thunder and lightning frequently occur, after which the air becomes cool and agreeable, and ends in June, when the maximum temperature is 102°. Then the rainy season sets in and continues until September; it is not an unhealthy period, although rheumatism and intermittents prevail; the latter month however is the most insalubrious, as the weather is intensely hot and oppressive. Its productions are sugar (the staple article), goor (the entire extract before the sugar is separated from the grosser matter with which it is combined), and of which no less than 1,333 tons is consumed annually in the district, wheat, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, European fruits and vegetables, strawberries, peaches, apples, mangoes and grapes (but not very fine in quality or taste). The district abounds with small game, hares, partridges, quails, kadsirs and tigers.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1017. Mahmud of Ghuzni entered it, and took the capital, but evacuated it on a ransom of 250,000 dinars and 30 elephants being paid him.
 1327. The celebrated Mogul invader, Tarmasheer Khan, was driven out of it, but in
 1399, Tamerlane the Great took possession of it and its capital, which he sacked, pulled down the walls, and flayed alive the Gaters (Brahminists, and not, as some authors suppose, the Magi, Guethers, or Parsis, the votaries of Zoroaster, as they worshipped a rock hewn into the shape of a cow, committed suicide by means of fire, and cast their ashes into the Ganges), their women and children were made slaves, the houses burned, walls razed to the ground, and the entire city reduced to a mass of ruins. It then became annexed to the Timurian Kings of Delhi.

The Mahrattas then took it, and Dowint Rao Scindia, in

1803, ceded it, by virtue of the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, to the British.

The infamous Sumroo (Walter Reinhard, or Summers) obtained a Jaghire in this district, which was governed at his demise by his consort the Begum, who lived in great splendour and power, and was acknowledged by the British Government, and in

1836, when she died, at the advanced age of 90, the Jaghire lapsed to the British Government.

1857. The Sepoy rebellion first broke out at the capital of this district, on the 4th May, owing, as it was then stated, to the severe sentence of 10 years' imprisonment being passed on some native soldiers, who refused to use the cartridges supplied them by order of the Government, on account of *cow fat* having been used in their preparation, but such has subsequently been discovered not to be the origin of that diabolical mutiny. The troops shot their officers, plundered the town, and murdered all the Europeans they could find.

EMINENT CHARACTERS.—The Begum Sumroo and Sumroo (Walter Reinhard, or Summers). This German miscreant entered the French ranks as Walter Reinhard, deserted therefrom, and in 1760 arrived at Bengal, when he took the name of Walter Summers, entered the British army, quitted it, served under several native chiefs, and eventually became one of that monster Meer, Cossim's (Nawab of Bengal) principal officers, and carried into force that fiend's massacre of the British; but when that prince was on the point of losing his possessions he left his service, and entered that of several other native Chiefs, from one of whom he obtained a sub-district of this territory (Meerut) as a Jaghire. He then took under his protection a shrewd, unprincipled, but beautiful Nauch girl, whom he eventually married; some time afterwards she became enamoured of a French artilleryman in her service, named Valiseaux (L'Oiseaux), and being anxious to get rid of her lord and master she persuaded him that a plot had been concocted for murdering them both, and induced him to flee with her from the Jaghire, which he did after collecting all their available wealth; as they were passing along they met a large body of their own troops, placed there by the Begum herself. This so confirmed the statement which she had made to her husband, that, upon a pistol shot being fired from the Begum's park, hearing her attendants bewail their mistress, and upon being shown some of her blood-stained robes, he immediately committed suicide. The artful Begum then retraced her march to her Jaghire, took upon herself the government, married the artilleryman, who was in all probability also murdered, as nothing more was ever heard of him. But the most atrocious deed of this blood-thirsty wretch was that of having one of her slave girls, who it is stated was looked upon with favour by one of her own husbands, buried alive in her tent in the evening, and then actually had her (the Begum) own couch placed over it, and slept thereon the whole of that night, so as to prevent the possibility of her victim being rescued. She lived in most regal state, attained the age of 90 years, retained firm possession of her territory, and was duly acknowledged by the British Government.

Then proceed along a good road for 10½ miles, when the remainder becomes heavy, to § *Golanuttee*, 13; bazaar and wells. Thence the country is open and road good for 9½ miles, to the town of

§ HAUPPER (Haupur).

District, Meerut. Civil Authority, the Collector at Meerut. Bazaar and water. Lat. 28° 44', long. 77° 51'. Population, 13,598. Government Horse-Breeding Establishment, which is admirably conducted, and has produced some excellent cattle.

DAWKES to Meerut 20 miles, S. North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

Proceed on to § *Kurkouda*, 8½; bazaar; thence along a heavy road for 10 miles, and then enter the town of

† § MEERUT (Meerut).

District, Meerut. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Capital of the District. Lat. 23° 59', long. 77° 46'. Elevation, about 820 feet. Population, 29,014.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances. North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow, and Dak to Calcutta, Benares, &c. (See Calcutta, Route 1.)

POSITION.—It lies in the centre of the district, about 25 miles E. of the Ganges, and 30 W. of the Jumna, and lies on a branch of the Kalee Nuddee.

THE CANTONMENT, 1½ mile from the town, is divided into two parts by the Kalee Nuddee, which is crossed by two handsome bridges, one re-built by the E. I. C., and the other by the Begum Sumroo. N. of it are situated the lines, between which and the foot lines, in the centre of the cantonments, there is encamping ground, which is sufficiently spacious to accommodate a European cavalry and infantry corps, and brigade of horse artillery, of which this place is the head quarters. In front lies a parade ground, 4 miles long and 1 wide. On the right stands the heavy battery, and close at hand are the cantons. Barracks, which are separate brick, low-roofed, buildings, containing a large, lofty room, sub-divided into various apartments set apart for the families of the non-commissioned European officers, and prettily surrounded by spacious enclosed verandahs, in the rear of which stand the officers' bungalows, three deep, with gardens about 100 yds. wide.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This place was proverbially celebrated for the hospitality of all residents.

1857. Here it was that the rebel Sepoys first broke out into open mutiny, owing, it is alleged, to some of their comrades being sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in irons, for refusing to use the greased cartridges supplied them by order of government, on account of *cow fat* having been used in their preparation.

POSITION.—It lies in the centre of the district, about 25 miles E. of the Ganges, and 30 W. of the Jumna, and lies on a branch of the Kalee Nuddee, which flows 3 miles to the E.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—This handsome, spacious, spired edifice, although built of bad materials, has a very striking appearance. It is 150 feet long and 84 wide, with galleries, and is capable of accommodating a congregation of 3,000. It was principally built by a grant from the Indian government and subscriptions, the largest of which was given by the Begum Sumroo, notwithstanding that she was a Roman Catholic.

THE NATIVE LINES, which consist of a number of huts, lie on the other side of the Kalee Nuddee, opposite the cantonment, and contain detached bungalows for the native officers.

THE MILITARY PRISON is a newly erected and commodious building.

THE THEATRE is a well arranged edifice. Some years back it contained no less than three establishments of this kind, which were well supported by the private European soldiers.

PRODUCTIONS.—One of the chief articles made here is that of *Ier*, the process of making which is rather laborious. It consists in placing numerous shallow earthen jars, filled with half an inch of water, poured over layers of sugar cane leaf, which in cold nights becomes covered with quarter of an inch of ice. These luminae are then stored away in pits, the floors of which are covered with reeds, which admits the water to drain off into large wells at the bottom of the pits; no fewer than 280 coolies and 40 water carriers are engaged in this operation in the winter, and by which means 160,000 lbs. of ice is annually produced for the consumption of the populace, and which when purchased is placed in a coarse blanket, and carried in thick cotton padded baskets.

ROUTE 50.

ALLYGURH TO MORADABAD.

Distance, 85 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurh to Chittaree.....	14	6
Danpoor.....	7	4
Anoopshahr.....	12	0
Chonpoor.....	3	0
Raniwala.....	13	3
Sambhal.....	11	5
Minatree.....	11	2
Moradabad Cantonment.....	11	4
	85	0

Leaving † **Allygurh**, (Route 6), proceed along a good road, across an open, partially cultivated country; pass * **Jumalpoor**, 14; * **Cheerut**, 3; * **Nigola**, 3; * **Bura Joon**, 14; * **Bhytolpoor**, 3; † **Chittaree**, 24; bazaar and wells. **Fortification.**—It is defended by a mud wall and deep ditch; pass * **Byramnagar**, 14; then cross by bad ford the wide (40 yds.) bed, muddy bottom, two feet deep, and low banks of the * **Kalli Nuddi**, 14; troops always traverse it by a fascine bridge, and then enter **THE BOLUNDSHEHUR DISTRICT** (Route 6).

Pass * **Chowra**, 4; **Ressoolpoor Narsingpoor**, 14; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

† DANPOOR.

District, Bolundshehur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bolundshehur. Lat. 28° 11', long. 78° 16'. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Allygurh, 24 miles N.

POSITION.—It lies about 4½ miles from the Kalli Nuddi.

Then along a good road, across an open, sandy, and partially cultivated country; pass * **Jeroulee**, 6; **Rajour**, 24; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

† ANOOPSHAHUR.

(Anoopshahr, or "matchless town.")

Bazaar, and water from wells. Population, 8,947. Lat. 28° 20', long. 78° 21'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank (which is 30 feet high, but the left low, and subject to floods in high inundations) of the Ganges, where the channel is 1 mile wide in the monsoon, but only ¼ in the dry season, when the stream is limpid and deep, unfordable, crossed by ferry or bridge of boats.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a high mud wall, 30 feet thick, having at the N. end the large antique Palace of Zemindar, and at the S. extremity, an impregnable (at least to native troops) brick fortress.

The houses are badly built of mud, and wretchedly prepared cemented bricks.

Thence cross by ferry boats the heavy, sandy bed of the Ganges, which is here 1 mile wide in the monsoon, and ¼ mile in the dry season, and we enter the **SUKESWAN DISTRICT**, and thence proceed along a heavy Jhao, and grass jungle to * **Chonpoor**, 3; wells and buniah's shops; pass along a flat, slightly cultivated country; pass * **Dabuta** (Thackoor Daske), 14; * **Kurkolea**, 24; then cross by ford the wide (50 yds.) firm, sandy bottom, (3 feet deep) Mohae river, 2; * **Gumna**, 3; market weekly and buniah's shops; * **Singola**, 24; then travellers cross by earthen pot raft (but carts must go to the left and cross by a bund, which is erected over it near Adampoor), the wide (80 yds.), 8 feet deep Nukta river; * **Talabura**, 2; * **Bahadurpoor**, 1; thence cross by ford the wide (12 yds.) muddy bottom, 1 foot deep, of the * **Cioolia river**, 4; and enter the **MORADABAD DISTRICT**.

Pass * **Ranikola**, 14; thence along a good road, through an open and partially cultivated country; pass * **Soodam Sera**, 2; * **Kootupoor**, 24; * **Butowla**, 2; cross 2 small, dry nullahs, and 6½ miles leads us to the town of

‡ SUMBHUL.

District, Moradabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Moradabad, 22 miles S.W. Bazaar and water. Lat. 28° 35', long. 78° 39'. Population, 10,356.

DAWKES to Moradabad, 22 miles S.W.

Thence cross by a bad pucca bridge the Soot (Yar-waffadar) river, 24; and then proceed along a low, swampy road for 1½ mile, after which it becomes good, and pass on to * **Ferozpoor**, 2; * **Sitree**, 24; bazaar, at which travellers proceeding to Moradabad should lay in their provisions; * **Mahmoodpoor**, 2; bazaar and markets on Mondays; * **Minatree**, 34; * **Tahurpoor**, 34; * **Jeetpoora**, 1; * **Faredpoor**, 24; then cross the wide (60 yds.) sandy bottom, 3½ feet deep, and steep banks of the Gangunriver, 74; and 3½ miles brings us to the cantonment of the town of

† MORADABAD

("City of Morad or Murad."), (See also Route 48.)

Territory, the Rohilcund Division of the Bengal Army. Civil station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Rohilcund Division of the Bengal Army. Bazaar. Post-office. Market daily. Lat. 28° 49', long. 78° 50'. Elevation, 673 feet above the sea. Capital of the district. Population, 48,880, chiefly Mahomedans, of Patan descent.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

THE CANTONMENTS, which are spacious, agreeably situated W. amid luxuriant trees, cover 40 acres, and

contain an excellent parade ground. The principal street is 1 mile long, paved with vitrified bricks set edgewise, lined with shops, and kept in a cleanly state, although sadly out of repair.

THE JAIL, a large structure, generally contains 1,800 native convicts, who might be advantageously employed in repairing the roads in its vicinity, which are not very good.

CLIMATE.—The mean temperature is about 75°, but in August 85°.

The general appearance of the place is not very striking, owing to the absence of mosques, tanks, and public edifices.

The Outcherry (the residence of the Collector) is a handsome structure surrounded by a mud rampart with round bastions and a deep ditch.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

An official resident, named Leicester, had it erected, and on the

Approach of Holkar's army manned it, and kept that prince at bay until Lord Lake advanced to his relief, and raised the siege.

It formerly had a Mint, at which great quantities of rupees were coined.

1857. The Sepoys burnt it, but Brigadier Johnson recovered it.

If a large quantity of provisions are required on this route the stages should be thus divided, viz., Allygurrh to §Gumra (crossing the Ganges at Daepora Ghat, 3 miles above Anoopshar), 8½; §Sondan Sera, 10½; §Sumbal, 9½; §Mahmodpoor, 8½; and 15 miles brings us to the cantonment at §Moradabad.

ROUTE 51.

ALLYGURH TO MUTTRA.

Distance, 41½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurrh to Kaku or Kanka.....	14.	
Jear.....		
Rao or Rayah.....		
Muttra Cantonment.....		1
	41	2

Leave § Allygurrh. (Route 6); proceed along a good road, pass through the town of § Koel (Koel), thence proceed to §Hurnarain Sera; §Bukhara, 3; §Kasa, 2½; §Kema, (Kanka), 6½; fuel, earthen pots, and Burdshah articles, from a Tall and buniah's shops. Thence along a heavy, rutty road; pass §Ningona, 2; §Belout, 1½; §Karia, ½; §Kasepoor, 1½; to the town of

§JOAR (Jewar), 2½ Miles.

District Allygurrh. Civil Authority, the Collector at Allygurrh, 24 miles. Lat. 27° 36', long. 77° 58'. Bazaar. DAWES to Allygurrh, 24 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—Looted by the Patan freebooter, Amer Khan, in 1805.

Thence proceed along a very heavy, bad, cart-road, enter THE MUTTRA DISTRICT; pass §Kohunja, 2½; §Kohma Sera, 2; §Berhuna, ½; §Puro; and § Rao,

(Rayah), 2½; bazaar, and markets on Mondays and Fridays. §Goosuma, 4½; then cross by excellent ferry boat in the moonson, and bridge of boats at other periods, the Jumna river, and 9½ miles brings to the cantonment of the town of

§MUTTRA, (Route 16).

ROUTE 52.

ALLYGURH TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 81½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Allygurrh to Akharabad	15	0
Secandra Rao	10	6
Budwas	9	0
Etah (Eytah)	11	4
Sukeet	11	2
Jeontee	13	6
Mynpoorie Cantonment	10	2
	81	4

Leave § Allygurrh, (Route 6); and proceeding along a good road, across an open and well cultivated country, pass to the E. of the town of

§COEL (Koel), 1½ mile: thence pass on to §Nourunghabad, 2½; §Punbetta, 3½; §Roheno, 3½; §Nanoo, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of §Akharabad, (Route 6).

Thence along an excellent road; pass §Ludhona, 3; §Gopea, 1½; and 6 miles brings us to the town of §SECUNDRA RAO (Route 6). Lat. 27° 40', long. 78° 20'. Bazaar.

We then enter THE BUDAON TERRITORY.

Pass §Barrei, §Khuttoo, §Budwas, 9; wells, and buniah's shops; §Budua, 1; §Soangrunagra, 1; §Puthia, 1; §Pillua, 1½; §Suna, 2; §Baraherapoor, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to

§ETAH (Eytah).

Bazaar: North Western Company's Staging bungalow. Jhil (lake) which almost surrounds this place in the moonson.

This dirty village is defended by a mud wall. It lies in a very low site.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The Sepoys completely gutted it in 1857.

Thence along a flat, open, and slightly cultivated country; pass §Heerapoor, 1½; §Beebe, 2½; §Gotala, 1½; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of §Sukeet (Route 6); thence along a road, to the E. of which lies the plain, and so continues as far as six miles; pass §Chimnapoor, 2½; §Mare, 1; §Doolapoor, 2½; §Besace, 1½; §Kunkeeper, ½; §Keechowie, 2½; §Chutree, 1½; §Jeontee, 2½; buniah's shops; pass §Purokh, 2; then cross by ford the §Eesun river, ½; to §Gurara, 1½; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§MYNPOORIE (Route 6).

Thence cross by pucca bridge, the Eesun river, and 2½ miles brings us to the Cantonment of

MYNPOORIE (Route 6).

ROUTE 53.

ALMORAH TO BAREILLY.

D'stance, 119½ Miles; by government Route Book
110½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Pura (Peorah)	8	6
Ram Gurl	10	5
Bheem Tal	11	7
Bumouree	11	6
Tandah (Tarab)	15	3
Maupoor	13	3
Sesgurl	13	7
Shahee	14	2
Sunka Nuddy, at the pucca bridge	8	6
Bareilly	10	4
	119	1

Leave

THE KUMAON DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 29° 5' and 31° 6', long. 78° 17' and 80° 56'; is bounded on the N.E. by Chinese Tartary; E. by Nepal; S.W. by Rohilcond, Philibheet, Moradabad, Bijnour; W. by Dehra Doon; and N.W. by Gurhwal; has a population of about 132,744; the greater part of whom are Brahmins, descended from Hindoo emigrants (whose language is the rude and irregular Hindie, without any mixture of Persian), Rajpoots, and Doms (or outcasts, who are hereditary slaves; they have black, woolly hair, their complexions are dark ebony, and they follow the trades of blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, quarriers, miners, tailors, and musicians, and perform all the menial offices); there are also a great number of the descendants of the early colonists, called Khasiyas from "Khas," the aboriginal name of the mountain tract between Nepal and Cashmere; they follow Brahminism, but do not wear the distinctive thread; as well as a few families of Rawats or Rajas, the pure aboriginal race, who speak a peculiar dialect, wander in the forests on the E. frontier, and abjure Brahminism; also, Bhotions, whose appearance is Tartarian, and language Tibetan. The costume of the entire peasantry consists of a blanket, worn over the shoulder, and fastened across the breast by a metal or wooden skewer, and girt round the waist by a cotton or hempen *kamaband*; beneath it is worn a breech cloth, tied round the waist by a string; the legs and arms are uncovered, except during the cold season, when coarse blanket trousers are worn. The women wear the blanket hanging down to the heels, a bodice, rings of precious metal in their ears and noses, and massive gold or silver bracelets and anklets. Their character is that of an honest (property being left openly exposed, without fear or loss), sober, frugal, patient, hospitable, good-humoured, open, and sincere race. All dead bodies are burnt. Its area is 6,962 square miles; revenue, £101,094 per annum. Its climate, elevation, and temperature is most extraordinarily diversified. The entire district, with the exception of the lowlands, is exceedingly mountainous, thus Nati Pass is 16,893 feet above the sea; Mana, 20,000; Byause, 15,000; Nanda Devi, 25,749; Dhawalagiri, 28,104 feet, all of which are chiefly composed of granite, limestone, red and green marl, sandstone, sulphate of lime, bituminous slate, clay, and fossiliferous rocks; and are within a distance of 140 miles, and 40 miles, there are no less

than 34 elevations each exceeding 18,000 feet. It is well watered by the Kalee, Eastern Douli, Goonka (Gorigunga), Western Douli, Vishungunga, Alukmunda, Kosila, and Ramunga. Its productions are chiefly rubber and kurreef, crops of wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetch, tares, chick peas, pigeon peas, lentils, tobacco, sadflower, saocory (for mustard), flax, rape (for oil seeds), carrot, coriander, cumin, almost all the European esculent vegetables, rice, cotton, indigo, maize, Indian millet, joar, koda, cucumbers, gourds, sesamum (for oil), egg plant; ginger, turmeric, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, hemp, potatoes, tea, which thrives extremely well; gold, procured from the sands of Alukmunda; matrix of granite, near Kedarnath; copper, from the mines in Pokree Dhampur, Dhoobi, Gangoli, Sira Khori, and Shor Gurar; but the working of which have been abandoned since 1841, owing to the cost of working them being ten times greater than the revenue derived therefrom; iron and plumbago, which is not serviceable as graphite. Its manufactures consist of blankets, coarse cotton and hempen, as well as woollen cloths; copper and iron articles; wax, and drugs. The deodar, cedar, pine, fir (both of which latter grow to the height of 70 feet), oak, sal, rhododendron, cheamuts, toon, yew (which have a girth of 27 feet), apple, pear, apricot, cherry, walnut, pomegranate, mulberry, peach, mango, guava, orange, lemon, citron, plantain trees; as well as grapes, raspberries, barberries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, melons, pumpkins, and the *churt* (butter) tree, which produces a small fruit, from which is obtained an oil assimilating to butter. In the forest and the country are to be found plenty of monkeys, of various species; and, especially the Simia Maura, which is about the size of a cat; bats, elephants, panthers, arnos, wild buffalo, rhinoceros, and tigers, which literally infest the valleys and plains, and are calculated to destroy no less than 300 of the population annually; and, although Rs.10, or, £1 per head is paid by the North Western Government for these ferocious animals, still they are as numerous as ever; leopards, which destroy sheep, dogs, and goats, but do not molest mankind; ocelots, lynxes, mountain and domestic cats, wild dogs, hyenas, jackals, foxes, pine martens, common otters, weasels, bears, who devastate the crops, but do not molest human beings, and who are of a tawny colour in summer, and almost white in winter; porcupines, marmots, flying squirrels, hares, rabbits, wild swine, musk, and five other kinds of deer, viz., the large jarao and sarsa, and the *thar* (chamois), ghurur, and khaker, one of which, called burral, synonymous to the ovis ammon, or, ovis mahoor, has been known to measure 2½ feet from hoof to shoulders; 4½ feet from nose to the beginning of the tail; 3 feet girth behind; forelegs of a light brown colour, with white belly, dark brown stripes down the front of the legs, and hair like the soft part of a porcupine; the head, bunohor, or, wild yak; cheang, an animal which resembles a wild ass, is about twelve hands high, short & d compact, like a mule, with black mane and face, white legs and belly, with reddish-brown back and sides; spotted asses, a kind of elk, which abounds in the highest mountains; crowned and golden eagles, kites, hawks, great horned owls, brown and white vultures, shrikes, bulbuls, ravens, rooks, red-billed jays, pendulous golden orioles, manias, paroquets, spotted and small grey woodpeckers, cuckoos, wall creepers, extremely beautiful humming birds, kingfishers, skylarks, field larks, fieldfares, blackbirds, large thrushes, yellow hammers, green finches, sparrows, water ouzels, wagtails, titmice, pigeons, pheasants of various indigenous kinds, jungle fowl, pea fowl, partridges, quails, wood-

cocks, snakes, both great and jack, wild ducks and teal; rat-boas, grass-snakes, cobra di capello, churao, a kind of large boa which inhabits the deep marshes and mountain ranges, preys on deer and devours all description of cattle which approaches the cavern in which it lies; lizards, one of which closely resembles the guana, of South America; scorpions, frogs, toads, a peculiar kind of minute leech, of a glossy brown colour, which in the monsoon fixes itself tightly on man as well as beast, and which by its sucking, not only produces great pain, but itchings and ulcers, attacking more especially the nostrils, mouth, and internal passages, but strange to add, refusing to bleed when applied medicinally; alligators, tortoises, trout, a peculiar species, which is found in the green slimy lichen which covers the stones in the water, and which the natives catch by striking loose stones with sledge hammers; land crabs, although fish is generally extremely scarce, owing to the rapidity of the current and dense coldness of the waters. There are insects of all species; the butterflies being exceedingly various and beautiful, and also a peculiar spider, which covers all trees, shrubs, and plants with its strong web, which is in autumn of a beautiful bright yellow colour, of a superior silk elastic lustre. The ants' nests, which are symmetrical fabrics of 5 feet high, are particularly worthy of investigation; they closely resemble in form Grecian towers, and those of the Bhauria species are most pertinacious in their attacks on both man and beast. Bees, which produce large quantities of white and delicious flavoured honey. Kine, buffaloes, which are of a very small breed, and are fed when not out grazing on coarse grass or branches of trees, cut down especially for them; this district generally contains about 52,000, and the number of horned cattle may be estimated at 251,000; sheep, goats, both of which are used as beasts of burden, the former carries from 10 to 15 lb. weight, and the latter 12 to 24 lb., but those of Tibet breeding can manage 40 lb., and travels about 5 miles per diem; ponies, or "gants," which are rough and small, but extremely strong, sure footed, active, and tractable; suragal, or yaks; hybrids, a curious animal, between the former and a kine, which, when the sire is a yak, and the dam a cow, is called a Jabbu, and when the breed is the contrary, a *parjo*, all of which in districts where wild beasts abound are penned up all night, in lofty stone inclosures, inaccessible to leopards, with very low openings, so as to preclude the possibility of those voracious animals from forcing their way inside them. There are also two species of domestic dogs, both of which are much subject to hydrophobia; the large Tibetan, which has a shaggy coat, is fierce and very powerful, and used chiefly to protect the flocks from the incursions of wild beasts and marauders; the *shikari*, "hunting dog," very closely resembles the *paria*, or Brinjarries dog. The climate in the Terai is suffocating and intensely sultry; that near the Himalaya cold and snowy; at Hawilbagh the thermometer averages annually 66°, but the temperature is subject to much variation: a fall of snow generally takes place every third year, but the definition of the line varies considerably, and thus the character of the climate may be considered as exceedingly unfavourable to European constitutions. The prevalent diseases are *ayul* (owl) fever, both quotidian, tertian, quartan, contagious, and typhus, which singularly resemble the plague and small pox; rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, affections of the bowels, spleen, lungs, dropsy, stone, goitre, with which a greater portion of the population is afflicted in some parts of the district. It generally makes its appearance in the base of the neck and

thyroid gland, forms a large tumour in the lymphatics, and proceeds to that part between the gullet and windpipe, the lips are then livid, and the eyes blood-shot, and then the passage is so obstructed that death by strangulation ensues, the mass generally growing to the size of two feet in six years, that being the period with which persons are afflicted with this dreadful disease, which it is thought is caused by the action of the rude mountain air on the surface of the throat, or else from the carbonic gas in water which flows from limestone. It can be totally eradicated if the sufferer's constitution will admit of the application of iodine in the early stage of this frightful disease. This district is so subject to earthquakes that the houses inhabited by the British are only one story high. The chief towns are Almora; Sireenuggur, and Hawilbagh. The principal routes, viz:—

1. From Kumaon to Hinudes, or Chinese Tartary.
2. The Westerly Route, via the course of the Aluknudee and its tributaries; the Bishenganga, via Joshimath, Badrinath, and Mana.
3. To the East of the above, via the Douli river, village of Niti, and the Niti Pass.
4. Proceeding Eastward, via the course of the Gorigunga, and the Utta Dhura Pass.
5. Proceeding along the course of the Eastern Douli, via the Dharma Pass.
6. Proceeding along the course of the Eastern Karlee, via the Byasse Pass.
7. Proceeding from the Plains, via Srinagar (Sireenuggur), Mandakini.
8. Ditto, via Military Route to Lohughat and Petorsgurh.
9. Proceeding from the plains, via the Military Route to Almora and Hawilbagh.

An immense commerce is carried on by the Bhoti as with Hinudees or Chinese Tartary, in the export of the following commodities brought from the S., viz: grain, coarse sugar, sugar-candy, spices, dyes, broad cloths, cottons, tobacco, hardware, pearls, coral, glass beads, glass and cabinet wares, wooden vessels and timber, in return for which they import borax, the amount of which exceeded £30,000 in value in 1820; but has now decreased to about £10,000 per annum. Gold dust, coarse shawls and silks, yak's tails, Tartarian gunds, tanned leather, closely resembling that of Russia, dried fruits, saffron, and a variety of drugs; but when the value of the imports exceed those of the exports, the difference is paid in Furruckabad rupees, the favourite currency of the table land. The villages of Badrinath, Deoprayag, and Kedarnath, at the confluence of the Bhagerattee and Aluknunda rivers, together with Rudraprayag, Kuruaprayag, Munda-prayag, and Vishuvoprag, at the confluence of the Doulee, are the chief places of pilgrimage, and contain some handsome shrines, which are supported by 1-15th of the revenue of the available land of the district.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was conquered by Feroz Toghluq, Emperor of Delhi, who made 26,000 of the populace slaves. 15th century. Kimer devastated it, and several of his troops remained as colonists, and their descendants now occupy the Dharma district. 1320. A Jhansi adventurer from the valley of Bhotiah Dhurma, lying on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Allahabad, took possession of this country. The Emperor Akbar invaded it, but whilst attempting to take possession of Almora (city), was signally defeated by Kumaon Rajah

Rudra, who pursued him to the plains at the base of the hills, but Akbar soon subdued him, took him into his favour, and bestowed upon him the tract at the mountain's base, and granted him that district in Jaghire, and allowed him to coin rupees.

The Goorkhas took possession of it, but in 1791, the Gurkhas attempted to take Gurwal.

1815. The British troops under Col. Nicholls, after a severe struggle, captured the capital, when this Raj, in order to settle the various claims that were set up for its possession, was finally annexed to the British territory.

Leave the cantonment of the town of

§ ALMORA

(Almorah or Almorti, wild corral, from the quantity of that herb which grows in the vicinity).

District, Kumson. Civil Authority, Resident Commissioner. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post office. St. Mark's martello tower lies on the N.E. side. Lat. 29° 35', long. 72° 42'. Cutcherry. Elevation, 5,337 feet above the sea.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Those of Fort Moira lie at the Western extremity, behind the Lines of the troops, and are situated at an elevation of 5,520 feet above the sea.

CANTONMENTS of the provincial battalion are situated at Hawilbagh, 5 miles distant.

JAIL.—This edifice was the ancient palace of the Kumson Rajahs.

HOUSES.—The detached residences which are situated along each face of the hill, below the town, are principally occupied by the Europeans and Brahmans, and contain a stone, whitewashed, grotesque, decorated, ground floor, two timbered upper storeys, covered with a sloping grey-slate roof, above which are placed stacks of hay for winter consumption.

TEMPLES.—There are several fine Hindoo ones, but none contain anything very remarkable.

Excursion to Sittolce, where the decisive battle between the British and Goorkhas was fought, in which the former being victorious, obtained possession of this province.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

This town, which lies on the crest of a mountain ridge, extending from E. to W., contains but one street, paved with slate rock, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and forms two bazaars, separated from each other by the fort and the jail, and secured at each end by gates.

Then cross by suspension bridge a nullah, 3; and also the Sawul river, 3, to *Purah* (Peorah), 2; bazaar; travellers' bungalow, and encamping ground, close by; thence along a good but hilly road, intersected by small, hilly streams, to *Ram Gurh*, 10; bazaar; water very scarce and distant; limited encamping ground, and travellers' bungalow; *Bheem Tal*, 11; bazaar. Thence along a bad road, intersected by small hill streams, then cross by suspension bridge the Bulleah river, 7, to *Bumowee*, 4; we then enter THE BAREILLY DISTRICT (Route 11); thence along a made road, through a dense forest. Pass *Tandah* (Tarah), 15; Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly; nullah, which cross, and then enter

THE RAMPOOR JAGHIRE.

Which lies in lat. 28° 30', and 29° 11'; long. 78° 55', and 79° 30'; is bounded on the W. and N. by Moradabad, and N.E. and S.E. by Bareilly; has an area of 720 square miles, population of 320,000, chiefly com-

posed of Patans: annual revenue of £160,000, and military force of 1,917 men; is well watered by the Kosila, Nahul, and Ramgunga rivers, and has an elevation of from 546 to 630 feet. The general appearance of the country is extremely beautiful, rich, and highly cultivated, as it has the appearance of one complete sheet of cultivation, most picturesquely dotted over with hamlets, amidst mango groves.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

It was held by Fyzoola Khan, until his death in 1794, when his son succeeded him, who was soon afterwards foully captured and basely murdered by his younger brother, whom a British force, under Sir Robert Abercrombie, attacked, defeated, and deposed.

The infant son of the murdered prince was placed on the throne, who died in

1840, and was succeeded, in default of direct heirs, by Mahomed Saeed Khan, formerly Deputy Collector at Budaula, to the exclusion of the late Rajah's daughter, which caused some disturbances in which that prince's minister and several of his retainers were slain, for whose families the present Rajah most humanely provided.

Thence along a good road, through a flat, grassy, juncky country, to § RUDDERPOOR RAMPOORA, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; bazaar.

Pass *Underpoor*, 2; from which the road becomes bad; then cross the deep bedded Bhagol nullah to *Manpoor*, 3; bazaar, which lies on the *Bhagol Nuddy*; thence across an open, well cultivated country, along a bad road; pass *Khatze*, 2; *Gohadea*, 1; cross a small nullah to *Dawnnee*, 2; *Khurreea*, 2; thence cross by fascine bridge another nullah to *Uampoor*, 4; the wide (10 yds.), sandy bottom bed, 2; feet deep, and steep banks of the Kullee river, which cross, and enter THE BAREILLY DISTRICT, (Route 11) Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly. Thence proceed to *Seegurh*, 2; bazaar, markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays; along a good cart-road; pass *Girdharpoor*, 1; *Jafferpoor*, 1; *Boocha*, 1; *Busha*, 3; *Dunka*, 3; *Anundpoor*, 1; *Agroua*, 1; thence cross by ford the wide (220 yds.) sandy bed, stream, 60 yds. wide in the dry season, 3 feet deep, Bhagol river, to the town of

§ SHAHEE, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

District, Bareilly. Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly. Lat. 28° 33', long. 79° 23'.

DAWKES to Bareilly, 19; miles N. Thence the country becomes low, flat, and slightly cultivated; pass *Lukkur*, 1; *Kereenie*, 1; *Agrae*, 1; then cross at 8; by a pucca bridge the *Sunka Nuddy*, no village, but bazaar at the town of

§ FUTTEHGUNGE, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(Victorious Market, from *Futtah*, "victory," and *Gunge*, "market.")

District Bareilly. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bareilly, 12 miles N.W. Bazaar and wells. Lat. 28° 28', long. 79° 24'.

Attraction.—The Monument standing on an elevated site, a vast plain to record the following

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

A.D.

1796. Here Sir Robert Abercrombie defeated the Rohilla Patans, during which conflict the Oude Auxiliary Force (30,000 strong) kept aloof,

but when the victory was gained, they most treacherously and heartlessly looted the place. Colonel Ramsay, who commanded the British cavalry, fled on the first advance of the Patans. His conduct would have led to condign punishment, had he not fled to America, soon after which he took service in the commissariat department of Napoleon the Great.

The Inscription on it records the names of 14 British officers, who fell in this conflict, three of whom commanded regiments.

The two minaretted Tombs were erected to the Rohilla chiefs, who were killed in the action.

Pass on to *Kulleepoor, 4; *Muhespoor, 1; then cross, by ford, the firm, sandy bottom, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and low banks of the Jooa Nuddy; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

†§BAREILLY, which passes through for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and 2½ miles further brings to its cantonment (Route 11.)

ROUTE 54.

ALMORAH TO DEHRA,

VIA SIRMUGUR AND HURDWAR.

Distance, 215 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Gulee Bussoor	12	0
Dewara Hath	13	0
Gunace	11	0
Guermunda	12	0
Adhbdree	11	0
Kurnprag	12	0
Sewanundee Manda	11	3
Dharee Debee	16	1
Sringur	10	0
Seelakolee	10	2
Byat-ka-Seral	14	4
Chandpoor	10	0
Byragur	12	0
Koonao	14	0
Chandee Ghat	13	0
Hurdwar	1	4
Khanroor Chokie	12	0
Luchewalla	8	2
Dehra Cantonment	11	0
	215	0

Leaving §Almorah, (Route 53), proceed along an ordinary Zimeendaree road; cross by iron suspension bridge the *Causilla river to *Gulee Bussoor, 12; encamping ground close to the river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; pass on to §Dewara Hath, 13; bazaar; encamping ground close to the temple of Kulka, 200 yds. distant; cross by ford, in the dry season, the Ram-gunga river, but by a spar bridge in the rains at Massee, 1 mile below Gunace; pass on to §Gunace, 11; §Guermunda, 12; which lies on the Ramgunga; encamping ground on the left bank, which reach by spar bridge over the stream; *Adhbdree, encamping ground near the temple and buniah's shop; §Kurnprag, 12; encamping ground on the left bank of the Findur river (which rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$, out of three snow beds at the W. end of one of the Himalaya summits, at an altitude of 22,491 feet, thence flows S.W. for 45 miles to Chiringa, thence N.W. for 30 miles to Kurnprag, and falls into the Aluknunda river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$); buniah's shop; *Sewanundee Manda, 11½; dhurmsalla; buniah's shop; *Doongreepunt, 13; *Dharee Debee, 3½;

dhurmsalla and buniah's shop; §Sringur, 10; bazaar; police station (thana), travellers' bungalow; §Secakote, 10½; dhurmsalla; buniah's shop; §Byat-ka-Sera, 14½; dhurmsalla; buniah's shop; thence ford in the dry season, but in the monsoon cross by a rope bridge, the Nyar river (Saneel), which rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, flows S.W. then N.W. to the confluence of the Chinal Ghat river, in lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$, is crossed 5 miles above its mouth, where it is 40 yds. wide, 26 inches deep, with a current of 9 miles per hour, and falls into the Aluknunda, in lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$, at an altitude of 1,342 feet above the sea. Then pass along an excellent road to §Byragur, dhurmsalla; buniah's shop; direct road to the cantonment at Dehra, viz., thence to Rickhikhes, 10; *Tapobund, 2; cross by ferry boat in the dry season and rope bridge in the monsoon (2½ miles); *Luchewalla, 9½; §Dehra, 11 miles, total 33 miles. Staging bungalow, North Western Dak Company's. Thence we proceed to *Koonao, 14; buniah's shop, which lies at the foot of the hills, but country carts can approach it; *Chandee Ghat, 13; police station (thana), buniah's shop; thence cross by ferry boat the Ganges river, and enter

THE SEHARUNPOOR (Saharunpoor) DISTRICT, and proceed to the town of

§ HURDWAR (Gangadwara, Gangawartta).

District, Saharunpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Saharunpoor. Bazaar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

Elevation, 1,024 feet.

BATHING SEASON.—It commences on the 10th of March (which corresponds with the Hindoo month of Chaitra), when the sun is in Mina, or (Pisces), and ends on the 10th of April, when the sun enters Mesha (Aries).

ORIGIN.—Hari's Gate, from *Hari*, "a name of Vishnu," and *Dwar*, "a gate," of Gangawartta from Awartta "a circular inclosed formed place of worship," and Ganges, the river, and also Gangadwara or Gate of the Ganges, on account of its position. It was also formerly called "Capita," from the more ancient ascetic Capila, Koupela, Goupela, who lived a most austere life, close to this place, and whose abode is still pointed out and called Capila-Sthan; hence the Hurdwar Pass is often called The Capila Pass.

POSITION.—It lies on the W. or right bank at the S. base of the Sewalik range, which is intersected by a gorge through which the river leaves the hilly range, and flows over the Hindostan Plain.

THE JUBILEE, or (Cumba Mela, Kumb, "Aquarius," and Mela, "Fair"), so named because Jupiter is then in Aquarius. Every 12th year is celebrated with great rejoicing.

FAIR, "Mela."—This is held annually, on the 10th of April, where immense commercial transactions are carried on, and a very lucrative trade done in camels, horses, mules, salt, antimony, fine woollens, piece goods, tobacco, asafoetida, dried fruits, apricots, figs, prunes, raisins, almonds, pistachio nuts, pomegranates, shawls, woollen fabrics, fancy goods, spotted turbans, toys, ivory and metal articles, cotton and silk fabrics, and European goods. The comestibles consumed also form a formidable article, as this mart is attended by no less than 2,000,000 natives from all parts of the empire.

RIVER.—The Ganges, which here falls at the rate of nine inches, is divided by islands into three very shallow channels, impassable for unloaded boats, the chief of which lies to the E., it is one mile broad, in the monsoon. Here pilgrims flock to perform their ritual ablutions.

THE GHAT.—That of the Harika Pairi, stairs of Vishnu, it is also called Hara-ca-Pairi, "Foot of Hari," or Hari-ka-Pairi, "Stairs of Hari," is much frequented by the pilgrims. In 1819, no less than 430 persons were crushed to death attempting to bathe, at the propitious moment indicated as so essential by the Native Astrologers. This Ghat has been entirely reconstructed, and now consists of 60 steps, each 100 feet wide. The pilgrims, who generally average from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 annually, are supported by Brahmans, on each side; and here in 4 feet of water are to be seen crowds of men, women, and children, all bathing at once.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1760. A hostile encounter took place in the Purbi, between the Gosains and Balragis, when the former were victorious, and 18,000 of the latter slain.

1796. The Gosains had an onslaught with the Sikh pilgrims, when they were defeated, and left on the field 500 slain.

1844. The great Duodecennial meeting passed off very quietly.

The *Great Canal*, for the irrigation of the North Western Provinces, has its head a short distance below this place.

DAWS to Calcutta, via Lucknow and Moradabad, 924 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—After Tamerlane had captured Delhi, he advanced to this place and massacred an immense multitude of Hindoos, and looted the town.

We thence proceed along an excellent road, passable for carts, and enter

THE DEHRA DOON TERRITORY,

So called from Doon, "dale or valley," and thus designated The Dehra Valley, which lies in lat. 30° and 30° 33', long. 77° 43' and 78° 24', is inclosed on the N. by the Jumna river; N.E. by the Gurhwal range; S.E. by the Ganges; S.W. by the Sewalik range. It is 45 miles from the S.E. to N.W., and 15 to 20 broad. Elevation in the N.E. is 8,000 feet; has an area of 673 square miles; population of 32,063, the majority of whom are Hindoos, (who bear signs of having affiliated with the Ghoorkas' conquerors, but are a lively, honest, and inoffensive class. Their costume consists of a small gown, and cotton wrapper on the head; the common people wear the swathe-cloth round their loins); and contains 214 towns; the S.W. 3,600 feet; the S.E. (the bed of the Ganges), 1,200 ft.; and N.W. the bed of the Jumna, 1,469 feet above the sea. The general appearance of the valley is sloping, picturesque, with beautifully cultivated fields, separated by hedges, intersected by streams, interspersed with lofty forests; and, in short, closely resembles the scenery of Great Britain. It is well watered by the Ganges, Asun, Sooswa, Jumna, &c. Its chief productions are sugar-cane, gonor, sugar, tea, of excellent quality; bananas, plantains, in immense abundance; cotton, opium, hemp, indigo, all English plants, and especially flowers, &c. It abounds with dense forests, in which are found elephants, buffaloes, tigers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, jackals, wild hogs, bears, deer, the four-horned antelopes, langurs, bandars, pythons, &c. The climate is temperate, and very healthy for Europeans, except during the months of July, August, and September, when the monsoon prevails, when fevers prevail to an alarming degree. Thermometer averages from 37° to 101°, with snow occasionally in the winter—June is the hottest month, when the thermometer is generally at 88°; December

the coldest, and then it falls to 60°; and during the remainder of the year it averages 74°. The average fall of rain is 67 inches.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed part of the Dominions of the Rajah of Gurhwal.

1803. The Goorkhas defeated and slew that prince at Gurudwara.

1815. The Goorkhas made a gallant stand against the British at Kalunga (Nalapani), where General Gillespie and several British officers perished, but were expelled, and it passed into the hands of the British, at which time it yielded a revenue of £10,000 per annum.

Pass * *Kanisroo Chokee*, 12; encamping ground, in forest; water from a well and the Sooswah river, which rises in lat. 30° 15', long. 78° 5', at an elevation of 2,148 feet above the sea, at the confluence of the Ruspunna and Bundhal Rao, which flows from the S.W. declivity of the Gurhwal range, thence it flows S.E., is joined in lat. 30° 4', long. 78° 14' by the Song Nuddy, and falls into the Ganges a little below its confluence with the Song. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Dehra. Thence along a good road, but which becomes bad as we approach the stony bad cart and cattle ford of the Sooswah river, to * *Luchewalla*, 8; water from the Irrigation canal, out from the Song river, and thence proceed along a good road to the town of

§ DEHRA (Dehrah), 11 miles.

District, Dehra Doon. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent, Bazaar, and water from wells 20) feet deep. Lat. 30° 19', long. 78° 5'.

Elevation, 2,369 feet above the sea. North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

DAWS to Calcutta, 974 miles.

The Cantonments are extensive and well arranged. This town has much improved of late years, and now contains several well built houses.

TERRACE.—It contains a very handsome but small stone, stuccoed, embellished edifice.

POSITION.—It lies on the crest of a moderate high ridge, extending from the Sewalik range (which is composed of calcareous sandstone, clay conglomerate abounding with fossil remains of mammalia, fishes, reptiles, and testacea), to the Gurhwal range, and amidst a wide, dense, luxuriant mango tree grove, surrounded by verdant spots, intersected by a mountain torrent.

COMMERCE.—A considerable transit traffic is carried on at this place, which is admirably adapted for such, owing to its position, which is at the intersection of the routes from Hurdwar to Sirmoor and Saharunpore to the Plains of Mussouree, Landour, and Western Gurhwal.

ROUTE 55.

ALMORAH TO LOHOOGHAT.

Distance, 53 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Dole	15	2
Dee	14	6
Phurka	14	2
Lohooghat	8	6
	53	0

Leaving *Almorah* (Route 53), proceed along an excellent road; pass within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Dote*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; encamping ground; travellers' and staging bungalow, and the *Suwul* river; *Des*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' and staging bungalow; encamping ground; *Phurka*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' and staging bungalow, encamping ground. Thence proceed for $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the town of

§ LOHOOGHAT (Rikhesur).

District, Kumon. Civil Authority, Commissioner at *Almorah*. Military station, where a detachment is always stationed to protect the Nepalese frontier. Bazaar, and water springs. Lat. 29° 24', long. 80° 90'. DAWES to *Almorah*, 53 miles S.E.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the *Lohu* river, hence its name, which signifies "pass of the *Lohu*," is open on the W. to the end of the valley (2 miles), but enclosed by hilly precipitous verdant ranges 1,500 feet high.

RIVER.—The *Lohu*, which flows S.E. for 20 miles, and falls into the *Gogra* or *Kalee* river, in lat. 29° 20', long. 80° 21'.

CANTONMENTS.—These well arranged and commodious military quarters were formerly situated at *Champawut* (3 miles S.), but that place was abandoned on account of its insalubrity. Elevation, 5,562 feet above the sea.

HOSPITAL.—This fine, large, stone, airy, slate-roofed and wide, open verandah edifice stands on an admirable and salubrious site.

CLIMATE.—The atmosphere is considered salubrious; thunder storms are frequent during the hot season, in May, when the thermometer stands at 82°. The mean annual temperature is 65°, the lowest 30°.

DISEASES.—Intermittent fever, dysentery, goitre, and rheumatism are exceedingly prevalent, and so malignant is ophthalmia, which rages virulently, that the persons attacked with it become quite blind in two days.

ROUTE 56.

ALMORAH TO MORADABAD,

VIA BANWURREE AND RAMPOOR,

Distance, 107 Miles.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Tanda, via Route 53	52	6
Rudderpoor	7	4
Billsapur	11	6
Bohiti (Bohti)	9	4
Right bank of river Causilla, near Rampoor	10	0
Right bank of Rujhera Nuddy at Puoca Bridge	8	4
Moradabad Cantonment	7	0
	107	0

Leave *Almorah* (Route 53), and proceed, via that Route, to *Tanda* (Tandah, Tarah), 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 52); thence along an excellent road, across a flat, grass, jungle country to *Rudderpoor*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, which lies on the E. or left bank of the *Bhagool* Nuddy, which cross to the encamping ground at *Rampoor* (Ramporees), situated in lat. 28° 41', long. 79° 52', and 37 miles N.E. of Bareilly. We then enter THE RAMPOOR JAGHIRE (Route 52).

Pass along a bad road to *Bilaspoor*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Bareilly; thence the road becomes intersected by several steep banked watercourses; pass *Boht* (Bohti), 9, and 10 miles brings us to the right bank of the *Causilla* river (near Rampoor); then along an excellent road, and we soon enter THE MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Pass on to the right bank of the *Rujhera* Nuddy (at a puoca bridge), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the country becomes flat and well cultivated; cross by small ferry-boats in the monsoon the wide (1 mile) heavy, sandy bed; uneven bottom (3 feet deep), of the *Ramgunga* river, which here divides into three branches in the dry season, and 7 miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF MORADABAD (Routes 43 and 50).

ROUTE 57.

ALMORAH TO MORADABAD

VIA CHILKEA AND KASSIPOOR.

Distance, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Munras	10	6
Ghulgurh	11	0
Khanee	13	0
Polegurh	9	2
Chilkea	8	4
Kassipoor	15	0
Pudianugra	11	2
Bhojpoor	10	1
Moradabad Cantonment	9	6
	98	4

Leaving *Almorah* (Route 53), proceed along a good road; cross by iron suspension bridge, the *Suwul* river to *Bilaspur*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, wells, and good encamping ground below it; thence cross by iron suspension bridges, at two different places, the *Causilla* river to *Ghulgurh*, 11; encamping ground; provisions must be obtained from the neighbouring villages, two miles distant. Thence proceed to the *Dubka* river, which rises on the S. declivity of the *Ghulgurh* (Gagur) range, in lat. 29° 27', long. 79° 28'; flows S. W. for 20 miles, to *Burooa* (lat. 29° 20', long. 79° 13'); thence it passes from the hills into the plains, (along which passes the route from *Almorah* to *Moradabad*) where it is fordable; thence it takes S. for 30 miles, and falls into the western *Ramgunga*, under the name of the *Ghoogha*, the name of the *Nahul*, in lat. 28° 24', long. 79° 17'. Cross this stream by ford, to *Khanee*, 13, on the left bank of the river, where there is encamping ground; baniah's shops at *Kolati*, on the opposite bank of the river. Pass on to *Polegurh*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; police station (thana); it is a *Mundee*, and lies on the left bank of the *Dubka* river, at the foot of the lower, hilly range, then cross by ford, the *Dubka* and *Causilla* rivers, and enter

THE BIJNOUR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 28° 54' and 29° 58', long. 78° 1' and 78° 53', is bounded on the N. E. by *Ghurwall*, E. and S. E. by *Moradabad*, W. by *Meerut*, *Mozuffurnugur*, and *Sabarunpoor*; has an area of 1,904 square miles; population of 620,546, the majority of which are *Hindooes*; contains 1,976 villages, has an elevation, at *Kotdwara* of 1,342 feet above the sea. Is well watered by the *Koh* and *Ramgunga* rivers. Its chief productions

are sugar cane, which is equal to that of the West Indies, cotton, maize, millet, pulse, &c. The principal roads are,

1st. S.E. to N.W. Moradabad, via the Ganges, at *Assagurb ferry* to Dehra.

2nd. N. from Moradabad, via the *Kotdwara Pass*, to Kumaon.

3rd. N. 20 miles to the E. to *Kulsi Sayyid's Tomb*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

It forms a portion of Rohilkund, and in the 16th cent., it was held by the *Rohilla Patana*.

1774. The British drove them out of it, when the *Nawab of Oude* took possession of it, and in 1802, ceded it to the British.

Pass *Chilka*, 8½, a large *Mundee*, water from the *Irrigation canal*, and grain of various kinds; then enter the British district of Moradabad to the town of

§ KASSIPOOR (Kashipoor), 15 miles.

District, Moradabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Bijnour. Encamping ground E. side. Bazaar. Lat. 29° 13', long. 79° 1'. Elevation, 750 feet above the sea.

DAKES to Moradabad, 31 miles N.

POSITION.—It lies in a marshy, gigantic, grass, bushy, tiger-infested, and feverish country, interspersed with trees.

TEMPLE.—Here are several Hindu temples, much resorted to by pilgrims, and a tank, the water in which is considered holy, and used by pilgrims, en route to *Badrinath*—near which place it is stated (1860), that *Ana Sahib* has been seen—for their ritual ablutions.

FORT.—To the S. E. lies a ruined fortress.

COMMERCE.—A considerable transit trade is carried on between Kumaon, Chinese Tartary, and Hindostan, by opulent traders.

This town is considered by the natives to have been founded by *Cashi*, as remote as 5,000 years ago.

Thence along an open, low, flat, and partially cultivated country, across a bad cart-road; pass **Tura*, 1; **Dukea*, 1; **Gainee Khara*, 1; **Bauskhara*, 2; **Girdhai*, 1; **Bhowrunpoor*, ½; **Billabaree*, 1; **Pudianugra*, 1; water from wells, and buniah's shops, here reside 60 Jat families; **Lallpoor*, 1; **Byherce*, 1½; **Dholpooree*, 1; **Kuchnar*, 1; **Jahidpoor*, 2; **Davpoor*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BHOJPOOR.

Collector at Moradabad, 9½ miles. Bazaar and wells. Market on Sundays. Lat. 28° 57', long. 78° 53'.

MOSQUE.—Here is a handsome small edifice, used by the *Mahometans*.

MANUFACTURES.—Cottons, which are dyed here to a considerable extent, and sugar, the cane being excellent.

Thence cross an open, flat, cultivated country, along a good road; pass **Pipursena*, 1½; **Schul*, 2½; thence the road becomes heavy and sandy; pass at 2½ miles the *Newabpoor Ghat*; cross, by ford in the dry season, but by ferry boats in the monsoon, the wide (1 mile), uneven, sandy bottom (3 feet deep) of the *Ramganga river*, which is divided into 2 or 3 channels from November to June; and 3½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF MORADABAD, (Route 50).

ROUTE 58.

ALMORAH TO PETORAGURH.

Distance, 53½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances. of	
	Miles.	Fur.
Almorah to Chamee Scoopee	8	0
Boora Jagsehar	11	6
Gungolee Hath	15	6
Hans	9	0
Petoragurh	8	6
	53	2

Leave Almorah (Route 53), and proceed along a good road; pass **Chamee Scoopee*, 8, supplied by the *Suwal river*, which cross by ford to the encamping ground, situated near a temple on its left bank; pass on to **Boora Jagsehar*, 11½; provisions at the village, 2 miles distant; bowles, and bad encamping ground, near the Temple of *Boora Jagsehar*; then cross by an iron suspension bridge the *Surjoo river* (*Surje*, *Siru*, *Sirwu*, *Sirjeo*) western, which abounds with the celebrated delicious fish *mahaseer*; rise in Kumaon in a gorge on the S. face of the *Himalaya range*, about 8 miles from its source, where its elevation is 5,639 feet above the sea; the breadth below Scoopee is 15 yds., fordable in May, with 20 inches depth of water; here the hills, to the E. of the stream, rise to a lofty snow-capped chain, its E. base being washed by the E. *Ramganga river*; a little lower down it is tormented with 2 feet depth, 12 yds. wide, and 27 inches deep, in May; thence it flows S.W., during which it is joined by the *Phoongur* on the left, in lat. 29° 52', long. 79° 49'; thence flows past *Bagesar* (*Bageswar*), where it is joined on the right by the *Gaomutee*, which flows from the N.W.; thence it continues S.E., and 35 miles beyond it is joined on the right by the *Punar*, flowing from the S.W.; 10 miles beyond, in lat. 29° 38', long. 80° 3', it is 50 yds. broad, with a current of 5 miles per hour, 8 feet deep, and fordable in December; thence S.E. to *Ramesur*, where it receives, at an elevation of 1,500 feet on the left, the eastern *Ramganga*, flowing from the north; here the fall averages 70 feet in the mile, the torrent rapid, dashing with extreme violence against the rock, and throwing up the spray in all directions; passing this spot it is called both the *Surjoo* and the *Ramganga* and is crossed by an iron suspension bridge, having a span of 180 feet; thence flows S.E. for 12 miles, and in lat. 29° 27', long. 80° 18', at *Putesur*, and after a course of 90 miles, falls into the E. *Kalee*, the principal head water of the *Ghogra river*; ½ mile beyond it is fordable at low water, having a breadth of clear stream 80 yds., stony bed, depth of ford, 4½ feet. The actual continuous courses of the *Surjoo* and *Kal*, from the latter's entrance into the *Hindooistan Plain* at *Bherin Deo* to their confluence with the *Ghogra*, is 143 miles; thence proceed to **Gungolee Hath*, 15½; bowles and encamping ground close by; **Dama*, 9, which lies on the *Ramganga river*; thence proceed for 8½ miles to the town of

§ PETORAGURH (Pethora-Gurh).

District, Kumaon. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Almorah, 53½ miles. Military station. Bazaar. Lat. 29° 35', long. 80° 15'.

DAKES to Calcutta, 1,200 miles N.W.

THE CANTONMENTS, although spacious and airy, contain a large, stone, slate-roofed hospital, and are unhealthy. Elevation, 1,600 feet.

POSITION.—It stands about 10 miles W. of the right bank of the Kali river, on a low ridge in the centre of the Shore Valley, amidst most unhealthy rice swamps, covered with dense masses of high grasses, which are obliged to be burnt in the dry season, in order to scare away the wild beasts, and to admit of fresh pasture, which being flooded in the monsoon, cause remittent fevers and dysenteries.

THE FORT, Loudoun, which stands 100 yds. W. of the lines, is a neat, admirably constructed edifice, commanding the town.

RIVERS.—The Okul, which drains the Shore Valley, takes its rise close to the Cantonment, at an altitude of 1,500 feet, flows on through swamps for 12 miles, with a descent of 10 feet per mile, and falls into the Kali, close to its confluence with the Surjoo, which lies about 8 miles S.W. of the cantonment, where its elevation is about 1,500 feet above the sea. The Jhulghat Passage, across the Kali river (1,783 feet above the sea), lies 10 miles to the E.

ROUTE 59.

ALMORAH TO THE THIBET FRONTIER.

VIA JOORWAIR PASS.

Distance, 156½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Almorah to Sutraleo	17	3
Bageshur	11	6
Uethan	14	0
Nowkooree	10	0
Ramaree	14	0
Girgaon	14	0
Juliet	12	0
Lillam	9	0
Bugoodyar	12	0
Rilkote	9	4
Melum	10	0
Doon	11	0
Choorahin	12	0
	156	4

Leave **ALMORAH** (Route 53), and proceed along a good road to *Sutraleo*, 17½; pass *Hawil Bagh*; stream, amply supplied; encamping ground near the Temple, which stands on the bank of a stream; thence to

§ BAGESHUR, 11½ miles.

District, Kumaon. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Almorah, 39 miles. Lat. 29° 50', long. 79° 49'. Elevation, 3,000 feet above the sea.

DAWES to Almorah, 29 miles N.E.; *Calcutta*, 911. Byznath, 10 miles, which lies at an altitude of 3,619 feet above the sea on the river Surjoo, where its fall is 50 feet per mile.

BAZAAR.—Here is carried on by the Almorah merchants an extensive trade with Tartary for only 2 months annually.

ATTRACTIONS.—*The Tombs.*—In the vicinity are to be seen several large flat-tiled mausoleums of the ancient Moguls, whom Tamerlane left located at this town.

FAIRS.—Here are held two annually, at which much business is transacted.

POSITION.—It lies at the confluence of the Surjoo and Gosamti (Goraul) rivers, the latter of which rises on the E. of the Buden Garh Peak, in lat. 30°, long. 79° 36'. flows S.E., through an extensive level, elevated (14,000 ft. above the sea, 10 miles in diameter), fertile, wooded, very unhealthy, and well-watered valley, and after a course of 30 miles falls into the Surjoo at this place, close to a Saugh, a "spar bridge."

Thence cross by spar bridges the Surjoo and Nakoooree rivers to *Uethan*, 14; encamping ground on the left bank of the Surjoo river; *Nowkooree*, 10; bazaar and encamping ground on the bank of the Nakoooree river; *Ramaree*, 14; encamping ground near a spring from which water is obtained; thence ford in the dry season but cross by julha (rope bridge), in the monsoon, the Ramgunga river to *Girgaon*, 14; encamping ground on the Ramgunga river, ½ mile S.; *Juliet*, 12; bazaar, and encamping ground near a fountain; we then pass the ghat, which opens in May and closes in November; pass *Lillam*, 9; encamping ground near a stream of water.

***BUGOODYAR** (Buguiar, Bugudyar, Bugdoar, Boodur), 12; encamping ground on the right bank of the Bugoodyar nullah; halting place of the Bhootas or Tartar migratory merchants, trading between Kumaon and Tibet.

The Goree River (Gori Gorigunga), Elevation, 8,028 feet. Lat. 30° 13', long. 80° 15', falls in most magnificent but tremendous cataracts, which flows on in great rapidity resulting from a fall in some parts of its bed of 300 feet per mile, over huge masses of rock, close to this place, which cross by ford and a spar bridge, as also the Lupa torrent to *Rilkote*, 94; encamping ground, ½ mile S., on the right bank of the Goregunga (Goonka, Gauri, Goree, Gaura, Gauri, Gaurani, or Gorgunga, and the Agorani of Megasthenes, which rises in lat. 30° 24', long. 80° 16', close to the N. boundary of the Kumaon District, about 12 miles from the S. base of the Unta Dhura Pass into Chinese Tartary (Hiundes), from a vast glacier in a small rapid stream at the foot of a high (300 feet) semi-circular dirty bottle green coloured gravelly mound, which extends to the W., and forms a succession of stony, rocky ranges, interspersed with circular and irregularly shaped high (their summits 50 to 500 feet in diameter), and deep (150 feet) craters, having the sides bordered with ice and the deep pool of a dingy ocean green colour. If stones are cast down the craters, large masses of ice rise to the surface, and the water becomes much disturbed; thence flowing at an elevation of 11,543 feet where the stratum increases 40 feet in thickness in a few days, owing to the fall of avalanches issuing from the immense accumulation of snow in the gorge from the glacier where owing to its coldness and velocity (28 feet wide and 4 deep), it is unfordable and the river densely covered with deep snow, notwithstanding the velocity of the stream, which has a fall in its bed of 300 feet per mile. Thence it flows S. for 4 miles, joins the Ghunka, which rises on the S. of the Unta Dhura pass; flows S. in lat. 30° 24', long. 80° 15'; thence has a course of 14 miles, and possesses a greater body of water than the Gori. The united stream varies in width from 12 to 20 yards, flows on with the utmost velocity in cascades over rugged-faced rocks or masses of ice and snow; at the 40th mile the declivity is no less than 6,599 feet (160 in a mile), it does not receive any large torrent on either side, although several small ones fall into it; thence it flows S. for 30 miles, and falls into the Kalee on the right, at an elevation of 1,972 feet above the sea, where it is 180 feet wide, with violent, rapid torrent, and is crossed by a saugh (spar bridge), and in lat. 29° 45', long. 80° 25', to *Melum*, 10; encamping ground on the left bank of

the Gorigunga which (as well as the Loosangarh river); cross by saughas (spar bridges); thence along a bad road to "Doon, 11; encamping ground on the bank of a stream; no firewood, it must be laid in at Melum, 10; thence along a very bad, difficult road; cross the Ooute Dhooa Pass (Unta Dhura), or Juwahir, Joorwair Pass, which lies in lat. 30° 35', long. 80° 17', on the northern frontier towards Hiundes (S. W. Tibet), over a ridge of the Himalaya range, 25 miles N. of the main road the crest of which, having an altitude of from 17,500 to 18,540 feet, and a dreadfully cold atmosphere at the end of May, with a bitter cutting wind blowing so boisterously and keenly, that hundreds of laden sheep and guests employed in transporting merchandise from Kumaon to S. W. Tibet perish from the intensity of the cold. S. W. Tibet, viz., the Louka, Gunka, Gorae, and Kalli rivers, flowing S. into the Ganges from those passing to the N. into the Sutlej. It often happens that in the month of May this Pass is completely choked up with dense masses of snow that lie on the ground for 11 months in the year, and which renders the attempt to traverse it extremely hazardous. There is encamping ground on the bank of a stream at the N. base of the Himalaya range, and where only a few stunted bushes are to be procured for firewood, but no provisions. We soon reach "Choorahin, 12 miles; District, Kumaon, Commissioner of Kumaon at Almorah, 156 miles. Halting place. Lat. 30° 35', long. 80° 17'.

DAWKES to Almorah, 156 miles N.E.

POSITION.—It lies at the northern end of the Unta Dhura Pass. The Chinese frontier lies 4 miles to the N., and is marked by a low wall; elevation, 15,000 feet; encamping ground; firewood, very scarce; no provisions obtainable, and 4 miles distant lies HIUNDES (in South Western Tibet).

ROUTE 60.

AZIMGURH TO GHAZEEPOOR.

Distance, 44 Miles.

ROUTE 3.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Azimghur to Tihanagunge.....	10	0
Chuppra.....	10	0
Sickree.....	10	0
Ghaazepoor Cantonment.....	14	0
	44	0

Leave

THE AZIMGURH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 36', and 26° 24', long. 82° 45', and 84° 12', has an area of 2,520 square miles; population of 1,313,950, principally Mussulmans of the Soonnee Sect, celebrated for their bitter animosity to the Shiaks Mussulmans, and chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics, of which there are no less than 10,560 looms of the latter, and 3,122 of the former. It is bounded on the N.W. by Oude, N. by Goruckpore, N.E. by Sarun, S.E. by Ghaazepore, and S.W. by Jounpore. The general appearance of the country is low, level, and fertile. Its productions are sugar, opium, indigo, all of excellent quality. Its manufactures, cotton and silk fabrics, but arrange to state, none of the raw material is grown here, all being imported from the district to the right of the Ganges and Jumna. It is well watered by the Gogra, North Eastern Tons, Surjoo

(Chota, "less.") Kunwar, Nungai, Udunthi rivers, as also by the Lakes ("Jhils.") Tal Sulonnan, Tal Butchy and Ghosh. The chief roads are,

1. N. to S. from Goruckpore to Ghaazepore.
2. N.E. to S.W. Goruckpore, via Azimghur, to Jounpore.
3. S.E. to N.W. from Ghaazepore to Seerora, via Azimghur and Faizabad.
4. S.E. to N.W. from Ghaazepore to Lucknow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- The Rajputs conquered it, but with great difficulty, as they found it studded with large formidable mud forts.
- 12th Century. The King of Canouj held possession of it.
1194. Jaya Chandra being defeated by Mohammed, of Ghor, it was annexed to Delhi.
1522. The Emperor Baber included it in his Mogul empire.
1760. Ahmed Shah Dooranee invaded Hindustan, and then Shooja-ud-Dowlah, Nawaub Vizier of Oude, took it, and in
- 1801, the Nawaub Vizier of Oude, Saadat Ali, ceded it to the British.
- 1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys overran it, but were driven out of it by the British.

§ AZIMGURH

(Azim's Fort, from Azim and Guri, "Fort.")

District, Azimghur. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares, 81 miles. Telegraph station at Allahabad, 109 miles, N.E.; Benares, 81 miles. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It stands on the North Eastern Tons, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, and is navigable down to its confluence with the Surjoo.

Cantonment: Large and well constructed.

Manufactures: Cotton fabrics.

DAWKES to Calcutta, via Ghaazepore, 448 miles; Benares via Jounpore, 81; E. Allahabad; Lucknow, 171, S.E.; Ghaazepoor, 44; Goruckpore, 81, and 65; Jaunpore, 43; Seerora, 123; Sooranpore in Oude, 78.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1520. It was founded by Azim Khan, hence its name, the tract of land having been given to his ancestors by the king of Delhi.
1857. The brave Goorkhas, commanded by Captain Biddon, gained a brilliant victory over the rebel Sepoys, at Mundree, near this place, but the mutineers retook and flooded it, but the British drove them from it.

We proceed along a good cart-road, during the cold and hot season, but which becomes quite impassable in the monsoon, across a high, dry, cultivated country, abounding in good encamping spots, and plenty of provisions, to § Tihanagunge, 10; cross by Dingies, the Tons river to § Ghazippa, 10; § Seckree, 10; then cross by pucca bridge, the Bysoo (Bisu) river, and also the Munghie river (Manghi), which is fordable in the hot and cold seasons, but crossed in the monsoon by a private ferry boat, and enter

THE GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1); and 14 miles brings us to the town of

§ GHAZEEPOOR (Route 1.)

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ROUTE 61.

AZIMGURH TO GORUCKPOOR.

Distance, 61½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Azimgurh to Beeltriagunge or Beeltriagunge.....	10	0
Rounapoor (Rounapar).....	8	0
Gopalpoor.....	10	0
Mircha.....	10	0
Unola.....	10	4
Goruckpoor Cantonment.....	13	0
	61	4

Leave *Azimgurh* (Route 80), and proceed along a good road, through an open, partially cultivated country, cross by ford, except after a heavy monsoon, when rafts and dingies must be used, the *Sooknoee* and *Kyar Nuddies* to *Beeltriagunge* (Beeltriagunge), 10; bazaar; thence the country becomes level, intersected with low jungle and cultivated spots; cross at *Chandputtee Ghat* by ford for 8 months, and for the remaining 4 by dingies, if a temporary bridge is not erected, the *Ohota Surjo* river to *Rounapoor* (Rounapar), 8; *buniah's* shops; cross by boats and dingies at *Neimjore Ferry*, (where a cheer (island) has been formed in the centre, which renders the crossing bad) the *Gogra* river. We then enter

THE GORUCKPOOR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 26° 7' and 27° 30', long. 83° 12' and 84° 30'; has an area of 7,946 square miles, but which was considerably larger prior to the formation of the *Azimgurh* Collectorate, which consists of portions of the *Ghazepore* and *Goruckpoor* districts, an indigent and semi-civilized population of 2,376,533, the greater portion of whom are *Hindoos* and *Mahomedans*, with a slight sprinkling of *Sikhs* and *Jains*; contains 5 principal towns, viz., *Goruckpoor*, *Jungul*, *Purowna*, &c., is bounded on the N. by *Nepaul*, E. and S.E. by *Sarun*, S. by *Azimgurh*, and S.W. and W. by *Oude*. The general appearance of the country is extremely level, with dense jungle, and a great extent of waste land, which has been and still is allotted out to European, Anglo-Indians and Natives, under certain restrictions promulgated by the Local Government, the greatest elevation being about 60 feet above the plain, and the breadth being 100 to 300 yards, and it has about 1,450 square miles of woodland. It is well watered by the *Ghoghra*, *Gunduck*, *Raptree*, and *Jhils* (shallow lakes), the principal of which are *Mote* (Pearl of Lakes), *Bakhara*, which lie 7 miles W. of the town of *Goruckpoor*, and are about 7 miles long and 3 broad in the dry season; *Ramgarhal*, E. of the same, and 6 miles long, and 3 broad; *Bherital*, in the S.E. part of the country, and close to the left bank of the *Ghoghra*. Its chief productions are honey, long pepper, rice, wheat, barley, millet, maize, opium, poppy, arhur, gram, peas, pulse, amaranthas, mustard, oil plants, ginger, turmeric, betel, cotton, only good enough for local consumption, as that grown from American seed was not found to answer; indigo, tobacco, sugar cane, mulberry trees, pal, pipal, harra (valuable on account of its fruit and timber), mahua, from the flowers of which a spirituous liquor is distilled, *Bauhinia Scandens*, which shrub grows 3 feet in girth, and is frequently trained, on account of its durability, so as to form a swinging bridge across rivers,

bamboos, mangoes (the fruit of which is not very fine), citrons, pomegranates, sugar, timber, molasses, tobacco, lac, wax, nitre, ghee. Its manufactures are cotton cloths, woollens, tanning, dyeing, metals worked, sugar boiling, soda, &c. It abounds with tigers; not so numerous as formerly, on account of the havoc which European hunters have made among them, but still extremely dangerous in the monsoon, as the heavy rains drive them away from their reedy lairs. There are several species, viz., the *Nongrjashor*, or royal Bengal tiger; the *Babbar*, or white and long-haired headed, very large; the *Cheeta*, or hunting leopard; the *Tenduya*, which lives in trees and is spotted; bears, wolves, jackals (who are subject to hydrophobia), foxes, wild elephants (who are very destructive, and approach close to the town), rhinoceros, whose chief resort is the *Teral*, "marshy forest," at the S. base of the *Himalaya*; herds of wild buffaloes, swine, deer, antelopes, monkeys, porcupines, goshawks (haz, which are tamed for falconry, a favorite pastime in this district), parrots, paroquets, pea fowl, bustards, partridges, quails, love birds, jack daws, larks, a great variety of numerous water fowl, especially cranes, ducks, coots, and grebes, &c. *Porpoises*, *tortolises*, *ghariyar* (*Gaigei* crocodile), *nak* (alligators), the two latter of which are numerous, dangerous, and abound in every piece of water in the monsoon, serpents (from whose bites no less than 300 natives perish annually), scorpions (not dangerous), abundance of small fish, in procuring which upwards of 1,625 persons, and 395 small boats are employed annually. Camels, horses, asses, kine, sheep, goats, pigs. The chief routes are,

1st, W. to E., from *Fyzabad* to *Betiya*, via *Goruckpoor*.

2nd, S.E. to N.W., from *Dinapore*, via *Goruckpoor*, to *Sekorra*, in *Oude*.

3rd, N. to S., from *Goruckpoor* to *Azimgurh*.

4th, N. to S., from *Goruckpoor* to *Ghazepore*.

5th, N.E. to S.W., from *Goruckpoor* to *Sooltanpoor*, in *Oude*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1801. The *Nawab Vizier* of *Oude* ceded it to the British, in liquidation of claims against that prince for arrears of subsidy, &c. &c.

1857-58-59. The rebel *Sepoys* made several stands in this district, but they were eventually driven out of it by the British after great slaughter.

A further distance of 10 miles brings us into THE *GOPALPOOR* PERGUNNAH. We then enter the town of

GOPALPOOR.

District, *Goruckpoor*. Civil Authority, the *Collector* at *Goruckpoor*, 33½ miles. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 20', long. 83° 20'.

DAWES to *Azimgurh*, 28 miles N.

POSITION.—It lies close to the *Gogra* river.

Thence along a dense jungle country, cross a bad rutty road to *Mircha*, 10; *buniah's* shops; cross by pucca bridge 2 nullahs; pass *Unola*, 10½; thence along a dense jungle country; cross by bridge the *Aumee* river, also a nullah, and six miles beyond we cross by ferry the *Raptree* river (*Airawati*, so called from the white Elephant of the *Indra* god), which rises in *Nepaul*, in the sub-Himalayas, in lat. 28° 10', long. 82° 45', thence flows S. for 40 miles, then N.W. for 55 miles; pass S.E. across the plains of *Oude*, in

lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$; thence it enters the Goruckpoor District, flows S.E. serpentine for 70 miles, when it is joined by the Dhumela (Burha Rapti) on the left, whence it flows S. for 30 miles, joins the Moti Jhil (lake of Bakhira); then W. for 10 miles to the town of Goruckpoor, where it is crossed by a ferry having a deep channel 200 yds. wide, and 10 miles below which it is crossed by ferry, at the Bhowapoor Ghat in the dry season, but quite impassable in the monsoon; thence circuitously S.E. for 85 miles, where it joins the Ghogra on the left, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $83^{\circ} 46'$, and after a course of 400 miles, we soon afterwards reach the town of

GORUCKPOOR.

(From Gorakh, "teacher," and Pur, "town," or Gorukhnath, Gorekhanath, a devotee, who is by some supposed to be "the only true god," and by some authors from Gorakh, a celebrated Hindu scholar of the 15th century, and one of the 9 Nathas, "teachers," or else from Gorenath, a hermit held in great repute by the heathens).

District, Goruckpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation from 330 to 340 feet. Population, 45,265. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 23'$.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Raptée, which is here 200 yds. wide, of considerable depth, navigable, crossed by a ferry, and over which, in 1750, there was a bridge of boats. The Raptée (Airowati, so named of the god Idras, "white Elephant"), sub-Himalaya range, in lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$, flows S. for 40 miles, thence N.W. for 55; pass through the plains of Oude, in lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$; thence S.E. for 90 miles, and in lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$ enters the Goruckpoor District, flows, serpentine, S.E. for 70 miles, thence it is joined by the Dhuwela (Burha Rapti), thence flows S. for 30 miles, joins the Moti Jhil (Lake of Bakhira), thence W. for 10 miles; passes the town of Goruckpoor; thence flows, serpentine, S.E. for 10 miles, where it is crossed by the Bhowapoor Ghat, thence flows 75 miles, and joins the Ghogra on the left, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $83^{\circ} 46'$, after a course of 400 miles, the latter 85 miles of which it is navigable for large boats.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1837. The Sepoys, under the Oude rebel, Mahomed Hossein, held it, put to flight the Rajah of Bansee, and took possession of the Tahel and Palace, but being pressed hard by the British, he fled in

1858, when the Nepalese Prince, Sir Jung Bahadur captured it.

The traitor, Moshurruf Khan, an ex-official of the British Government, was here taken and hung.

HOUSES.—The principal portion are constructed of mud walls, with neat tiled roofs, to disarrange which is the constant amusement of the monkeys, which swarm at this place, so that the buildings have generally a most grotesque appearance. Those of the Europeans are built of brick, lie on the E., S., and W. sides, and are extremely mean, with plainly arranged gardens.

THE CANTONMENT lies on the E. side of the town, on high, sandy ground, which rises from the Jhil, "shallow lake" or Kamgatal, which is 6 miles long and 3 broad, into which falls the drainage of the N. jungly portion of this place; a communication as open between the lake and the Raptée river, which,

if stopped up in the hot season, renders the Jhil one entire mass "of decayed vegetable matter," and contains ample space for native artillery, light cavalry, and native infantry.

MOSQUES.—There are only two of these edifices, one of which is a mass of ruins, and the other in a bad state of preservation, both of which are built of brick, and the architecture extremely heavy and ugly.

THE IMAMBARAH.—This handsome large edifice, which was erected by the Nawab of Oude, Shoojah-oo-Dowlah, is kept in excellent repair, by means of an annual revenue, granted by the Ex-King of Oude, and placed in the hands of an accredited agent for that purpose. Its appearance is extremely striking and grand, but the filthy locality in which it stands completely spoils the effect which it would otherwise produce. Here the Mohurrum is celebrated with great pomp and magnificence.—(See Route 1; Patna City).

THE FORT, which is called Basantpoor, lies close to the left hand of the Raptée river. It is a square, twelve bastioned, carved fortress, which was in a most ruinous state when the British captured it in 1802, and partly demolished it; a few additional rooms have been built, and it is used as the treasury and collector's office.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

CLIMATE, very salubrious.

THE JAIL, which is a goodly sized building, lies to the W.

THE TEMPLES, the chief of which is called the Sthan (Place of Goruckhnath), lies close to a tank, used for the purpose of religious ablutions, and is asserted by the Natives to have been miraculously built, and on the S. of it stand three others, respectively dedicated to Mahadeva, Pasupatinath, and Hanuman.

This town (7 miles in circuit) lies in an open and agreeable situation in the midst of forest land and plantations, which, if cleared away, would considerably enhance its salubrity and ventilation, and relieve it from the myriads of mosquitoes and monkeys which infest it, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the inhabitants.

ROUTE 62

This route should be traversed from November to June; but it is impassable in the monsoon.

AZIMGURH TO GORUCKPOOR,

VIA LOTT GHAT.

Distance, 65 miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Frs.
Azimgurh to Jeewunpoor	12	0
Lott Ghat	8	0
Burhul	11	0
Gugrya (Ghuga)	12	0
Bellipar	10	0
Goruckpoor Cantonment	12	0
	65	0

Leave † Azimgurh, (Route 60,) and proceed along an excellent road, cross, in the dry season, but almost impassable in the monsoon, the Booksoe and Kyer rivers, to Jeewunpoor, 12; thence to Lott Ghat, 8,

and cross by ford, but by dingies in the rains, the Surjo river, then proceed to *Dhoore Burhul Ghat*, and cross, by ferry boat, the Gogra river, which here forms only one channel, and enter the GORUCKPOOR DISTRICT (Route 60).

Then pass on to *Burhul*, 11; bazaar; thence cross, by small boats, four nullahs, to *Guga* (Ghuga), 12; *Bellipar*, 10; encamping ground, and provisions obtainable after due notice has been given, at all the stations on this route. Then cross, by temporary bridge, the Aumee river, and 6 miles beyond, by ferry, at the *Bhowapur Ghat*, the Raptree river, and 12 miles brings us to the town of

† § GORUCKPOOR (Route 61).

ROUTE 63.

Passable in the height of the rains.

AZINGURH TO SOOLTANPOOR IN OUDE,

VIA JUANPOOR.

Distance, 10½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Azingurh to Rance Seral	8	4
Jekmah or Tekwah	13	0
Badshahpoor Gourah	12	4
Jaunpoor	9	0
Rhuno	12	3
Singramow	13	0
Chanda Purbahpoor	10	3
Papper Ghat	12	1
Sooltanpoor Ghat	10	5
	101	4

Leave † § *Azingurh* (Route 60), and cross by a bridge of dingies the Tonse river, then proceed along a heavy, sandy, rutty road, across an open, cultivated country, to § *Rance Seral*, 8; bazaar. The road now becomes very rutty; pass on to

§ GUMHEERPOOR (Gumeerpoor), 8 miles.

Lat. 25° 54', long. 83° 3'.

DAWES to Benares, 45 miles; Azingurh, 16 S.W.; Jaunpoor, 26 N.E.

Then cross by pucca bridge the * *Munglia Nuddy*, 3; to *Tekmah* (Tekwah), 3; bazaar; thence cross two nullahs to *Badshahpoor Gourah*, 12; bazaar, wells, and tanks; cross by ford a nullah, and then enter THE JAUNPOOR (Jounpoor) DISTRICT (Route 34), and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ JAUNPOOR (Jounpoor, Route 34). Thence along a good road, through a fine country, cross by bridges 3 nullahs, to * *Rhuno*, 12; bad water only; thence cross by bridge a nullah, as also another by ford, to * *Singramow*, 13; bad water only; we then enter THE OUDE TERRITORY (Route 1); pass along a bad road, across a flat, jungly, and partially cultivated country, and we then enter THE PURBAHPOOR DISTRICT, and thence proceed to * *Chanda Purbahpoor*, 10; Civil Authority, Commissioner in Oude; provisions, if notice be given previously; thence the road becomes very bad, jungly, and much cut up by ravines; pass * *Papper Ghat*, 12; and 10½

miles across a ravine, jungly country, brings us to the SOOLTANPOOR (Sultanpoor) DISTRICT, and at 10½ miles we enter the town of

§ SOOLTANPOOR

(Sultanpoor (Oude), or Koeshhawanpur).

District, Sootanpoor Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow. Officer commanding at Lucknow. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 18', long. 82° 8'. Population, 1,500.

DAWES to Lucknow, 22 miles; S.H.; Allahabad, 59 N.; Calcutta, 562.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Goomtee, which is here 100 yds. wide, 4 feet deep, and navigable for large boats, by which there is very tedious water communication with Benares, Lucknow, Jaunpoor, and Ghazeeপুর.

CANTONMENTS.—These military-quarters lie on the right bank of the river, at an altitude of 60 feet above the valley, and communicate with the left bank of the river, which is here 100 yds. wide, 4 feet deep, and navigable for large boats by a ferry; the position is well drained and healthy. The river lies on the N., and cultivated land on the S., marked out by stone pillars. They are capable of containing an entire brigade. It is supplied with water from wells upwards of 60 feet deep.

FORT.—This ruined fortress, which was erected by the Ghorian Kai Kubad, was constructed about 1287, and still contains a few habitable houses.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The only one of any importance is the handsome, large residence of the Lucknow Durbar Vakeel, or Envoy.

MOSQUES.—To the N.W. of the fort stands an antique Mosque, erected by Kai Kubad, and close by are several smaller ones, built by the Salyids, the descendants of Mahomet.

THE CLIMATE, owing to the absence of marshes and swampy ground, is dry, cool, and healthy, and well adapted for the recovery of invalids, but its aridity produces catarrhs, ear-aches, tooth-aches, acute rheumatism, chapped hands and feet, and elephantiasis. From November to June the W. winds prevail, and during the monsoon (the end of June to the beginning of October) E. winds predominate, and the air becomes damp, and causes the human frame to experience great depressions of spirits; but at the end of the rains, so clear is the atmosphere, that *Dhawlagiri* (the highest of the Himalaya range) is easily discerned. The vicinity abounds with two most venomous reptiles, viz., the *Karait* and *Cobra di Capello* Snakes, the poisonous effects of whose bites are removable by the use of brandy and laudanum.

This town, which is in a most lamentable state of decay, consists of only a few particularly badly built old brick houses, and stands amidst shapeless masses of bricks, the remnants of the city when called *Koeshhawanpur*, and which was formerly the capital of the Bhaas (a low caste who formerly possessed the entire district from Gornokpor to Bundelcund, Saugor, and the extensive *Bhudoee Pergunnah* in Benares, at which period it was situated amidst dense jungle, absolutely swarming with tigers and wild elephants, but well protected by a bastioned rampart, 8 miles in circumference.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1286. It was captured by the Ghorian invader, Kai Kubad,

ROUTE 64.

AZIMGURH TO SECORRA.

Distance, 128½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Azimgurh to Captain Gunge.....	12	0
Utroulia.....	12	0
Buskarie.....	10	0
Kushah Tanda.....	12	0
Utafunge.....	10	0
Begungunge.....	10	0
Poorree.....	10	0
Fyzabad.....	10	0
Left bank of the Gogra river, opposite Fyzabad.....	2	0
Wassergunge.....	12	0
Goondah.....	12	4
Ballapoor.....	9	0
Secorra.....	7	0
	128	4

Leave †Azimgurh (Route 60), and proceed along a tolerably good road across a slightly cultivated country; cross a nullah, to the town of †Captain Gunge (Kuptaingun), "Captain" and Gang, "Market", 12 miles. Territory, Azimgurh. Collector at Azimgurh. Officer commanding. Lat. 26° 12', long. 83° 4'. Dawks to Secorra, 12 miles N.W. Also another, to *Utroulia, 12; then enter THE OUDE DISTRICT (Route 1).

Pass *Buskarie, 10; lat. 26° 25', long. 82° 45'. Dawks to Azimgurh, 34 miles N.W., Fyzabad, 52 S.E. *Kushah Tanda, 12; *Utafunge, 10. Lat. 26° 39', long. 82° 25'.

POSITION.—It lies 2 miles S.W. of the right bank of the Deoha or Gogra.

*Begungunge, 10½. Dawks to Azimgurh, 66 miles N.W., Fyzabad, 20 S.E. *Poorree, 10; and we enter

THE PACHAMRAT DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 26° 50', long. 81° 53', and is bounded on the N.E. by the Ghogra river, S.E. by Aldeman, S.W. by Sultanpoor, and W. by Bainswara.

We thence proceed for 10 miles to the town of

‡FYZABAD

(Bangla, from Falz, "plenty," and Abad, "abode.")

District, Pachamrat District of Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow, 89 miles E. Officer commanding at Lucknow. Encamping Ground, W. Bazaar and water. Market Place. Population, 100,000. Lat. 26° 47', long. 82° 10'. N. W. Dak Company's Staging Bungalow.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 95 miles N., Lucknow, 89 E.

FORT.—This round towered, walled, and ditched fortress, was much strengthened by Shujah-ud-Dowlah, Vizier of Oude.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ghogra, and together with the ruins of Ayudha (Oude) which joins it on the E., extends 10 miles along the right bank of the river, and is 2 miles distant from it.

MANUFACTURES.—Cloth, metal vessels, and arms. THE PALACE.—In 1730, Saadat Ali Khan, the first Nawaub Vizier of Oude, erected this handsome edifice, and laid out the grounds in the Persian style. His successors, Sefdar Jung and Shujah-ud-Dowlah, greatly embellished and enlarged both the residence and gardens.

RIVER.—The Ghogra, which is here 1½ mile broad, is crossed by ferry at Rai Ghat.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1860. Here the rebel Sepoys are submitting to the Government in great numbers under the Proclamation.

Here reside the wife of the rebel chief Rana Bancee Madho (supposed to have been slain in battle), his son, daughter, and sister-in-law; also the wife of that miscreant, Khan Bahadur. The Rajah Maun Singh is here, empowered with magisterial rights.

Thence cross the left bank of the Gogra river opposite to this place, and pass on to ‡Wassergunge (Wasingan), 12; lat. 26° 58', long. 82° 5'; ‡Goondah, 12.

SPORTING.—Wolf hunting may be enjoyed here. The manner in which the animal is caught is extremely simple, viz., a circular ditch 12 feet deep, is dug with a space in the centre large enough to fasten a kid on, the whole is surrounded by a bamboo railing to prevent the Hindus from falling into it. If a wolf is trapped then notice is sent to the officers, who immediately mount, and after a run of half an hour at racing speed, generally manage to spear him.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1860. Here the gallant Lieut. Holmes of H. M. 20th Regiment, was burnt to death.

*Ballapoor, 9; lat. 27° 22', long. 81° 6'; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

‡SECORRA (Sekkora).

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 7', long. 81° 44'.

POSITION.—It lies on left bank of the E. Surjoo river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1857-58-59. The Sepoys held it during the rebellion, but were eventually driven out of it.

When the gallant Sir Henry Havelock relieved Lucknow, the puppet King of Oude retreated hither.

This place has been gradually losing its importance since the removal of the Oude Government to Lucknow.

ROUTE 65.

AZIMGURH TO SULTANPOOR (SOOLTANPOOR) IN OUDE.

Distance, 78 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Azimgurh to Kudwah.....	12	0
Mahoul.....	12	0
Buragon.....	12	0
Soorahpoor.....	10	0
Luchmunpoor.....	10	0
Purusputtee.....	12	0
Sooltanpoor.....	78	0

Leave †Azimgurh (Route 60), and proceed along a bridle track, quite impassable for carts (travellers will do well to proceed, via Route 63, to Juncapoor, and thence on to Sooltanpoor); pass *Kudwah, 12; and 12 miles after we enter the town of

§ MAHOUL.

District, Azimgurh. Civil Authority, Collector at Azimgurh. Lat. 26° 6', long. 82° 53'.

We then enter the JAUNPOOR (JOUNPOOR) DISTRICT (Route 34), and 12 miles brings us to the town of

§ BURAGAON.

District, Jounpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Jounpoor. Lat. 26° 1', long. 82° 42'.

We then proceed into the OUDH TERRITORY, (Route 1).

Pass **Soorahpoor*, 10; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§ LUGHMUNPOOR.

District, Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow. Lat. 26° 5', long. 82° 20'.

Thence we pass on for 10 miles to the town of
§ PURUSPUTTEE (PURUSPUTI).—Lat. 26° 17', long. 82° 10'. And proceeding 12 miles we then enter the SULTANPOOR DISTRICT OF OUDH, and proceed to the large town of

§ SULTANPOOR (Sooltanpoor in Oude, Route 63).

ROUTE 66.

BAITOOL TO ASSEERGURH.

This route is only traversed by Brinjarces and Beopares, and is the only direct one between these two places.

Distance, 120 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Kherree	8	0
Choona Lohma	10	0
Jambo	11	0
Boree	14	0
Mohla or Mohla	15	0
Borkond	10	0
Balta	8	0
Bootee Puretee	10	0
Hunooman-ke-Pandree	12	0
Bheelkherree	12	0
Assergurh	10	0
	120	0

Leaving *§Baitool* (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), we proceed along a level Brinjarces track, through a wild, hilly, jungly country; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Kherree*, 8, lying on the Machna river; water scarce; extensive encamping ground; thence the road becomes bad, stony, deep, and muddy in the monsoon; pass through dense jungle with 3 or 4 small ghats; cross 4 nullahs; on to **Choona Lohma*, 10, which lies on the Taptee; good encamping ground; thence cross by ford the Taptee river; pass on, and cross 5 nullahs to **Jambo*, 11; water from the Taptee; good encamping ground; provisions must be obtained from Khamapoor or Chandoo. Thence along an undulating, stony, bad cart-road, to **Boree*, 14; water from a nullah; bad encamping ground, but provisions must be procured from Khamapoor, Chandoo, and Chichowlee; cross 5 nullahs, and pass on to **Mohla* (Mohla), 15; water from the Taptee river; good encamping ground,

but provisions must be procured at Khamapoor; Chandoo, and Chichowlee; we then enter THE GWALIOR OR SINDIA'S TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass along a bad road, cross 4 nullahs to **Borkond*, 10; Civil Authority, Political agent at Behore; water from wells and the Taptee river, but provisions can only be procured by previous orders being sent to the Soobah of Hurda; good encamping ground; thence along a sandy level road; cross 4 nullahs, to **Balta*, 8; water from a river; good encamping ground; cross 5 nullahs and a muddy to **Bootee Puretee*, 10; Civil Authority, Political agent at Mundalair; water from a river; extensive encamping ground; provisions procurable from Peepode; cross 2 nullahs and a muddy to **Hunooman-ke-Pandree*, 12; water from a river; good encamping ground; supplies from Peepode; thence along a level road to **Bheelkherree*, 12; water from wells; good encamping ground. Branch road to Boorhanpoor, via Sewul, 18 miles; thence the road becomes level, and is intersected by a stony nullah, extremely difficult for carts to cross, and we soon reach the fort of ASSEERGURH, 10 miles (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 67.

BAITOOL TO ELLICHPOOR.

Distance, 68 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Kherree	8	0
Jhular	12	0
Koelaree	8	0
Sawulmenda	12	0
Dhabe	10	0
Khurpee	10	0
Puruntwara Cantonment near Ellichpoor	8	0
	68	0

Leave *§Baitool* (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1857. Disorganised during the Sepoy rebellion, but order soon restored by Captain Maclean's foresight, who sentenced the Jagadairs Shodeen and Ramdeen Puttali, to 7 years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and confiscated all their property.

From Baitool, provisions should be laid in for nearly the entire distance (68 miles), and then pass along a level road, which becomes deep and muddy in the monsoon; cross four nullahs, and the Machna river, to **Kherree*, 8; tanks and wells, both of which afford but a scanty supply in the hot season; good and extensive encamping ground; thence along a jungly, bad, stony road; cross six nullahs, then over long ghats; on both sides of the Taptee river, which cross; pass over two small ghats, and six nullahs to **Jhular*, 12; water scarce, but encamping ground excellent; pass two small ghats; cross three nullahs, to **Koelaree*, 8; two small wells. It lies on the Patraptee river; encamping ground close to the jungle; thence along a stony road; pass a ghat; cross seven nullahs, and the Poomra river (Poomrah, which rises in lat. 21° 35', long. 77° 41', and flows S. for 65 miles, through the Baitool District, then for 95 miles across the Nizam's Dominions, and falls into the Tap-

tee river, in lat. $21^{\circ}4'$, long. $78^{\circ}8'$, to *Saculmenda. 12; then pass on to a long and two short Ghats; cross *threelalaha*, and at three different places cross the Poorna and Dhaba muddies, to *Dhaka, 14; good encamping ground, and then enter

THE ELLICHPOOR DISTRICT.

Which is governed by a Nawab, who holds it from the Nizam on condition of always having ready for service 2,000 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1860. It is sequestered to the British, for the maintenance of that contingent force.

Thence along a bad, stony road, to the Ghat, which forms the boundary between the Baitool and Berar districts. Thence the road becomes good; cross three nullahs, and the Adna muddy, to *Khurpee, 10; wells and encamping ground, and 8 miles brings us to the Cantonment of *Puruntoura*, close to the town of

ELLICHPOOR, (Ellichapoor, Ilachapoor) (see Route 53, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 68.

BAITTOOL TO GURRAWARRA (NURSING-POOR), VIA HOSHUNGABAD.

Distance, 142½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Hoshungabad, via Route 151, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras ..	66	1
Gurrawarra (Nursingpoor) Cantonment, via Route 150, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras	76	3
	142	4

Leave § Baitool (Route 66, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); and proceed (via Route 151, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras), to § Hoshungabad, 66½ miles, (described Route 68, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); and thence via Route 150, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras, to

§ GURRAWARRA (Nursingpoor) Cantonment (described Route 150, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras,

ROUTE 69.

BAITTOOL TO MHOW, VIA HOSHUNGABAD.

Distance, 185½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Sundulpoor, via Route 203, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras	95	0
Mhow, via Route 151, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras	90	7
	185	7

Leave § Baitool, Route 66, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, and proceed, via Route 203, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras, to Sundulpoor, 95 miles (described Route 151, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1860. Here Captain Bird and Lieut. Vallance dispersed the rebel chief, Sundee Sahoe, and his miscreants.

And thence proceed, via Route 151, to § MHOW, 90½ miles (described Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 70.

BAITTOOL TO NAGPORE, VIA KAMPTEE.

Distance, 112½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Kamptee, via Route 203, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras and via Route 279, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, to Nagpore	112	2

Leave § Baitool (described Route 66, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and thence proceed, via Route 203, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras, to

§ KAMPTEE (described Route 288, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, and thence, via Route 279, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, to *Nagpore.

ROUTE 71.

BAITTOOL TO NHEMUOH,
VIA HINDIA AND OOOJEIN.

Distance, 305½ Miles;

By Government Route Book, 312½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Sundulpoor, via Route 69	95	0
Oojein, via Route 69, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras	98	4
Kunta Kheree	8	4
Ooneil	10	7
Peeplooda	2	4
Kachrode	11	3
Neemnoh, via Route 78, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay	78	3
	305	1

Leave § Baitool, (described Route 66, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and thence proceed, via Route 151, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras, to § Oojein, (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay and Madras, Routes respectively 77 and 157). Thence proceed along a good road, across an open, slightly undulating and partially cultivated district; pass *Ruthurea, 2½; *Moukheree, 2½; *Amodee, 2; then cross by ford 2 nullahs, and also the wide (50 yds.) bed, stream 15, and 1 foot deep in the dry season, sandy, rocky bottom, and steep ravine banks of the Gumber river, to *Kunta Kheree, 1½, which stands on the left bank of that stream; thence across an undulating, low, hilly ridge country, intersected by 3 nullahs, along a bad, rough cart track; pass *Kunjura, 4; *Baloda, 2½; *Peeplooda, 2½; then cross a similar ridge, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ OONEIL.

Territory, Soindia's. Civil Authority, Resident Indore. Bazaar. Market on Sunday. Lat. $23^{\circ}18'$, long. $75^{\circ}30'$. Position.—It stands on the left bank of the S-epra (Sipra) river. Thence along a good road, leading up an easy ascent, across a table-topped ridge; pass *Noutadee, 3; *Afia, 1½; *Nagjara, 1½; then

down an easy descent, to *Bagle, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross four nullahs, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

§PEELODA (Peelode, described Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); market on Tuesdays.

Then cross the rugged Ghat of the Chumbul river, here 30 yds. wide; $\frac{1}{4}$ foot deep during the hot season, intersected by nullahs; then pass along a good road, to *Jubhal, $\frac{3}{4}$; then cross by an easy Ghat, the Bagere river, and pass on to *Beekamoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sirona, $\frac{1}{4}$; *Spulda, $\frac{1}{4}$; *Kumurware, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile brings us to the large town of

KACHROODE (Kuchirode, described Route 78, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence proceed, via that Route, to

§NEEMUCH, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles (described Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 72.

BAITOO TO SEONEE (SEONT),

VIA SINDWARA.

Distance, 124 Miles.

All Rivers and Nullahs in this Route can be forded.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Sohagpoor	7	4
Amiah	11	1
Jumara	7	0
Boordye	9	0
Barrye	14	4
Omratt	13	4
Sindwara	15	5
Kherce (Khyree)	10	5
Chowrye	12	5
Kokah	9	3
Seonee (Seoni)	12	2
	123	1

Leave §Baitool, (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, intersected by eight nullahs, and the Machu river, through a well cultivated district; pass *Sohagpoor, $\frac{7}{8}$; thence the country becomes stony, light jungly, undulating, and intersected by eight nullahs and the Sapun river. Pass *Sussarbah, $\frac{5}{8}$; *Amiah, $\frac{2}{8}$; baniah's shops. Then enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass *Kanapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed along a good path, intersected by three nullahs; the Kurmoor Joab and Kurmoor rivers; pass *Kasowja, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Deogawn, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Jumara, $\frac{2}{8}$; wells and nullah; thence proceed along an undulating, light jungly country, with hills on the right and left, across a good pathway, intersected by four nullahs, and the Jumree and Bhynssee rivers; pass *Sowlapoor, $\frac{3}{8}$; *Puchalye, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Boordye, $\frac{3}{8}$; bazaar; thence along a good path, intersected by thirteen nullahs, and the Rootcheye and Kutengee rivers; pass *Peelawaree, $\frac{5}{8}$; thence the country is open, covered with low grass; pass *Chota Boordye, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Nyngong, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Simaree, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Chota Buttoora, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Bata Buttoora, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Sarrye, $\frac{1}{8}$; thence

proceed along a good path, through a wild, undulating, deep dilly, raviny, and light jungly country, intersected by eleven nullahs, and also the Kunhan and Amah rivers; pass *Omratt, $\frac{4}{8}$; thence through dense jungle; pass *Koonca, $\frac{6}{8}$; *Omratt, $\frac{3}{8}$; Koolbara river; baniah's shops; lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$; a few miles to the north, in lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$, rises the Peuch Nuddy, flows E. for 65 miles, then S. for 53 miles, and joins the Kanhan river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$, close to Kamptee. Thence through a light jungly, partially cultivated country, intersected by 13 nullahs; cross the Koolbara (at three different places) and Bodree rivers; pass *Chabree, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Jumunee, $\frac{4}{8}$; *Patura, $\frac{7}{8}$; and $\frac{2}{8}$ miles brings us into THE DEOGUR (Deoghar) TRACT OF NAGPOOR, and we soon reach §Sindwara (Chindwara, Route 80, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Thence along a good cart path, through low, jungly, partially cultivated country, intersected by six nullahs, with hills on the right and left; pass close to *Sourwaje, $\frac{5}{8}$; *Pata, $\frac{4}{8}$; *Kherce (Khyree), $\frac{1}{8}$; wells; along a country intersected by seven nullahs, and the Peesh (Peak) river, which rises in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$; flows S.E. for 50 miles, and falls into the Peuch, in lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$; pass *Belooah, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Cheezegong, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Belkhera, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Chundunwara, $\frac{4}{8}$; and $\frac{2}{8}$ miles brings us to the town of

§CHOWRYE. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, Long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

DAWES to Nagpoor, 60 miles.

Thence pass across a well cultivated country, intersected by 9 nullahs; pass *Deonguree, $\frac{3}{8}$; *Kharee, $\frac{1}{8}$; *Sawwarra, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Gorawaree, $\frac{2}{8}$; *Kumara, $\frac{1}{8}$; and we then enter THE SAUGUR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass *Kokah, $\frac{1}{8}$; wells; thence along an open, cultivated country, intersected by six nullahs; pass *Jumunee, $\frac{4}{8}$; *Luchunwara, $\frac{4}{8}$; and $\frac{4}{8}$ miles brings us to the town of

†§SEONEE (Seoni, Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 73.

BANCOORAH TO BARRACKPOOR.

Distance, 101 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bancoorah, via Route 6, to Paharpoor ..	73	0
Booragong	15	0
Ghyretty	10	0
Barrackpoor	5	0
	101	0

Leave §Bancoorah, (Route 6), and proceed, via that Route, to §Paharpoor, 73 miles; and thence proceed along a bad rutty road, intersected by 4 nullahs, all crossed by bad fords and bridges, to *Booragong, 15; then cross 3 bridged nullahs to *Ghyretty, 10; North Western Dak Company's staging bungalow; then cross by good ferry boat, at the Pultah Ghat, the Hooghly river (Route 1); and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§BARRACKPOOR, (Route 1),

ROUTE 74.

BANCOORAH TO MIDNAPORE.

Distance, 68½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bancoorah to Bishenpoor, via Route 6.	21	0
Bankadah	8	4
Betagurh	7	5
Salbunny	16	1
Midnapore Cantonment	15	1
	68	3

Leave §Bancoorah (Route 6), and proceed, via that Route, to §Bishenpoor, 21; and thence along an excellent road to §Bankadah, 8½, and pass over a road intersected by 3 bridged nullahs, and the Salal river, which cross by ford and ferry, and we soon enter

THE MIDNAPORE DISTRICT, (Route 7), and proceed to §Betagurh, 7½; then cross 3 bridged nullahs to §Salbunny, 16½; bazaar; and 15½ miles brings to the CANTONMENT OF MIDNAPORE (Route 7).

ROUTE 75.

BANCOORAH TO BURDWAN.

Distance, 57 Miles;

By Government Route Book, 56 miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bancoorah to Balatore	12	6
Soonamooke	12	6
Kishennugur	11	3
Khund Ghose	10	3
Burdwan	9	6
	57	0

Leave §Bancoorah, (Route 6), and proceed along a good road, intersected by the Goondie, and pass §Balatore, 12½; bazaar and tanks; §Soonamooke, 12½; bazaar and tanks; §Kishennugur, 11½; then enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT (Route 1).

Pass on to §Khund Ghose, 10½; the Damooda river, well supplied, which cross by ford or ferry; and 9½ miles brings us to the town of

—§ BURDWAN.

Territory, Burdwan. Civil Authority, Resident Collector at Burdwan. Officer commanding. Lat. 23° 12', long. 87° 55'. Population, 89,05, chiefly Hindoos. North Western Dak Company's Staging bungalow.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Here is a government and church missionary society school.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Damooda river.

RAILWAYS to Calcutta, &c., see Calcutta, Route 1.

PALACE.—This large irregular edifice, which is composed of various buildings, and painted a variety of colours, stands amidst extensive gardens.

LAKE.—Close to this place is an artificial "Jheel," having an area of 30 acres, and the earth dug from this excavation forming a causeway around, and the

lake, in which thousands of natives perform their ritual ablutions, is entered through a beautifully decorated porch.

THE JAIL is a badly arranged building.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857-58, Here the Rajah of Pachete was confined, on suspicion of being concerned in the Sepoy rebellion.

ROUTE 76.

BANDA TO ADJEEGURH.

Distance, 47½ Miles;

By Government Route Book, 47½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Girwah	11	4
Pungura	9	0
Kurtul	14	6
Adjeegurh	12	0
	47	2

Leave §Banda (Route 28), and proceed along a good road, through a flat and highly cultivated country, intersected by a nullah; pass §Tadweer, 4; §Chota Banda, 2; §Beroker, 1½; §Py-gamberpoor, 1½; §Girwah, 2½; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to §Pungura, 9; tank and wells; §Pokaree, 6; §Bownampeer, 2; §Neheree, 1½; thence the road is intersected by bad ravines, two nullahs, and leads through thin jungle and partial cultivation to §Kurtul, 5½. Then enter the ADJEEGURH (ADJYGURH) DISTRICT.

Pass along a stony road, intersected by several water courses and 3 nullahs; pass §Deogow, 7½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ADJEEGURH

(Adjygurh, Ajeagarh, Ajagurh, Ajayagurh, Aje-gurh. Origin from Aja, a "goat," Gurh, a "fence"; Ajeas or Ajes, "unconquerable," Gurh, "fort").

Territory, Adjygurh. Governor-General's Agent at Banda, 35½ miles. Bazaar and water. Population, 5,000.

POSITION.—It lies on an isolated height (densely covered with thick, low, green-peaked tamarind and teak-foilage jungle, composed of granite with a reddish sandstone surface, has a perpendicular rocky face, about 35 feet high, and forms a natural and almost impenetrable barrier of defence), at the N.W. edge of the Bindachal plateau, from which it is separated by a narrow, deep, and impassible ravine.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Hill of Bihonia lies to the N.E. of the Fort, but separated from it by a deep ravine. It is 35 feet high, with a plateau 1,340 feet above the sea, 800 feet above the town, and climate healthy, on the top of which is erected batteries which command the fortresses on the hill, the whole surface of which is covered with the remains of beautifully carved stone images, all thickly coated with black lichen, but in a most perfect state of preservation. These enormous figures were most undoubtedly erected by order of the Ajipal (Ajigopal, or Chukwa, "universal potentate"), the supposed founder of this hill fortress, and the date of whose era is totally involved in obscurity, since his name is not mentioned in any medieval history of India.

Fort.—On a hill, the summit (which is reached by two paths: the first ascends obliquely up the E. declivity, and the other up the N. side, which is flanked by five gateways, one above the other, and where the steepness is greatest, steps have been cut in the rock), which is one mile in circuit, and on it stands a large rampart (within which are 3 large, deep tanks cut in the solid rock, the water from which is very bad, owing to the quantity of decayed vegetation deposited therein) parapet (divided into mitred, uncemented, pointed stone merlons, most irregular in size, height, breadth, and depth, but extending ten yards) fortress, the walls of which are composed of the elegant carved shafts, pedestals, cornices, capitals, and friezes of Jain temples, with hundreds of obscene groups of idol figures scattered about the vicinity under the peepul trees.

Temples.—These beautiful, colossal, greywacke and elaborately embellished, sculptured, massive ruins, which in their architectural style closely approximate to those scattered over S. India, consist of an entrance and large hall, erected on solid stone pillars, 7½ feet high, beautifully chiselled with foliage, having their capitals constructed in shape and form of huge, thick-tipped, fat, suppliant women glancing towards the beholder. The idol appears, as is the case in all Jain temples, to have been constructed on large masses of loose, uncemented stones, and placed under a beehive cupola. The roofs are supported by enormous carved stone slabs, gradually decreasing in size as they approach the crest of the domes and extending from pillar to pillar, and from the costly appearance of which the *tout ensemble* must have produced a fine effect when in a perfect state of preservation—it is clear that the prince or princes by whom they were erected enjoyed immense revenues, as the cost of their erection must have been enormous. They are adorned with numerous inscriptions in the Palae language, none of which have as yet been deciphered. Nothing but monkeys and enormous serpents tenant these splendid remnants of beautiful architecture.

Palace of the Rajah.—A fine building, is situated at Naushah, at the N. base of the hill.

Well.—Within the gate of the fort there is a chasm in the rock which forms a natural well, several hundred feet deep.

CLIMATE.—Bad, subject to virulent malaria.

DAKES TO BANDA. 47 miles S.; Allahabad, 130 S.W.; Calcutta, 625 N.W.

ROUTE 77.

BANDA TO CALPEE.

Distance, 63½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Banda to Kupsa.....	11	0
Moundah, or Moondla.....	12	0
Bewur.....	12	4
Left Bank of Betwa, opposite Jellalpoor	13	0
Murgawn, or Murgyah.....	8	4
Calpee.....	11	4
	68	4

Leaving §Banda (Route 28), we proceed along a good road for nearly 11 miles, thence cross by ford the sandy bed and knee deep (in the hot season) Kane

river; pass §Kupsa, 11; Territory, Banda; Civil Authority, Collector at Banda; bazaar. Lat. 25° 34', long. 80° 17'. Dakws to Banda, 11 miles. Thence the road is intersected by two nullahs; the steep banks of the first are difficult for carts, but the last is easily passed. We soon enter

THE HUMEERPOOR DISTRICT OF THE NORTH DIVISION OF BUNDULCUND (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass §Moundah (Moondla) 12; bazaar; collector at Humeerpoor; proceed to the town of §Bewur (Bewur), 12½; bazaar. Lat. 25° 45', long. 80°. Thence proceed along a good road intersected by two nullahs, one of which is shallow, and the other dry, in the monsoon; at 6½ miles cross the Berma river; pass through ravines on its banks, and proceed on for 6 miles, and then cross by ford in the dry season, but by ferry boats in the monsoon, the wide (550 yards) stream (18½ yards wide in the dry season), sandy, gravelly bottom (2½ feet deep) and steep high bank of the Betwa river, to the left bank (opposite Jellalpoor), 13; provisions must be obtained from Jellalpoor; thence along a heavy road, through an open, cultivated, partially undulating country, to §Murgawn (Murgyah), 8½; bazaar; thence along a road much intersected by ravines, which leads for 5½ miles, through an open, cultivated country, and afterwards across a ravine district; we then enter

THE CALPEE PERGUNNAH, and 11½ miles brings us to the Fort of

§CALPEE, (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); encamping ground, near its gate.

ROUTE 78.

BANDA TO CAWNPOOR.

VIA HAMEERPOOR.

Distance, 74 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Sessalur.....	14	0
Bheroah.....	12	4
Hameerpoor.....	11	0
Left Bank, Jumna.....	2	0
Ghautumpoor.....	11	4
Bidhnoo.....	12	0
Cawnpoor.....	11	0
	74	0

Leave §Banda (Route 28), and proceed along a good road, intersected by the Kane river; we then cross a nullah, as also the Chundwur river, and enter the HAMEERPOOR (Humeerpoor) DISTRICT (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass §Bheroah, 12½; thence cross the Betwa river, and 11 miles brings us to the town of

§ HAMEERPOOR.

District, Humeerpore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Lat. 25° 53', long. 80° 14'.

RIVERS.—The Betwa and the Jumna, which latter is here 1,000 feet wide, and current 3 to 4 miles per hour.

POSITION.—It lies on a Doab (tongue of land), on the right bank of the Betwa and at its confluence with the Jumna river.

We then cross the latter stream and enter the CHATUMPOOR PESHUNNAH of the CAWPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1).

Thence proceed to *Chatumpoor*, 11½; Civil Authority, Collector at *Cawpoor*: *bazaar*: lat. 30° 9' long. 80° 13'; proceed on to *Bidhwa*, 13; and 11 miles brings us to the town of

!§ CAWPOOR (Route 1).

ROUTE 79.

BANDA TO CAWPOOR.
VIA THE CHILLA TARA GHAT.
Distance, 77½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Piperanda	10	0
Left bank of the Jumna at Chilla Tara Ghat	12	6
Roudpoor	10	4
Kudjwah	10	6
Chunda Poorna	12	6
Rameypoor	11	4
Cawpoor, centre of Cantonments	9	0
	77	2

Leave *Banda* (Route 23), and proceed along an open, flat country, across a good road; pass *Mowat*, 4; *Loma*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

*PIPERANDA; lat. 25° 38', long. 80° 23'; *bazaar*.

Thence pass on to *Ottobut*, 3; *Pattara*, 3½; *Soherpoor*, 1; pass through a deep ravine to the *Chilla Tara Ghat*, 4½; then cross the heavy, sandy, wide (½ mile) bed, stream flowing under the steep right bank of the Jumna river to the left bank at *Chilla Tara Ghat*; then enter

THE FUTEHPPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1).

Thence across an open, slightly cultivated country, leading across a good but circuitous road, which passes round the head of the Jumna ravines; pass *Lilowalee*, 2; *Bundawal*, 2½; *Mahakhera*, 1; *Amespoor*, 2; *Saras*, 2½; *Roudpoor*, 4; wells, amply supplied; *Bardara*, 1½; *Koormabad*, 2½; *Murraman*, 2½; *Shilwa*, 4½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ KUDJWAH

(Kudjwa, Kudjooa, Kuchwaha, Aurungabad).

District, Futehpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Futehpoor. *Bazaar* and *walla*. Lat. 26° 3', long. 80° 35'.

Serp. 30 miles N.W., is a large, commodious, bricked building, having several vaulted apartments, with two lofty gates, beautifully decorated, one on the W. and the other on the E. On the N.E. stands a tastefully laid out garden, entirely surrounded with a turreted wall.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—It was founded by Aurungzebe, in commemoration of his brilliant victory over his brother Shuja, from whom he captured no less than 114 elephants and several pieces of ordnance.

Then pass on to *Goorta*, 2; *Barkapur*, 2; *Doodhpoor*, 2; *Kuchwalee*, 1½; *Mossad*, 1½; *Koornce*, 2½; and enter THE CAWPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1).

Thence proceed to *Chanda Poorna*, 11; *Soher* (Bazar), 4; *bazaar*; *Sierre Herdoolie*, 3; *Mahakhera*, 2; pass close to *Hatepoor*, 1; *Silowalee*, 2½; *Rajala Poorna*, 1; *Bingawar*, 1; *Pakarpur*, 3; *Hurrapoor*, 1; *Noobusta*, 1; *Dabampoor*, 3; then cross the Pandoo river, and 3 miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF CAWPOOR (Route 1).

ROUTE 80.

BANDA TO GWALIOR.
VIA CHIRKAREE, KEITAH, JHANNI, AND BUMBOURSE.
Distance, 204½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ugar	11	4
Channee	11	0
Bumbourse	10	0
Chirkaree	9	0
Keitah	15	6
Kocbeck	9	4
Burats	11	4
Paharee (Banks)	10	0
Bamunwah	11	0
Tarecher	10	4
Burwamgar	11	4
Jhanni	12	2
Ambsah	8	4
Dutnah (S. side of)	8	3
Opral	12	2
Dubbra	14	4
Aniree	12	2
Jimsee, near Gwalior	6	3
Gwalior (The Residency)	6	3
	204	3

Leave *Banda* (Route 23), and proceed along an open, cultivated country, across a good road; thence ford, at *Baragurh*, steep banks, sandy bottom, and deep (2 feet), from November to June, the Kaner river to *Ugar*, 11½; wells; thence along a rutty road, which is not much frequented; pass *Channee*, 11, and we soon enter THE MAHORA PESHUNNAH.

Pass *Bumbourse*, 10, cross 3 nullahs; thence we soon reach *THE CHIRKAREE TERRITORY*; thence proceed to the town of

§ CHIRKAREE, 9 miles.

District, Chirkaree. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Encamping ground between two low ridges, close to a large tank. *Bazaar*. Lat. 25° 24', long. 79° 49'.

FORE.—This fine fortress, which is reached by a flight of steps, so admirably cut in the rock that elephants can ascend by them, stands on a most picturesque site, at the base of a lofty rocky eminence, but is commanded by two lofty hills close at hand.

LAKE.—A little below lies a beautiful large sheet of water, which teems with delicious fish.

POSITION.—It lies on the W. and S. of a fortified hill.

THE PALACE lies close to the *Rajah's Bungalow*, "same name," on the left.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Rajah behaved most nobly, defended an English Officer with his own hand—kept his fort, and offered to surrender his son as hostage to the British.

1860. The Governor-General rewarded him.

Thence along a narrow cart track, not much frequented; pass *Goorah, 6½, and *Boadratta, 2½; then enter THE HUMBERPOOR DISTRICT.

Thence along an open, undulating, well cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs, also the Ujjoon and Beerna rivers; pass §Kaitah, 6½; bazaar; thence along an excellent road, through a flat, well cultivated country, with hills on the left at a distance; pass *Kochok, 5½; the Dussum river, amply supplied, which has a sandy bottom, and is knee deep from November to June; cross it, and we then enter THE JHANSI DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*). Proceed along a circuitous but good cart-road, intersected by 3 nullahs, through ravines to §Gurota, 11½; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda; which lies at the confluence of the Dussum and Luckaree rivers. Thence the country becomes partially cultivated, and is intersected by a ridge of low rocky hills, extending N. E. and S. W., and proceed along the base of hills to *Pakaree (Bunka), 10; wells and tank. Thence we proceed along a bad, country, cart-track road, along an open country; cross 2 nullahs and pass *Bamunick, 11; provisions from Tarowiee, 1-mile distant; thence hills lie at a distance on the right and left. We then enter THE TERRE DISTRICT (Route 22); cross 3 nullahs, and pass §Tarecher, 10½; small bazaar; wells and tank, badly supplied; then cross 3 nullahs and the Burwa river, and re-enter THE JHANSI DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and soon enter the town of §Burwa-Sagur, 11½; wells and lake; good encamping ground ½ mile W.; thence along a good road, through an undulating country, which soon becomes dotted over with low detached hills at a distance right and left, and at the 4th mile cross by ford the wide (600 yds.), rocky, loose stony bed of the Betwa river, thence the road becomes bad for carts; and at the 5th mile cross by ford the Barabree river, and we soon enter the town of.

§JHANSI, 7½ miles (Route 23).

Thence proceed along an excellent road, through an undulating, rocky, slightly cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs, and pass *Ambah, 8½; thence along a good road, along an undulating, rocky, brushwood country, and we enter THE DUTTEAH TERRITORY, (Route 23), and 8½ miles brings us to the town of §Dutteah (Route 23), then proceed through the rumma, and cross 2 nullahs to *Ooprai, 8½; thence along an excellent road, through a well cultivated country; pass *Byroka, 2½; *Pechokra, 1½; *Ghora, 2; *Ghandpoor, 2; then cross by ford at Ghora Ghat, 6, the wide (200 yds.) sandy bed, broad stream (40 yds.), and 2 ft. deep, steep ravine banks, which wind nearly a mile on the left bank, but not so far on the right one of the Sind river, brings us to *Dabba; wells and nullah, amply supplied. We then enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Thence along a good cart-road, through a flat, slightly cultivated country, with isolated hills on the right and left; pass *Urroo, 2; *Santia, 1½; *Undioee, 2½; *Bursura, 2½; *Kullhane, 3, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ ANTREE.

Territory, Scindia's, Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Officer commanding at Gwalior. Bazaar, wells, and nullah. Lat. 26° 3'; long. 78° 16'.

DAWES to Saugor, 184 N.W.; Gwalior, 18 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the S. entrance of a narrow, bad, rocky ravine.

MANUFACTURE.—Salt is extracted from the saline earth in the neighbourhood.

FORTIFICATIONS.—At the W. stands a strong four towered fort.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1843. Here a powerful Mahratta force opposed the advance of General Grey into Bundelound, who marched W., turned their position, engaged and defeated them at Purniar.

Thence proceed along a very narrow rutty road, which passes across a narrow, low crowned table, hilly belt, hemmed in by such steep banks that a cart easily barricades the entire track; pass *Buroree, 4½, whence cross by a good ford the Oomrar river; pass *Jinsee (Jinsl). Lat. 26° 11', long. 78° 10'. Formerly the depot of the celebrated Mahratta Artillery, so eminently distinguished for their skill and good pieces of ordnance; thence along an excellent road; cross by ford the Soowunreka river, and at 6½ we enter the town of

GWALIOR (described Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 81.

BANDA CANTONMENT TO JUBBULPOOR.

VIA BIERANGUNGE GHAT AND MYHEER.

Distance, 231½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bandah to Girwah	11	4
Pungara	9	0
Neheree	9	4
Deogong	12	3
Bisramgunge Foot of the Ghat	7	7
Nulla (3 miles from the top of the Ghat)	4	5
Punnah	8	0
Bank of Meer Hussan Nuddy, near Kuchratry Kuchraputtee	14	6
Bilasee (Bilason)	12	0
Nagond	10	4
Betteah	8	6
Sunkergurh	9	4
Myheer (Myher)	13	6
Jubbulpoor, via Route 35	99	7
	231	6

Leave §Banda (Route 23), and proceed along a good road, intersected by a nullah, leading across a flat, well cultivated country; pass *Tinscar, 4; *Chota Banda, 2; *Berohar, 4; *Pyghumberpoor, 3; §Giroach, 2; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to *Pungara, 9; wells and tank; thence the road becomes rather stony; cross 2 nullahs to *Neheree, 9½; wells and nullahs, badly supplied; thence the country becomes hilly, and the road much intersected by watercourses, and 3 bad, difficult nullahs; we then enter THE DANEGURH DISTRICT (Route 42).

Pass on to **Deogong*, 121: Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Banda; provisions must be obtained from Singpoor and Nyasabehur (4 miles), and a stock should here be laid in for a distance of 20 miles. Thence the road becomes very bad, stony, and intersected by 6 nullahs, which soon dry up at the close of the monsoon, and we then enter THE PUNNAH DISTRICT (Route 86).

Pass on to **Biramungue* (foot of the Ghat), 77; proceed up the ascent, which is 300 yds. long, to the Buoloe, which lies 600 yds. below the very steep summit, on which there is excellent encamping ground; the total length of the Pass is 1½ mile. If a corps of men are marching this route, one day will be required to pass their baggage up or down it. Then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed to a nullah about 3 miles from a Ghat, where there is encamping ground. Thence along a barren, rocky, jungly country, along a stony road, intersected by 5 nullahs and a low ridge of easy hills, and at the end of 8 miles we reach the town of

§ PUNNAH (Punna).

District, Punna. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Bazaar. Elevation, 1,300 feet above the sea.

DAWKS to Allahabad, 173 S.W., Calpee, 130 S., and Calcutta, 663 N.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the N.E. slope of a barren plateau (Punna Hills), 300 feet above the Bindachal range, and extends N.E. on a most picturesque site, close to a large lake swarming with alligators, held sacred by the Hindus, formed by the embankment of a deep valley.

PALACE.—This large regal kiosk, which is beautifully sculptured, was founded by Chutter Saul, and lies on the bank of the lake in a ruinous state, as also are

THE TOMBS, which are fine, elegant, and elaborately decorated architectural structures. The Rajah's diamond, which is valued at £5,000, should also be inspected.

THE TEMPLES are fine specimens of Saracenic architecture. The Hindu one contains a diamond of great value and brilliancy. The Fran Nathan's (the followers of Khetriya, a pundit learned in Mahomedan literature, who endeavoured to amalgamate the doctrines of the two religions), contains in an apartment on a table covered with a rich cloth of gold the Mahitariyah (the founder's book of tenets).

PUNNAH DIAMOND MINES.—These once very productive sources of mineral treasures extend no less than from 12 to 20 miles N.E. beyond the town, in the vicinity of *Kamaraja*, *Brijpur*, *Barpari*, *Myra*, and *Kawa*, the surface of the land in which they are situated is ferruginous, gravelly, reddish clay, but the matrix, which generally rests on sandstone about 400 feet thick, lies 40 feet below, is composed of quartz, jasper, hornstone, Lydian stone, fragments of which are brought to the surface, pounded and washed several times most carefully, the clayey parts removed, and the remainder well sifted for the precious stones. Stones of the first water are now rarely found, and those procured are of a pearly, greenish, rose-coloured, pink, black, brown, or yellowish colour. When the diamond mines were well worked a tax of 25 per cent. was levied on the gathering, but that has been reduced to 12½ since the produce fell off. In former times upwards of £12,000 worth of diamonds were discovered annually.

Thence proceed along a difficult, steep ascent, for 4 miles, and the cart-road, which is intersected by six deep stony nullahs, leads through a hilly, barren, jungly country to the bank of Meer Hussein Nuddys,

141, close to §*Kuckrutty* (Kuchrahuttee), at which place there is a bazaar. There is also a direct road from Punna to this place, distant 11 miles: pass **Nagond*, 81; then along a circuitous cart-road, intersected by 5 nullahs to **Lohargong*, 4; **Silgee*, 1; **Bilasee* (Bilason), 31; baniah's shops. We then enter the OCHHARAH (Ocheyra) TERRITORY (Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Pass along an open, partially cultivated country, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of §*NAGOUND* (Nagoda, Nagoud, Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*). Thence the road is intersected by 3 nullahs and the Umaru river, with hills to the S.; pass **Bettaah*, 81; thence along a bad road with hills on the right in the distance, intersected by 4 nullahs and the Kuraree and Burwa nuddies, whose Ghats are approached by a very bad and difficult road; pass **Sunkeryurk*, 91; bad water from tanks and wells; the latter soon become dry in the hot season. Provisions must be obtained from Oucharah, 3 miles distant; thence along a bad cart-road, through an open country, with the Kymore range on the right, and then enter the MYKKER DISTRICT (Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Cross the Silgee river to the town of §*Mytheer*, 131, see Route 167 *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*; and thence proceed, via Route 33, for 9½ miles to the town of

§*JURBULPOOR*, (described Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 82.

This route is impracticable for troops with baggage, as bullock hackeries cannot traverse it.

BANDA TO JUBBULPOOR,
VIA THE BIRAMUNGUE AND PIPEREA GHATS.

Distance, 196½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda, via Route 81, to Kuchrahutty, } or Kuckrutty	77	3
Ghonore, or Ghonour	9	4
Kopa	12	0
Piperea	6	4
Bissanee	11	4
Saenugurh	10	0
Belharee	14	2
Kowree	11	4
Sehora	15	6
Gosulpoor	7	5
Punagurh	9	2
Jubbulpoor Cantonment	10	3
	195	5

Leave §*Banda* (Route 28), and proceed, via Route 81, near to *Kuchrahuttee* (Kuchretty), 77½; thence along a bad, cross country cart-road, intersected by a nullah, through an open, undulating, and uncultivated country, and then enter the ADJEKOURH TERRITORY.

Pass on to **Ghonore* (Ghonour), 91; about 5 miles N.E. stands the old Cantonment of Lohargong; thence the road becomes very good, and is intersected by 2 nullahs and the Kane river, with a stony bottom, 2½ feet in November, which cross by ford at the 9th mile, and then enter THE

PUNNAH (Punnah) TERRITORY, and pass on to §Kopa, 12; bazaar. Thence along a good road, quite impassable for carts, through a narrow, jungly valley, to *Piperea, 6½, at the foot of the Ghat, where there is encamping ground on the left bank of the Kane river; then ascend the steep Piperea Pass, situated in lat. 24° 15', long. 80° 23', the road over which leads along a sterile, rocky, rugged tract, intersected by 4 deep-bedded, rocky nullahs. About 2 miles distant the Kane river falls over the mountain brow; the formation of the rocks are singularly picturesque, and render the appearance of the *Falls of Piperea* extremely pleasing; pass on to *Bisanee, 11½; tank; thence along a very good road to §Saenugurh, 10; bazaar; thence along a rugged road, intersected by 5 nullahs, cross a steep, rocky ghat, which is difficult even for laden cattle to descend, and we then enter **THE JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT**, (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed to the town of

§ BELHAREE (Belhari), 14½ miles.

District, Jubbulpoor. Civil Authority, Assistant-Commissioner at Jubbulpoor. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 44', long. 80° 22'.

TEMPLES.—Here are some handsome Hindoo edifices.

POSITION.—It lies on a plain surrounded by some very extensive ruins.

This place was formerly of considerable importance, but was ruined by the depredations of the Pindarees and various marauding tribes. Then the road becomes good, is intersected by 4 nullahs, and passable for carts; pass §Kowree, 11½; bazaar, tanks and wells; §Sohora, 15½; bazaar, tanks, wells, and Drummond's Junction Road; proceed to §Goolpoor, which lies on the Heron river (Herrun), which rises in lat. 23° 30', long. 80° 28', flows circuitously S.W. for 90 miles, and falls into the Nerbuddah where it is 600 yds. wide on the right at Sacar in lat. 23° 4', long. 79° 26'; bazaar; §Punagurh, 9½; and 10½ miles further brings us to the cantonment of JUBBULPOOR (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); bazaar; cross the Prait (Purehut) river, and 10½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENT OF JUBBULPOOR (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 83.

BANDA CANTONMENT TO KALLINJER.

Distance, 34½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Girwah, <i>via</i> Route 81	11	4
Goorah	13	0
Kallinjer	10	0
	34	4

Leave §Banda (Route 28), and proceed along an excellent road, *via* Route 81, to §Garwah, 11½; thence along a well cultivated country, leading across a good road; pass §Goorah, 13; situated on the right bank of the Bagum (Baghin) river, which rises in lat. 24° 45', long. 80° 23', in the table land of the Punnah range;

flows N.E. for 20 miles, and thence over that part of the ridge, which is 100 yds. high, in a beautiful cascade, then flows through Banda; passes the W. base of Kallenjur, thence N.E.; is crossed in the route from Banda to Kallenjur, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Jumna on the right, in lat. 25° 33', long. 81° 5'; thence the country becomes flat, with hills on the left, and 10 miles further brings us to the town of

§ KALLINJER (Route 85).

ROUTE 84.

BANDA CANTONMENT TO PERTABGURH (IN OUDE).

Distance, 134½ Miles; by Government Route Book, 136½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Piperinda	10	0
Left bank of The Jumna river, at } Chilla Tara Ghat	12	6
Bowah	9	0
Futtehpoor	15	0
Munda-ke-Sera	13	0
Chobee-ke-Sera	13	4
Kurrah	14	4
Left bank of the Ganges at Gootnee Ghat	2	4
Budree	13	0
Molawun, or, Malwa	10	0
Misserpoor	11	0
Pertabgurh Cantonment	11	4
	134	6

Leave §Banda, (Route 28), and proceed along a good road, *via* Route 79, to the left bank of the Jumna river, at Chilla Tara Ghat, Route 79; thence along a good road, through a partially cultivated country; pass §Lullowlee, 2½; §Bundwa, 2½.

§BOWAH (Bacocha), 4½; bazaar, wells, and tank; lat. 25° 52', long. 80° 40'.

Pass on to §Ludgaon, 2½; §Kuttowlee, 1½, close to §Subbulpoor, 1½; §Shah, 2½; §Dukowlee, 3½, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of §Futtehpoor, and 5 miles to

§ BELLUNDA.

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 54'; long. 80° 59'.

DAKES to Allahabad, 75 miles N.W.

This place was formerly very populous, and is densely covered with masses of kiln-burnt brick and stone.

Thence proceed along a good road, through a fertile country, dotted with hamlets; pass §Hauwong, 7½; §Chobee-ke-Sera, 6; bazaar and wells; §Rampoor, 2½; §Apoee, 4½; §Jootah, 1½; §Amsudurga, 2; §Kumalpoor, 3; §Kurrah, 1½; bazaar; thence we cross by ferry, the heavy, sandy (300 yds. wide) bed of the Ganges river, to the left bank at Gootnee Ghat, 2½; water, wells, and river, but provisions from Gootnee; we then enter **THE OUDE TERRITORY**, (Route 1).

Proceed along a good cart-road, but little frequented, through a bare, low jungly country, intersected by 2 deep bedded nullahs, which soon dry up after the

monsoon; pass *Burdur, 12; provisions at Behar (4 miles), then the road, which is intersected by a deep marsh, 1½ mile from Burdea, becomes very bad for the first 4 miles, leads along a low, dark, jungly, and thin cultivated country, after which the road becomes good; pass *Malacua (Malwa), 10; wells and tanks, but provisions must be procured at *Alladunge (2 miles S.W.); thence proceed along a low, thin cultivated, swampy, jungly country; pass *Miaserpoor, 10; bad water from wells; thence we enter the **PURTABOURH DISTRICT OF OUDE**, (Route 41), and then proceed along a good road, leading across a thin, jungly, cultivated country, to

THE CANTONMENT OF **PURTABOURH** (Pertaubghur, Purtabghur, described Route 41).

ROUTE 85.

BANDA TO REWAH,
VIA BURSACKER GHAT.
Distance, 112½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Kallinjer, <i>via</i> Route 83.....	34	4
Bursaker.....	8	4
Rampoore Kishenpoore.....	8	0
Kothee.....	15	0
Schora Lulpoore.....	10	4
Putrahut.....	9	0
Rampoore.....	11	1
Rewah.....	15	4
	112	1

Leave **Banda** (Route 28), and proceed, *via* Route 83, to

*KALLINJER, 34½ Miles.

District, Banda. Civil Authority, Collector at Banda. Encamping ground at the foot of the hill, on the E. side. Bazaar. Lat. 25°, long. 80° 32'. We then enter

THE BEROUNDA TERRITORY

(Berunda, Berounda, Buarounda, Baraunda),

Which lies in lat. 25° 4', long. 80° 43', has an area of 275 square miles; 75 villages; population, 24,000; an army of 240 men and one piece of ordnance; and an annual revenue of £450.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1802. This territory was governed by a Rajah belonging to the Rab unsee tribe, when the British took Bundelcund, who, in

1807, confirmed him in its possession.

1857. The populace rebelled during the Sepoy mutiny, but were soon put down.

Pass on to the town of *Bursaker (Bursauker). 8½; District, Berounda. Civil Authority, Collector at Banda. Lat. 24° 56', long. 80° 36'. Bazaar. *Rampoore, (Kishenpoore), 8; and then enter

THE KOTHEE, (Kotee, Koti, Kothi, Kooti) DISTRICT,

Which contains 82 villages,

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1810. The British Government acknowledged as hereditary Bundela chief as ruler of this Jaghire.

1852. Lal Madhoo Singh died, and was succeeded by Lal Abdoot Singh.

Proceed to the town of *Kothee, 15; lat. 24° 45', long. 80° 42'; bazaar: Civil Authority, the President; Political Assistant; and then enter THE REWAH TERRITORY (Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Pass *Seroka Lulpoore, 10½; cross the Samroul, Chohur, and Jawa rivers; thence cross, by ford (a bad, rocky Ghat), the bed (200 yds.) wide, stream (30 yds.), and here knee deep Tonse river; and we then enter

THE SOHAWUL DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 35', long. 80° 50'; has an area of 179 square miles, and a population of 80,000; and, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the Rajah, the government is administered by the British Government, and, at 9 miles, enter the town of

*PUTRAHUT (Putruhut).

Territory, Sohawal. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Jubulpore. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It stands on the Tonse (R.E.), the channel of which is here 200 yds. wide. Lat. 24° 34', long. 80° 50'.

FORT.—This old, ruinous fortress, the present residence of some of the Rajah's relatives, stands on a limestone rock, and commands an extensive and beautiful view.

Then along an excellent road, through an open; fertile country, with hills in the distance on the right and left; pass close to *Simra Lohura, 2; *Dooajunpoore, 2½; *Bogunda, 1½, close to *Kundilah, 2; cross two nullahs to the town of

*RAMPOOR, 11½ Miles.

Territory, Boghelkund, or, Baghelcund in Rewah. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Jubulpore. Bazaar, wells, and nullahs. Lat. 24° 19', long. 81° 35'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Sone.

DAWKS to Rewah, 15½ miles S.E.

Then cross, by ford, the *Beehur (Bichanuddy, Beher) river, which rises in lat. 24° 15', long. 81° 5', at 1,000 feet above the sea, about 15½ miles from Rewah, where the wide bed (80 yds.) of the wide stream (1½ yds.), knee deep, is forded in the dry season; but, in the monsoon, it becomes a violent torrent, flowing through a deep, wide channel, over irregular masses of rock; flows 50 miles N. to the Fall of Chachye, where its bed is 900 feet above the sea; thence flows down a ledge, 200 feet deep, into the Rewah plateau; proceeds N.E., and 2 miles beyond falls into the right side of the Tonse, in lat. 24° 48', long. 81° 22', and proceed along a good road, through a level, fertile, thickly dotted mango tope country, interspersed with tanks; pass *Kurein, 1½; *Rewar, 2½; *Kothar, 2½; *Omeree, 3; *Agrar, 1; *Emilee, 2½; and thence proceed to the town of

*REWAT, 2½ miles (Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 86.
BANDA TO SAUGOR,
VIA HEERAPOOR PASS.
 Distance, 173 miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Mattoonnd	13	4
Koobrye	11	3
Mahoba	11	7
Sreenugur	11	0
Mulhara	12	4
Chatterpoor	10	4
Muhutgaon	11	2
Goolgunge	11	0
Mulhara	11	2
Sundwah or Sirwah	6	5
Heeraoor	9	4
Soonwaha or Soonwace	19	5
Kutorah	12	5
Bundah	10	0
Kurapoor	10	3
Saugor Cantonment	9	0
	173	0

Leave **Banda**, (Route 28), and pass along a good road, though an open, cultivated country; cross by ford the sandy bottom, steep banks, two feet deep from November to June, the Kane (Cane) river, which rises in lat. 23° 54', long. 80° 13', in the hilly S. frontier near Saugor and Nerbudda district, 1,700 feet above the sea; thence it flows N.E. and at the Piperah Ghaut, lat. 24° 15', long. 80° 23', falls in a beautiful cataract across the northern brow of the Bandair range, thence W., parallel to the range, where it is joined by the Putna and Sonar rivers on the left, and the Meerhausser on the right, and just beyond by the Oormel and Chundrawull on the left, thence it flows N. to the E. and, after a course of 230 miles (during which it forms several cataracts 300 feet high, has its bed scattered with pebbles of water-rolled basalt, which are made by the natives into very pretty ornaments, and contains abundance of fish) falls into the Jumna on the right at Chhilatara, in lat. 25° 47', long. 80° 35'. Its water is unwholesome, and only navigable for small craft up to Banda, 25 miles from the Jumna. Pass on to **Mattoonnd**, 13½; bazaar; and soon afterwards enter

THE JULLOWN (Jaloun) DISTRICT IN
BUNDELCUND.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the territories of Duttee, Sumpter, and Gwalior, N. by Gwalior and Etawah, N.E. by Cawpore, S.E. by Hummerpore, and S. by Jhanssee and Tehree. It lies between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 26', long. 78° 45' and 79° 53', but has also had some of the Pergunnahs adjacent to Jhanssee (Jhann) and the confiscated Jaghire of Chirong added to it: is 70 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W., has an area of 1,873 square miles, contains 518 villages, has a population of 246,297.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th century. The Peishwa obtained possession of it, and placed one of his officers over it.
 1802-3. That prince ceded his sovereign rights over it to the E.I.C. Nana Gwind Rao of Calpee, its administrator, took up arms against them, but in

1817, the British Government constituted the Nana hereditary ruler of the lands then in his actual possession.

1832. His wid. w. only 18 years of age, became Regent for his son, only six years old; but through her maladministration the country became involved in debt; and in

1838, the British Government undertook its administration, which was progressing favourably when the infant chief died, and in default of direct heirs it lapsed to the E. I. C.

1849. A revenue settlement for a term of years was made.

1857. The Sepoys overran it: Nana Sahib encamped at its capital in September, but the rebel force was soon expelled therefrom.

Thence pass on for 11½ miles, during which cross a nullah, and proceed to **SKoobrye**; bazaar. Then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed for 11½ miles to the town of

MAHOBA (Mahubeh).

District, Jaloun. Civil Authority, the Collector at Calpee. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 18', long. 79° 55'. Population, 5,000.

DAWKES to Allahabad, 147 miles.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The rocky hill, which was formerly strongly fortified, is covered all over with massive blocks of stone, the *debris* of the fortifications.

LAKES.—In 1033, the Rajpoot prince, Parmal Deo, the ruler of Mahoba, had three beautiful artificial lakes constructed by damming up with huge mounds of earth faced with stone the extremities of the valleys, and which lie respectively on the S.E. and W. sides of the town; they are similar in size, each being about three miles in circuit, and very deep. The waters are principally used for irrigation, and produce that pestilential malaria which greatly tends to depopulate the town and its vicinity.

This antique town, which is nothing less than a confused pile of ruined edifices, such as palaces, temples, and mausoleums, is most picturesquely situated in a beautiful country, and was formerly a place of much importance.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was founded by the ninth ancestor of Parmal Deo.

1803. He was conquered by Prithiraj of Delhi.
 12th century (1196). The Patan Mussulman, Kutbood-Deen Ibbuk took possession of it.

18th century. It was wrested from the king of Delhi by that valiant Bondela chief, Chuttur Saul, who, being besieged by Muhammad Khan, (the Afghan ruler of Furrakabad),

The Peishwa opportunely relieved him, and he bestowed it upon him & his demise, who Then gave it to Govind Pandit, at whose death Nana Govind Rao obtained it, who in

1817, ceded it to the E. I. C., and at his death, in 1840, it passed by right to the British Government.

Thence along a good road, through a country interspersed with short ridges, and low isolated hills; cross a nullah, and 11 miles brings us to the town of **SKREENUGUR** (Srinugur); bazaar. Lat. 25° 11', long. 79° 50'.

Thence the road is good for 10½ miles, after which it becomes very rough and bad; cross a nullah, and the Oormul (Urmal) river (which rises in lat. 24° 50', long. 79° 36', flows N., then serpentine in a semicircle N.E., E. and S.E. and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Kane river on the left, in lat. 24° 56', long. 80° 9') and we soon enter

THE CHATTERPOOR (Chatarpur, Chattrapur, Chutterpore) DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 55', long. 79° 39', has an area of 1,240 square miles, 354 villages, population 120,000, annual revenue of £30,000, and military force of 1,110 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

18th century. It was claimed by Sernald Singh, a successor to Chutter Sal, who captured it, together with Bundelcund, from the king of Delhi.

At his death his infant son succeeded him, and Seoni (one of his officers) was appointed his guardian.

He basely usurped the throne, and, being a Hindu, permitted cremation, "Suttee," to be carried on, and as

the British Government found him installed in this territory when they took possession of Bundelcund, as ceded to them by the Peishwa, they acknowledged him, but obliged him to abolish "Suttee."

Thence pass on to § *Muthars*, 12½; and then proceed to the town of

§ CHUTTERPORE (Chatterpore), 10½ miles,

(So called after Chutter Saul (Sal), its founder.)

Territory, Chutterpore. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Lat. 24° 56', long. 80° 9'.

DAWES to Banda, 70 miles S.W.; Saugor, 10 N.E.

POSITION.—It lies to the W. of a deep lake ("Jhil," or mere), 2 mile broad, amidst romantic and picturesque, high, hilly groups.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Palaces.—One of the most beautiful architectural structures is the ruined large palace of Chutter Saul (the founder of the Bundelcund territory), close to which stands his magnificent five-domed, and elaborately decorated mausoleum. For views of both edifices the traveller is referred to *Poysen's History of Bundelcund*.

The Serai (native travellers' bungalow).—A commodious handsome edifice, which has been lately erected by the Rajah, contains a large court which leads into numerous well arranged chambers.

MANUFACTURES.—Paper, coarse cutlery made from native iron.

COMMERCE.—It carries on a large transit trade, which formerly was much more extensive, when this place was a kind of mart between Mirzapore and the Deccan, at which period the customs' duties were levied at this place on all the diamonds that came from the Punnaah mines.

HOUSES.—Those belonging to the rich natives are well built, commodious, and most elaborately decorated, but the greater part are extremely low, and erected in narrow streets.

Thence along an undulating, jungly country; pass over 4 nullahs to

THE CHIRKAREE TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 25° 24', long. 79° 49', has an area of 830 square miles; contains 259 villages, a population

of 81,000; yields an annual revenue of £48,083; pays the British Government a yearly tribute of £948, and maintains a military force of 1,330 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1802. The Peishwa ceded it to the British, who, finding Bikramjit installed as rajah (descended lineally from Chutter Saul), acknowledged him.

1834. He was succeeded by his illegitimate grandson, Ruttun Singh, a Hindoo of Rajpoot descent, whom the British Government acknowledged, but Dewan Khait Singh, a member of a junior branch, disputed his right. The British Government considering his title just, compromised the claim by allowing him an annual income of £1,200; and in

1843, bestowed upon him the Rajahship of Jeitpore, which he held until his demise, in

1850, when in default of heirs it fell to the Hon. E.I.C.

1857-58-59. The present Rajah nobly defended an English officer, with his own arm, during the Sepoy rebellion, held his fort, and offered to surrender his own son as a hostage to the British. He was well rewarded by the British Government, and allowed to adopt a successor in the event of failure of direct heirs.

**Muthuagom*, 11½; thence the road is intersected by small ravines, and a low range of hills lie on the left; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE BIJOU OR BIJA TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 25° 27', long. 79° 5', has an area of 27 square miles, population of 2,800, contains 6 villages, yields an annual revenue of £800, and maintains a military force of 140 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—In 1823 the Hon. E.I.C. granted it to the Dewans Soorjun Singh and Beejee Bahadoor;

Cross a nullah, and proceed to § *Goolgung*, 11, bazaar and wells. Thence along a good road, through a hilly country; cross 4 nullahs, and then enter

THE PUNNAH (PUNNA) TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 23° 52' and 25° 5', long. 79° 50' and 80° 45', is bounded on the N. by Banda and Chirkaree, E. by Saugor and Nerbudda, Sohawal, Ocheyra, and Myheer, S. by Saugor and Nerbudda, and W. by several of the small states of Bundelcund; has an area of 688 square miles, population of 87,000, 1,062 villages, and yields an annual revenue of £40,000 (out of which is paid a tribute of £1,000 per annum,) and maintains a military force of 3,250 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

18th century. Chutter Saul threw off his allegiance to the king of Delhi, and took upon himself the title of rajah.

1733. He was closely assailed by the Rajah of Furruckabad, but relieved by the Peishwa. At his demise a scene of anarchy prevailed, and in

1802, the Peishwa transferred his right over this territory to the E.I.C., who in

1807, bestowed it upon Kishor Singh (the lineal descendant of Chutter Saul).

1817. The right of the E.I.C. to this territory was confirmed.

1840. The rajah died, and as he had never abolished the rite of Suttee, "cremation," the British Government declined to acknowledge his brother, until he covenanted to discontinue that abominable practice, which he has done, so that it no longer exists in this territory.

Thence proceed, pass **Mulhara*, 11½; thence the country becomes hilly, cross 4 nullahs to §*Sundwah* (Sirwah), 6½; bazaar, wells, and nullah; thence the road leads through a low, dense, jungly, hilly range for 5 miles, after which we ascend an easy acclivity for ½ mile, and continue along a rough circuitous road, enter the CHIRKAREE TERRITORY, described above. Cross 4 nullahs, and pass the town of §*Heerapoor*, 9½; bazaar, wells, and tank.

Territory, Churkharree (Chirkaree). Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Lat. 24° 23', long. 79° 18'.

DAWKS to Saugor, 52 miles N.E., and Banda, 120 miles S.W.

Thence commence the ascent of the *Heerapoor* (Hirapur) Pass, ½; which is 1 mile long, then across an undulating, dense, jungly country, along a winding road, down a short descent and up three easy stony ascents, cross 3 nullahs, and re-enter the PUNNAH TERRITORY (described above), and soon reach **Soonwah* (Soonwale), 10½; we soon afterwards enter the SAUGURH DISTRICT; pass §*Kutorah*, 12½; bazaar and wells; thence the road passes close to some dense, jungly, low hills, and we then enter the SAUGOR and NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross 2 nullahs to *Bundah*, 10; bazaar, nullah, and wells. Thence the road becomes stony, bad, and intersected by several dry watercourses, for 7½ miles; then cross by the gentle ascent of a low, sterile, hilly ridge; descend a slight declivity, and cross a nullah to §*Kurrapoor*, 10½; bazaar. Thence across a well-cultivated country, with low hills in the distance on the right and left, and 9 miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF SAUGOR, (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 87.

BANDA TO SAUGOR,

VIA THE BISRAMGUNGE PASS.

Distance, 196½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Banda to Kuckretty, via Route 81.....	77	3
Ghonore (Ghonore).....	9	4
Mahewa.....	8	0
Saugor, via Route 42.....	101	3
	196	2

Leave *Banda* (Route 23), and proceed, via Route 81, to §*Kuckretty*, 77½ (Route 81), and then enter the ADJEEGURH DISTRICT (Route 42). Then proceed across a bad, rough, country road, intersected by a nullah, the path of which is difficult: pass through an uncultivated, rocky, jungly district, to **Ghonore* (Ghonore), 9½; then along an excellent road, intersected by 2 nullahs, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ MAHEWA.

District, Adjeegurh. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 10', long. 82° 18'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 762 miles N.W.; Allahabad, 46 miles S.E.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges. Thence proceed, via Route 2, for 101½ miles, to the town of

§ SAUGOR. (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 88.

BAREILLY TO DELHI, VIA ANOOPSHAHUR.

Distance, 152 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly to Gaesee.....	11	2
Hurdapoor.....	13	4
Sikree.....	11	1
Chandousee.....	9	1
Bujhnee.....	10	6
Bugraee (Bugdehr).....	9	6
Choupoor.....	9	6
Anoopshahur.....	3	0
Jehangereabad.....	10	4
Booldunshahr.....	16	0
Secundra.....	10	4
Delhi, via Route 46.....	36	6
	152	0

Leave §*Bareilly*, (Route 11); and proceed, via Route 43, to §*Chandousee*, 45 (Route 43). Thence along a good road, through an open country; cross by bund or fascine bridge, the wide (10 yds.) and deep Soot or Yarwuffader river, 4½; pass **Munjoolah*, 2; **Akbarpoor*, 2; **Kunhetta*, 3½; §*Bajhnee*, 1; bazaar. Market on bund, ys; pass **Dhakaree*, 1½; **Dhomaree*, 6½; thence cross a nullah, and by ford, the **Nukta* river, 2; and enter the BUDAON DISTRICT (Route 11). Pass *Bugraee* (Bugdehr), 1½, which lies on the Nukta river; thence along a bad road, across a low, partially cultivated country; pass **Umpoor*, 2½; **Sevora*, ½; thence cross by a bad road, which often becomes so deep that carts cannot pass, and are obliged to make a *detour* to the right, to cross by a bund, near Fyzpoor, at the **Rajpoor Ghat*, 1½; the wide, (40 yds.) low banks, sandy bottom of the Mohao river (Mohas); then pass over two nullahs, to **Semree*, 2; **Choupoor*, 3; buniah's shops; thence along a jhao grass, jungly country; cross the wide (1 mile) bed of the Ganges river, which at this ghat is about ½ mile wide, in the dry season; we then enter the BOOLDUNSHAHUR DISTRICT, (Route 6), and 3 miles brings us to the town of *Anoopshahur*, (Route 50). Thence along an open, partially cultivated country; across a bad road, intersected by two nullahs, to §*Jehangereabad*, 10½; bazaar; thence cross by a good ford, and also by ferry boat, in the monsoon, the §*Kalli* nuddy, and a nullah, to the town of §*Booldunshahr*, 16 miles (Route 49); thence along a good road to the large town of §*Secundra* (Sikundra-bad), (Route 46), 10½; thence proceed, via Route 46, to

§*DELHI*.—(See Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and Routes 6 and 46 of this *Hand-Book*).

ROUTE 89.

BAREILLY CANTONMENT TO FUTTEHGURH.

Distance, 80½ Miles :

By Government Route Book, 76½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly to Furreedpoor	12	2
Futtehgunge	10	7
Burri Muttana	15	3
Right bank of the Ramgunga (near Jel-Tabad)	15	3
Imratpoor	14	0
Futtehgurh	12	6
	80	5

Leave **Bareilly** (Route 11); and proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated district; pass **Kharagan**, 1; close to **Narriarud**, 2½; near to **Thurkhila**, 3; close to **Rijou**, 2½; near to **Sudulpoor Jhar**, under which there is a large **Jheel**, "lake," 2½; then cross by pucca bridge, the Nuktea river; and then enter

THE FURREEDPOOR PERGUNNAH OF BAREILLY, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

FURREEDPOOR.

District, Bareilly, Pergunnah, Furreedpoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bareilly; bazaar, Lat. 28° 12', long. 79° 36'.

DAKES to Bareilly, 13½ miles.

POSITION.—It lies close to a mango grove, in a flat, fertile, cotton-growing district. The climate is not so delightful especially in November, when the air is cold and invigorating. Thence the road becomes heavy; pass close to **Bhupoonpoor**, 3; **Tasooa**, 3, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of **FUTTEHGURH**, (Route 53); thence pass along a good road to **Kutra**; bazaar; branch road to **Shahjahanpoor**, 3½; and we then enter

THE SHAHJAHANPORE DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 27° 15' and 28° 45', long. 79° 25' and 80° 30', has an area of 2,483 square miles; population of 812,588, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos. It contains 2,180 towns and villages, the chief of which are, Jullalabad, Powaina, Palcea, Shahjahanpoor &c.; is bounded on the N.E., E. and S.E. by Oude, S. by Furruckabad, W. by Budson and Bareilly, is well watered by the Surju (Gogra), Goomtee, Gurrah, Ramgunga rivers; its greatest elevation is 798 feet in the N., close to the Burindeo. It is of crescent shape, and the general appearance in the N. very much resemble that of the Terai, but in the S. it is well cultivated. Its chief productions are kine, rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, pulse, mangoes, dates, plantains, walnuts, strawberries, grapes, apples, and pears. It abounds with stags, rhinoceroses, wild buffaloes, tigers, panthers, leopards, &c. In the Northern part, the size of both trees, creepers, grasses, and herbage, is absolutely gigantic, and such are annually burnt to admit the growth of pasturage herbage. The Climate, though not in the slightest degree injurious to wild animals, is exceedingly fatal to domestic animals and human life, as the entire district is subject to a destructive malaria.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1774. It was governed by the Rohilla Patans until the British took up the cause of the Nawab Vizier of Oude. Shooja-ud-Dowlah, and signally defeated them at Tessonah, when it was added to the dominions of that prince, who soon gave it up to the E.I. Co., in payment of a subsidy.

1850. The proud descendants of the Rohilla chiefs, rove about in lawless bands, committing frightful ravages on the industry of the agriculturists.

1857-58. The rebels held possession of it, but were soon driven out of it.

The traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed to visit the town of

SHAHJAHANPORE

(Shajehan, a celebrated king of Delhi, and *Pur*, "a town," Shajehan's Town).

Civil Authority, the Resident. Military station. Travellers Bungalow. Bazaar. Post office. Telegraph station, at Merut, 181 miles, Cawnpore, 182. Lat. 27° 52' long. 79° 58'. Population 61,785.

THE CHURCH.—The scene of the massacre of the Europeans by the Rebels in 1857.

MOSQUES.—Here are several large dilapidated ones.

THE CASTLE is an antique ruinous building.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Gurrah river, which is crossed by a ferry in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season; formerly, there was a small bridge over it, and in 1824, Hukeem Mende, the ex-minister of Oude, who at that period possessed considerable property here, commenced erecting a substantial one, but which is now so dilapidated that it is seldom used.

DAKES to Meerut, 151 miles; Lucknow, 115; Calcutta, 735; Bareilly, 48; Delhi, 199; Cawnpore, 182; Futtighurh, 49.

RIVER.—The Gurrah (Deoha), which rises in lat. 29° 9', long. 79° 49', at the N. base of the sub-Himalaya. It then flows S. for 240 miles, and falls into the Western Ramgunga, in lat. 27° 12', long. 79° 58'. It is crossed by ferries at Pillibet (lat. 28° 38', long. 79° 51'), but fordable from December to June; in lat. 28° 13', and long. 79° 47' on the route Bareilly to Mahomdy; at Shahjahanpoor, and occasionally fordable, and also in lat. 27° 32', long. 79° 58' on the route from Futtighurh to Seetapore, where it is occasionally fordable.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The Sepoys held possession of this place, and the 26th N. I., massacred almost all the European residents, and killed Mr. Ricketts, the Collector; Drs. Balfour and Bowling, Messrs. Lemaistre and Smith, and the Rev. — McCallum, whose murderers were captured (1860), and hung at Lucknow, but in

1858, Lord Clyde entered it on the 30th April, drove them from it, and left a small detachment of troops here who were involved into the entrenchments by the fanatic Moulvie of Lucknow, who plundered it and massacred the inhabitants. Brigadier Jones, surnamed "the Avenger," defeated him, and relieved the garrison. Here Mr. Money, of the Civil Service, hung the traitor Tehalidar, who had quitted the British service and joined the rebels, but Lord Clyde remonstrated against it.

Then pass on to **Feelanganur**, 1½; **Khyrpoor**, 2½; **Kabilpoor**, 4½; **Khumpoor**, 1; then cross by pucca

bridge the Bhagool river, and proceed for 2½ miles to §Burri Mutiana, situated ½ mile off the road to the left; encamping ground close to a pucca well; police Chokee "station;" thence along a good road, leading across an open, cultivated country; pass *Akborpoor, 4; *Synjuna, 1.

§JELALABAD (Jullinabad, Jellalabad).

Lat. 27° 48', long. 79° 50'.

DAWKS to Shahjehanpoor, 11 miles S. W.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ramgunga, which crosses by ferry previous to entering the place. We then enter THE FURRUCKABAD (Furrukhabad) DISTRICT (Route 6).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. The Ex-Nawab (Tafazzul Hoosain Khan) was landed at Aden on the 27th of February with two attendants. £10 (Rs. 1,000) was given him, and he was set at liberty, to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, but expressly informed, that if ever he set his foot in The Land of Veda (Hindustan), his life would be forfeited.

Proceed along a bad road, across a well cultivated country, thickly studded with hamlets; pass §Imratpoor, 14; thence along a good road; pass *Gorruckpoor, 44; *Puharpoor, 4; *Chandpoor, 1; *Dhurrumpoor, 1; *Gountia, 1; *Jumalpoor, 1; thence the road becomes heavy and sandy; cross by ferry the bed of the Ganges, to

THE CANTONMENT OF FUTTEGHURH, (Route 43).

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, 3 miles from the town of §Furruckabad (Route 43).

ROUTE 90.

BAREILLY TO MEERUT,

VIA CHANDOUSEE, SUMBUL, AND GURMOOKTESIR.

Distance, 123 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly, <i>via</i> Route 83, to Chandousee	45	0
Right bank of the Sootor Yarwafadar	11	0
Nuddy Sumbul	7	0
Nuglee	12	0
Hussunpoor	9	0
Gajrowra	9	2
Right bank of Ganges at Gurmooktesir	10	4
Shajehanpoor	3	2
Mhow	10	0
Meerut	11	0
	128	0

Leave Bareilly (Route 11), and proceed, *via* Route 18, to §Chandousee (Chandousee Route 83); thence proceed along a good road for nearly 11 miles, and then cross by bad ford, or old bridge, and in the moonsoon by raft, the Sootor Yarwafadar river, and we reach the right bank of that stream; water only; provisions from Norowlee; pass on for 7 miles, and we reach the town of

§ SUMBUL.

District, Moradabad. Civil Authority, the Collector at Moradabad, 22 miles S. W. Bazaar. Population, 10,856. Lat. 28° 35'; long. 78° 39'.

DAWKS to Moradabad, 22 miles S. W.

Pass along a good road for 11 miles, intersected by a nullah; thence across heavy sand to §Nuglee, 1; bazaar; cross a nullah to §Hussunpoor, 9; lat. 28° 14';

long. 77° 58'; bazaar; §Gajrowra, 9; bazaar; thence cross by ferry the "Ganges river; enter THE MEERUT DISTRICT, (Route 49), and soon reach the town of

§ GURMOOKTESIR

(Gurmuktosar, Gurmuktaswar).

District, Meerut. Civil Authority, Collector at Meerut. Population, 7,168. Lat. 28° 47'; long. 78° 10'. DAWKS to MEERUT, 31 miles S. E.; Calcutta, 887.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, (the banks of which are here completely overgrown with thick grassy jungle, absolutely swarming with tigers, &c., in the dry season, but flooded in the moonsoon), 4 miles below the confluence of the Barha Ganges (old course of the Ganges). It is the Inland Seaport of this district, and the Doab, owing to the Ganges being its channel of communication from the sea, and travellers can, if they prefer it, proceed thither direct from Calcutta in native boats, 20 tons burthen, 40 feet long, 10 broad, and navigated by a master and eight sailors.

Thence proceed along a good road to

§ SHAJAHANPOOR, 9½ miles.

Bazaar and water. Lat. 28° 59'; long. 78° 1'.

DAWKS to Meerut, 21 miles S. E.

FOURIFICATIONS.—It contains a small, dilapidated, mud fort.

Thence the road becomes bad; pass the village of *Mhow, 10; then proceed along an open cultivated country, across a very bad road; cross by miry ford the Kali Nuddy river, and we soon enter the town of

§MEERUT (Meerutt, Route 49).

ROUTE 91.

BAREILLY TO MORADABAD.

Distance, 59 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly to Futtehgunge	12	4
Meergunge	9	1
Kumooa Damora	11	4
Right bank of the Causalia river at Gunes	11	5
Ghat	14	2
Moradabad Cantonment	59	0

Leave §Bareilly (Route 11), and proceed through the town, and cross by ford the river Joon; then along a good road, through a flat, cultivated country; pass *Mushpoor, 5½; *Kuleepoor, 1; *Madaspur, 5; cross by pucca bridge the Sunka river, to the town of §Futtehgunge, 1, (Route 83); thence along an open, flat, cultivated country; pass *Betonra, 4; *Karkha, 1; *Hurburee, 4; then cross by ferry the Dajora river, and proceed to the town of

§ MEERGUNGE, 5½ miles,

(Mir, "Lord," and Ganj, "Market.")

District, Bareilly. Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly. Bazaar. Population numerous, and chiefly consisting of Rohilla Patana. Lat. 28° 32'; long. 79° 16'. DAWKS to Bareilly, 21½ miles N. W.

Thence along an open, hilly country; pass **Dunciller*, 3; we then enter THE RAMPPOOR JAGHIRE (Route 53); pass **Millick*, 5½; **Looha*, 2½; **Kumora* and *Damora*, 3½; bazaar; markets on Friday; thence the country is well cultivated; pass **Druga Nagra*; branch road to Rampoor, 5½; **Ajepoor*, 3; **Agapoor*, 1; cross by ford in the dry, and ferry in the monsoon, of the Causila river, and we soon reach the Gunes Ghat, 2½, which lies on the right bank; thence along a good road, through a flat, well cultivated country; pass **Morha*, 3; then cross by pucca bridge the **Rujhera* river, 2½; thence along a heavy, sandy, and bad road; cross the wide (1 mile) bed, 2½, the stream here divided into three channels, uneven, sandy bottom, and 3 feet deep, Ramgunga river, and at the end of 5½ miles we reach

§THE CANTONMENT OF MORADABAD, (Route 50). N.B. The traveller can, if he prefer it, after leaving Bareilly, proceed, via **Allygunge*, 13; **Sheepoor*, 12½; **Shahabad*, 10½; **Roonra*, 13; to **Moradabad*, 13½ miles (Route 50), total distance, 63 miles, during which he must cross by ferry the Dogorah, Ramgunga, and Gangun rivers.

ROUTE 92.

BAREILLY CANTONMENT TO PETORAGURH,

VIA PILLIBET AND LOHOO GHAT.

Distance, 146½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rhetoura	11	1
Left bank of the Pungallee at Nuwabgunge	10	2
Pillibet (S. side)	12	0
Beekharpoor	6	4
Bararu (Bindaru)	9	6
Sooneya Numdee	15	0
Chanda (Chandnee)	6	4
Burn Deo	10	4
Sheel Khet	14	0
Choura Panee	15	0
Lohoo Ghat	13	0
Dargurah	8	0
Kutagaon	7	6
Petoragurh	10	0
	145	3

Leave §Bareilly (Route 11), and proceed along a very heavy road for 4 miles, through an open, cultivated country, and soon cross by pucca bridge the **Nuktea* river to **Rhetoura*, 11½; bunniah's shops; thence we proceed through an open, cultivated country, along the direct road (which is frequently flooded by the Bhagool whose course for the purpose of irrigation is diverted by a bund, and when in that state carts and laden cattle are obliged to make a detour to the right); pass **Labeira*, 1½; **Hafizgunge* (Hufizganj), 3½; bazaar; weekly market; lat. 28° 30', long. 79° 37'.

DAWES to Bareilly, 16 miles N.E.

Thence cross by ford when not dammed up below the ghat, and then by ferry boats the Bhagool (Bagul Bhagul) river, 2½; pass **Reecholo*, 4; then cross by ford the Pungallee river, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NUWABGUNGJE (nuwabgunje).

District, Bareilly, Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly. Bazaar. Market on Tuesday and Saturday. Lat. 28° 33', long. 79° 42'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Pungallee river.

Thence along a bad, rutty road, much flooded in the monsoon; pass **Dhoneri*, 2½; **Jutepora*, 3½; then cross by pucca bridge the wide (20 yds.) sandy bottoms of the **Aperha*; also by ford from December to June, and after which by ferry the **Gurra* river (Gurrah or Deoha, which rises in lat. 28° 9', long. 79° 49', at the N. base of the sub-Himalaya range, in Kumaon, flows S. for 240 miles, and falls into the W. Ramgunga on the left, in lat. 27° 12', long. 79° 58'. It passes Pillibet, where it is forded and crossed by ferry, as also in lat. 28° 13', and long. 79° 47', likewise at Shahjehanpur, in lat. 27° 53', long. 79° 58', and again in lat. 27° 32', long. 79° 55', and we soon enter the

PILLIBET DISTRICT OF BAREILLY, and then enter the town of

§ PILLIBET, 6½ Miles.

Elevation, 517 feet above the sea. Collector at Pillibet. Population, 25,157. Lat. 28° 38', long. 79° 52'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Gurrah, here 250 yds. wide, fordable from December to June, and at other times only passable by ferry.

COMMERCE.—Its principal trade consists in timber, pitch, wax, honey, wool, borax from the Terai (Forest of Kumaon), rice, which is beautifully white, firm, and of excellent flavour, the produce of the Kosiella valley.

Encamping ground S., near the Edgah. Bazaar.

DAWES to Calcutta, 802 miles.

MOSQUE.—This beautiful, elegant, but not spacious edifice, was built by the Rohilla Pathan chief, Hafez Rehmut. The Suburb (**Pettiah*), extending 4 miles in circumference, was erected by Hafez Rehmut.

Thence along a bad road; pass through the town; cross on the N. side by a pucca bridge, the Kukra river; pass **Sora*, 3; **Rumpora*, 1; **Jungrowlee*, 1½; **Beekharpoor*, 1; bazaar; the road now becomes good, but is not much frequented; pass **Simara*, 1; **Bahaderyunge*, 1; **Machundee*, 1½; **Torurpoor*, 2½; **Khirkha Burna*, 1½; **Geedpour*, 1½; **Bararu* (Bindaru), 1; thence along a good road, through grass jungle, intersected by 3 nullahs; enter

THE KUMAON DISTRICT (Route 53); pass on to **Sooneya Mundee*, 15, where there is a bazaar from November to April, when the mountaineers come down into the plains to exchange their produce; thence cross by ford the Jugut river to **Chanda* (Chandnee), 6½; **Bhurra Deo*, 10½, which lies at the foot of the hills, from which the mountains descend with their merchandise from November to April, but during the remainder of the year it is uninhabited.

Thence proceed along a good road for 2 miles, after which it becomes steep, bad, and stony; cross by ford the **Ludeea* river (Ludheea), which rises amidst lofty hills, in lat. 28° 25', long. 79° 50', flows S.E. for 45 miles, falls into the Kallee (Surjo) on the right, in lat. 28° 9', long. 80° 19'. In lat. 28° 10', long. 80° 14'; pass a spot called **Sheel Khet*, 14; encamping ground on the bank of the Ludeea river; thence along a steep ascending road; pass **Choura Panee*, 15, and provisions from *Chumpanaut* (3 miles distant) W.; then proceed along a good road; cross by wooden bridge the Lohoo Ghat

river to *\$Lohoo Ghat*, 10; bazaar; pass on to **Dargah*, 8; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, water from Bowlee: thence cross by an iron suspension bridge the Surjo river to **Kuntagoon*, 7½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 200 yds. below the village; and 10 miles further brings us to the town of

\$PETHORAGURH (Pethora-Gurh, Route 58).

ROUTE 93.

BAREILLY TO SEETAPOOR.

VIA MAHOMDY.

Distance, 105½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly to the left bank of the Pungallee at Gujnara	14	0
Besulpoor	11	1
Bumrowlee	11	7
Fowain (Fosine)	13	6
Mahomdy	10	6
Burhour (Burhouli)	9	4
Nourungabad	6	4
Mahowly	12	0
Seetapoor Cantonment	16	0
	105	4

Leave *\$Bareilly* (Route 11), and proceed along a good road, intersected by the Nuktes, Bhagool, and Pungallee rivers; pass through an open, cultivated country; pass **Kuntagoon*, 1; **Hurnugra*, 2½; cross by ford a nullah; **Punpoor*, 2½; cross by ford a nullah; **Mewee*, 3½; **Reeshahat*, 2½; cross a nullah, and also the **Pungallee* on the left bank of which stands **Gujnara*, 2½; thence along an open, flat well cultivated country, across a good road, intersected by 4 nullahs and the Gurra river, but not much travelled over; pass **Hurdaha*, ½; **Aperola*, ½; **Churra*, 3; **Mahadeo*, 1½; **Bhournia*, 1½; thence cross by ferry boat, in the monsoon, the Gurra river, the sandy bottom, wide bed (250 yds.), 2 feet deep, and fordable from November to June, to the town of

\$BEESULPOOR, 3½ miles.

District, Bareilly. Civil Authority, Collector at Bareilly. Bazaar. Population, 7,245. Lat. 28° 18', long. 79° 52'.

DAWKES to Bareilly, 25 miles S.W.

Thence along an open, partially cultivated country, across a good road; cross by ferry at the Tehree Ghat, 1½; the Kutnee river, which is unfordable, owing to its being dammed up for irrigating the lands, and we then enter the SHAHJAHANPOOR DISTRICT (Route 89); pass **Bentgaon*, 2½; **Rampora*, 3; **Deoria*, 2, and the town of

\$BUMROWLEE, 2½ miles.

District, Shahjahanpoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Shahjahanpoor. Officer commanding. Bazaar. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday. Lat. 28° 12', long. 80°.

DAWKES to Seetapoor, 69 miles; Bareilly, 36½.

Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by a nullah; pass along a flat, partially cultivated bushy country to **Chutea*, 1; **Tilchee*, 1; **Chuprona*, 1½, but which is much impeded by the **Khanout* river (to cross which there is neither ford nor boats

within a great distance) which is here 40 yds. wide and 4 feet deep at the **Chuprona* Ghat; pass on to **Singhapoor*, 1½; **Mohrene*, 1½; **Nahil*, 1½; **Gunsapoor*, 4½; **Boucin* (Bosine) 1½; bazaar; **Fowain*, lat. 28° 4', long. 80° 10', population, 5,245; pass through an open, cultivated country; pass **Amlee*, 1½; **Etora*, 2½; **Mukempoor*, 1½; **Sissera* ½; we then enter THE OUDH TERRITORY. (Route 1; **Goolurea*, 1½; **Mugrouna*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

\$MAHOMDY (Mahona, Mehundi).

District, Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 6', long. 80° 50'.

This place is now in ruins. Previous to the mutiny, it was the head quarters of the district, now removed to Lukkipoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1860. Here reside Tiddah Hossain, and Ushruf Ali Khan, who were rebels, but had their estates returned them because they became informers.

Pass on to **Burhour* (Burhouli), 9½; thence proceed along an open, cultivated country, and across a waste, sandy plain, and at 1½ mile cross by ferry and ford the Goomtee river, which is here 3 feet deep, fordable for cattle from December to June; boats can be procured to form a bridge, for which six would be sufficient; we then reach town of

\$NOURUNGABAD, 6½ miles.

Lat. 27° 46', long. 80° 28'.

DAWKES to Seetapoor, 28 miles N.W.; Bareilly, 77 S.E.

POSITION.—It lies 5 miles E. of the left bank of the Goomtee.

Thence along a heavy, sandy road, through a waste, sandy plain; cross by a puoca bridge the Kattina nuddy, to **Mahowly*, 12; bazaar; thence the road becomes better, and the country open and partially cultivated; cross two bridged nullahs, and at the end of 16 miles we enter the cantonment of

\$SEETAPOOR

"Town of Sita", from Sita, the wife of Ramachandra, and her abduction by the tyrant king, Ravana, of Ceylon, which forms the subject of the Ramayana.

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 35', long. 80° 44'.

DAWKES to Lucknow, 51 miles N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The rebel Sepoys held it, and massacred all the European residents.

1858. They were driven out of it with great slaughter.

ROUTE 94.

BAREILLY CANTONMENT TO SHAH-

JEHANPOOR.

Distance, 47½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bareilly Cantonment to Futtehgunge, via Route 89	23	1
Tilber	11	1
Shahjahanpoor	13	4
	47	6

Leaving § *Bareilly*, (Route 11), and crossing by a pucca bridge the Bhagool river, we proceed along a good road, through an open cultivated country; pass to the town of

§ KUTTRA (Meeranpoor Kuttra).

Territory, Shahjehanpoor. Collector at Shahjehanpoor. Bazaar. Lat. 28° 2', long. 79° 43'.

DAWES to Bareilly, 29 miles S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1774. Col. Champion gained the Batt'e of Cutt'rah (or, as it often called, Kuttra), Futtehgunge, Tessunah (Tess: St. George), a most signal victory over the Rohilla Puthans, who had attacked the Nawaub of Oude (Shujahuddaw-lah).

Branch road at 3½ miles to Futtehgurh.

Pass § *Tilher*. 7½; bazaar. Lat. 27° 58', long. 79° 49'. It lies on the Bhagool river.

Then proceed along an excellent road, across an open, highly cultivated country; cross by ferry and ford (for cattle) the *Gurra river, at the Shahbaznugur ghat, and 13½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF § SHAHJAHANPOOR (Route 89).

ROUTE 95.

European troops can proceed by this route.

BARRACKPOOR TO BERHAMPOOR,

VIA KISHNAGURH.

Distance, 112 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Barranet.....	9	0
Aumdanga.....	7	0
Jagoleah.....	9	0
Goonpalla.....	9	0
Right bank of the Matabanga, at Ranaghat.....	7	0
Badcoola.....	8	0
Kishnagurh.....	8	4
Bulbea.....	7	4
Kiddee poor.....	8	0
Deegaon.....	8	0
Plassey.....	9	0
Daoipoor.....	7	0
Batfah or Batabh.....	8	0
Berhampoor.....	7	0
	112	0

Leave § *Barrackpoor* (Route 1), and proceed along a raised road, intersected by bridged nullahs and ferried rivers; pass § *Barranet*, 9 (Route 3), thence proceed to § *Aumdanga*, 7; bazaar; § *Jagoleah*, 9; bazaar; cross by ferry the Jaboonah river, and enter THE NUDDA DISTRICT (Route 1); Collector at Kishnagurh; and then proceed to § *Goonpalla*, 9; bazaar; we then cross by ferry the *Matabanga (Mat bhanga) river, which flows from the Ganges in its Delta. In lat. 21° 3', long. 88° 45', circuitously S. for 1½ miles, and falls into the Hooghly in lat. 23° 9', long. 88° 28'; its channel was originally much deeper, and a considerable transit trade was then carried on in its waters between Calcutta and E. part of the Bengal Presidency; we then reach the right bank at § *Ranaghat*,

7; bazaar; pass on to § *Badcoola*, 8; bazaar; and at 8½ miles enter the town of

§ KISHNAGURH (Kishnugur).

District, Nudda. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 24', long. 88° 28'.

DAWES to Calcutta, 64 miles N., Berhampoor, 54 S.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The Government College is admirably conducted, and attended by upwards of 250 pupils.

POSITION.—It lies on the Jellinghee river, 10 miles above its confluence with the Hooghly, and navigable to the sea.

MANUFACTURES.—Muslins, which are extremely fine, and still command an excellent price, notwithstanding the cheapness of the British article of that description.

MODELLED FIGURES are made here, and also most beautifully executed model cemented figures of all the various castes and population of Hindostan.

Thence pass on to § *Bullea*, 7½; bazaar; § *Kidderpoor*, 8; bazaar; § *Deegaon*, 8; bazaar; (Route 1); bazaar; we proceed to the town of § *Doodpoor*, 7; bazaar; and then enter THE MOORSHEEDABAD DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceed to § *Batfah* (Batabh), 8; bazaar; and at 7 miles we enter the town of

§ *BERHAMPOOR* (Burhampoor, Route 1).

ROUTE 96.

BARRACKPOOR TO BERHAMPOOR,

VIA KISHNAGURH.

Distance, 112 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Jagoleah, via Route 95.....	25	0
Chandpoor.....	11	0
Beernugur.....	10	2
Kishnagurh.....	11	2
Bullea.....	7	4
Bickrampoor.....	11	6
Plassey.....	13	2
Burneah.....	11	6
Burhampoor or Berhampoor.....	11	0
	112	0

Leave § *Barrackpoor* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 95, to § *Jagoleah*, 25 miles; thence along a raised road, intersected by bridged nullahs and ferried rivers; cross the Jaboonah river, and pass into THE NUDDA DISTRICT (Route 1). Pass § *Chandpoor*, 11; bazaar; thence cross the Matabanga river to § *Beernugur*, 10; bazaar; and 11½ miles brings us to the town of § *Kishnagurh*; bazaar (Route 95). Then cross the Jellinghee river to § *Bullea*, 7½; bazaar; then proceed on to § *Bickrampoor*, 11½; bazaar; § *Plassey*, 13 (Route 1); bazaar; and enter THE MOORSHEEDABAD DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to § *Burneah*, 11; bazaar; and at 11 miles enter the town of

§ *BERHAMPOOR* (Burhampoor, Route 1).

ROUTE 97.

BARRACKPOOR TO BERHAMPOOR,

VIA HOOGHLY.

Distance, 101 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Ghzyretty.....	3	0
Chinsurah.....	6	4
Seelpoor.....	8	0
Inchura.....	10	0
Mirzapoor.....	12	0
Jehannugur.....	12	0
Patoolya Pathlee.....	13	0
Left bank of the Bagiretty river at Agair-deep.....	2	4
Plassey.....	12	0
Thence, <i>via</i> Route 96, to Berhampoor ..	22	0
	101	0

Leave §Barrackpoor (Route 1), and proceed along a good road to §Ghyretty, 3; bazaar; encamping ground on the Hooghly river's bank, which cross by ferry boats at the Pultah Ghat to the town of §Chinsura, 6; thence cross by ferry a nullah, and by bridge the *Sursuttee river to *Seelpoor, 8; good encamping ground on the bank of the Hooghly, and provisions at Tribany, 1 mile distant; thence cross 3 bridged nullahs and the Kootie river to *Inchura, 10; thence cross by ferry a nullah, and enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT (Route 1). Pass §Mirzapoor; bazaar at Calna, 2 miles S; thence along a circuitous road through fields to §Jehannugur, 12; bazaar; §Patooly (Pathlee), 13; bazaar; thence cross by ferry the Bagiretty river; we then enter The Nuddea District (Route 1), to §Agurdeep, which lies on its left bank, pass on for 12 miles to the town of §Plassey (Route 1); bazaar; and proceed, *via* Route 96, to §BERHAMPOOR (Route 1).

ROUTE 98.

BARRACKPOOR TO BURDWAN.

Distance, 58½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Ghzyretty.....	3	0
Hooghly.....	8	4
Tarragona.....	11	0
Boenchie.....	11	4
Dullabazar.....	13	4
Burdwan.....	11	0
	58	4

Leaves §Barrackpoor (see Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 97, to §Ghyretty, 3; thence along a good pucca road, to *Hooghly, (Route 1); cross, by suspension bridges at Sataason and Muggra Ghats, the rivers Sursuttee and Kootie rivers to §Tarragona, 11; bazaar; tank; and 11½ miles brings us to the town of

§BOENCHIE.

District, Hooghly. Civil Authority, Collector at Hooghly. Bazaar. Tank. Lat. 23° 6', long. 88° 15'.
DAWKES to Calcutta, 46 miles N.W.; Burdwan, S.E. 35 miles.

We then proceed, along a good made road, enter THE BURDWAN DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass on §Dullabazar, 13; bazaar and tank; and 11½ miles further brings us to the town of

§BURDWAN (Route 75).

ROUTE 99.

This Route should be traversed in November.

BARRACKPOOR TO DACCA,

VIA JESSORE.

Distance, 180½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Barrasut.....	9	0
Sheerpoor.....	12	4
Rampoore.....	11	4
Hurdraspoor.....	11	0
Nabaroon.....	11	4
Meigla.....	8	0
Jessore.....	7	4
Doakallee.....	9	0
Gunagutty, or, Bunagutty.....	11	4
Nouhatta.....	6	4
Mahomedpoor.....	10	0
Jeynugur.....	8	0
Hurreepoor.....	15	0
Left bank of the Ganges, at Hurryram-poor.....	6	6
Pullungunge.....	11	0
Churan.....	12	0
Rohudpoor, or, Roodpoor.....	7	0
Dacca.....	13	0
	180	6

Leave §Barrackpoor (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, to §Barrasut, 9 (Route 3); and thence, *via* that Route, to

§DACCA, 171½ miles (Route 3).

ROUTE 100.

BARRACKPOOR TO DUM DUM.

Distance, 15 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Dum Dum.....	15	0
	15	0

Leave §Barrackpoor (Route 1), and proceed to opposite Cossipoor; and thence along the New Road to §DUM DUM, 15 miles (Route 1).

ROUTE 101.

BARRACKPOOR TO FORT WILLIAM

Distance, 16½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Fort William	16	4

Leave *Barrackpoor* (Route 1); and proceed along a good pucca road; pass through $\dagger =$ § *Calcutta*, (Route 1) and proceed along the *Chitpoor* road; pass *Cossitollah*; and we soon reach

FORT WILLIAM (Route 1).

ROUTE 102.

BARRACKPOOR TO MIDNAPOOR.

Distance, 96½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Barrackpoor to Ghzyetty	3	0
Booragong	10	0
Paharpoor	15	0
Right bank of the Damooda river	8	0
Right bank of the Dalkeesur river, near Jehanabad	9	0
Kumulpoker	8	0
Bihmunes	13	0
Naradoul	9	4
Umalea	10	0
Midnapoor Cantonment	11	0
	96	4

Leave § *Barrackpoor*, (Route 1); and proceed to § *Ghyetty*, 3; thence along a good road. Intersected by 3 bridged nullahs; pass **Booragong*, 10; bazaar at *Singpoor*, (1 mile); thence the road is intersected by 4 fordable nullahs; also crossed by bad dilapidated bridges, and at the 13th mile pass along the N. *Calcutta* road to **Paharpoor*, 2; thence along a bad road, intersected by the deep muddy beds of 8 nullahs, and which in many places have been washed away by the inundations of the *Damooda* river, which is here crossed by a ferry to the right bank of the **Damooda* river, 8; bazaar, at *Myapoor*; the road now becomes intersected by 3 fordable nullahs, and the *Dalkeesur* river; we then cross the right bank of the **Dalkeesur* river, 9, close to *Jehanabad*; thence the road is bad, rutty, and intersected by 6 fordable nullahs, and we soon enter THE *BANCOORAH* DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to § *Kumulpoker*, 8; bazaar; thence the road becomes intersected by sloughs, and 5 muddy bedded fordable nullahs; pass the **Omadr* river to **Bahmunra*, 13; nullah and bazaar at *Keerpo*; thence cross 5 muddy bedded nullahs, also the *Salai* river; we then enter THE *MIDNAPOOR* DISTRICT (Route 1); § *Naradoul* 9; bazaar; the road now becomes good, and is intersected by 4 nullahs, and the *Treemohuna* river to **Umalea*, 10; thence cross by dilapidated bridges, 4 nullahs to

THE CANTONMENT OF MIDNAPOOR, 11 miles. (Route 1).

ROUTE 103.

BENARES TO CHUNARGURH.

Distance, 16 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Benares to Sultanpoor	12	4
Chunargurh	3	4
	16	0

Leave the Infantry Lines at § *Benares* (Route 1), and proceed along a good, well cultivated country for 12½ miles, to the town of

§ SULTANPOOR (in Benares).

District, Benares. Civil Authority, Collector at Benares. Military station. Tappal station. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Benares; bazaar at the Cantonment; lat. 25° 11', long. 82° 57'.

DAWKES to *Calcutta*, via water, 687 miles; *Calcutta*, via the *Sunderbund* passage, 864; *Calcutta*, via *Benares*, 433; *Benares*, 12½ S.W.; *Chimar*, 3.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the *Ganges*.

CANTONMENTS.—These large, well ventilated military quarters are used for the cavalry.

Thence cross by ferry the *Ganges* river just below the fort of *Chunar*, and enter THE *MIRZAPUR* DISTRICT, (Route 1), and at 3½ miles, reach the town of § *CHUNAR* (*Chunargurh*, Route 1).

ROUTE 104

BENARES TO GHAZEEPOOR.

Distance, 46 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Benares to Chobeeppoor	12	0
Syedpoor	11	2
Nundgungo	12	4
Ghazeeppoor Cantonment	10	2
	46	0

Leaving § *Benares* (Route 1), proceed along an excellent road, intersected by the *Burna* river, (*Burnah*), which rises in lat. 25° 23', long. 82° 8', about 13 miles E. of *Allahabad*, flows N. E. for 25 miles; thence S. E. for 50 miles, passes through *Mirzapoor*, *Jounpore*, and *Benares* districts; thence for 30 miles, passes the *Sikrol* Cantonment, and falls into the *Ganges*, on the left, in lat. 25° 18', long. 83° 7'; cross by pucca bridge, to **Chobeeppoor*, 12; *buniah's* shops; thence the road becomes very good; cross at the 8th mile, by pucca bridge, or bridge of boats, where a toll is levied, the *Goomtee* river, but which is crossed by ferry, in the monsoon, and we soon enter the *GHAZEEPOOR* DISTRICT (Route 1), and at 1½ miles enter the town of -

§SYDPORE, (Syedpoor).

District, Ghazeepoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Ghazeepoor. Bazaar and water. Lat. 25° 30', long. 83° 18'. Population, 8,200.

DAWKS to Benares, 23 miles N. E.; Ghazeepoor, 23 miles W., to Calcutta, via water, 641.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Goomtee.

Thence cross by pucca bridge the Gaughie river, at Deokulie; pass on to *Nundgunge, 12½; and thence proceed to the Marquis Cornwallis' Mausoleum, at

§GHAZEEPOOR, 10½; (Route 1); encamping ground close at hand.

ROUTE 105.

BENARES TO JUANPOOR.

Distance, 38 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Benares to Swamee Serais	8	6
Burragong	14	6
Juanpoor Cantonment	14	4
	38	0

Leave *Benares, (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; cross by pucca bridge the Burnah river to §Swamee Serais, 8½; bazaar; and then enter THE JAUNPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 34). Pass on to §Burragong, 14½; bazaar; thence cross by pucca bridge the Sye river, near to Jullalpoor, 4; and 10½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF JUANPOOR, (Route 34).

ROUTE 106.

BENARES CANTONMENT TO MIRZAPOOR CANTONMENT.

Distance, 27 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Benares to Mohun-ke-Sera	12	2
Kutchwa	7	0
Mirzapoor Cantonment	7	6
	27	0

Leave §Benares (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, through a level, well wooded, cultivated country; pass *Mohun-ke-Sera, 7½; pass on to §Kutchwa, 12; thence cross by ferry at the Budowlee Ghat, the heavy, sandy bed of the Ganges, and thence proceed along a good road, for 7½ miles to

THE CANTONMENT OF §MIRZAPOOR (Route 1).

ROUTE 107.

BERHAMPOOR (IN MOORSBEDABAD) TO BANCORAH, VIA SUROOL.

Distance, 115½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Gockurn	12	0
Jumukandee	10	0
Curronda	14	0
Omdara	12	0
Surool	7	0
Elam Bazar	8	0
Cooksee	15	0
Sonamooke	12	0
Baleatore	13	6
Bancorah	12	6
	115	4

Leave §Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a bad, rutty road; cross by boat the Bagiretty river to *Gockurn, 12; a tank; then cross by ford in the dry season, and by boats in the monsoon, the *Moar river to §Jumukandee, 10; bazaar at Kandee; we then enter the BEERBHOO DISTRICT (Route 1), pass *Curronda, 14; thence cross a nullah to *Omdara, 12; §Surool (Surool), 7. District, Bheerbhoom. Civil Authority, Collector at Surool. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 40', long. 87° 42'. It lies 2 miles N. of the left bank of the Aji river. Dawks to Burhampoor, 55 miles S.W.; Bancorah, 60 miles N.E. §Elam Bazaar, 8; thence proceed along a soft, bad road, intersected by two fordable nullas, impassable in the monsoon, also the fordable *Ajiye river to §Cooksee, 15; thence cross by ford at all seasons the *Damooda river, and we then enter the BANCORAH DISTRICT (Route 6), cross two fordable nullas; pass §Sonamooke, 12; then along a good road to §Baleatore, 12½; thence cross the *Goondaseree river, and 12½ miles brings us to the town of §BANCORAH (Route 6).

ROUTE 108.

BERHAMPOOR (IN MOORSBEDABAD) TO BURDWAN.

Distance, 72 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Burruah	11	0
Plasey	11	0
Kutwa	11	4
Ninghun	13	0
Kurjuna	11	0
Burdwan	11	0
	72	0

Leave §Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a raised pucca drain-bridged road; pass *Burruah, 11; thence we enter THE NUDDEA DISTRICT (Route 1).

and proceed to the town of *Plasey*, (Route 1). Thence along a good road, pass *Koolbarra*; then it becomes bad; cross by ferry at *Skura*, 11; the Bagiretty river; we then enter the *BURDWAN* DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, which is intersected by two nullahs; cross the first by ford and the other by bridge; pass *Singhua*, 14; then ford a nullah to *Skurumah*, 13; thence cross a nullah, and at 11 miles we enter the town of

= *BURDWAN* (Route 98).

ROUTE 109.

BERHAMPOOR TO DACCA.

Distance, 173 Miles.

By Government Route Book, 172½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Baloo nullah	8	6
Azingunge	14	4
Left bank of the Jellinghee river	8	4
Hurry Shunka	12	4
Damadona	12	0
Opposite Kooshtee	11	4
Sudokoe, near Commercolly	10	4
Mordapoor, or Muddapoor	11	4
Bailgatchee	10	0
Kumalidigee	9	0
Furreedpoor	14	4
Left bank of the Ganges, at Hurryram- poor	6	6
Pallalungge	11	0
Churan	12	0
Rohudpoor, or Roodpoor	7	0
Dacca Cantonment	13	0
	173	0

Leave *Berhampoor* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, intersected by a ferried nullah, at **Baloo Nullah*, 8; thence the road, which is only a beaten track, is intersected by two nullahs; pass *Azingunge*, 14; the track now becomes intersected by a nullah and the **Jellinghee* river, 8; which cross by ferry or temporary bridge, near the ghat, at the village of *Muddobuna*, which lies on the right, and we soon reach the left bank of the river, and we enter *THE NUDDEA DISTRICT* (Route 1); cross by ferry the **Matabanga* river, to

**HURRY SHUNKUR* (*Hurrisumkra*),

12½ miles.

District, *Nuddea*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Kishnagarh*. Officer commanding, *Bazaar*. Lat. 24° 2', long. 88° 50'.

DAWES to *Berhampoor*, 35 miles E.; *Pubna*, 25 W.

RIVER.—The *Pubna*, the great eastern branch of the *Ganges*, which formerly flowed through this place, now lies 2 miles N.

We then enter *THE PUBNA DISTRICT*, and proceed along a country track; pass **Damadona*, 12; good encamping ground on the banks of the *Ganges*; *bazaar*; thence cross a nullah, and also by ferry the **Gurroy* river to a spot opposite **Kooshtee*, 11; **Sudokoe*, 10; near *Commercolly*; *bazaar*; pass over two nullahs, and then cross by ferry the **Chund-*

nah river, to **Mordapoor* (*Mordapoor*), 11; and we then enter *THE FURREEDPORE DISTRICT* (Route 89); pass **Bailgatchee*, 10; low encamping ground; *bazaar*; **Kumalidigee*, 9; thence cross by bridge a nullah, to the town of *FURREEDPOOR*, 14; (Route 89). Thence cross by ferry the *Ganges* (but, if preferable, the traveller can stop at **Kooloolungge*, which lies on the right bank of the river, and cross it the next day), and we soon enter **Hurryrampoor*, 6; then cross the *Hilsamaree* nullah, to **Pallalungge*, 11; encamping ground; thence cross by ferry the *Esamuttee* river, and by bridge of boats, a nullah, and we then enter *THE DACCA DISTRICT*, (Route 3), and soon reach **Churan*, 12; thence along a good road, intersected by two bridged (boat) nullahs, and by ferry the *Dullaisera* river, which is here 2 miles wide, to **Rohudpoor* (*Roodpoor*), 7; then cross three bridged (boat) nullahs, and by ferry, the **Booryunga* river, and 13 miles brings us to the town of

**DACCA* (Route 3).

ROUTE 110.

BERHAMPOOR TO DINAPOOR.

Distance, 293½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Bomineah	14	0
Dewanke Seral	8	5
Kamrah	11	4
Sooty	8	0
Downapoor	11	0
Near Furruckabad	8	0
Futkipoor	9	0
Rajmahal	9	4
Mussaha	10	4
Sickree	8	0
Gungapersad	9	4
Pialapoor	12	5
Colgong	11	0
Left bank of the Goga Nuddee	8	0
Bhaugulpoor	12	0
Atzulungge	13	4
Kullianpoor	10	0
Hussungunge	11	4
Hybatgunge	13	6
Balgoozer	14	6
Moraneehee	11	0
Mukra	12	0
Bar	10	0
Bukhtearpoor	12	0
Futwah	14	0
Bankipoor	14	0
Dinapoor	7	0
	293	6

Leave *Berhampoor* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass **Bomineah*, 14; thence cross a nullah, by *Kutch* bridge, to **Dewanke Seral*, 8; **Kamrah*, 11; cross by ferry the **Bagiretty* river, to **Sooty*, 8; thence cross, by a temporary bridge, a nullah, and, a few miles beyond, another, by ford, to **Downapoor*, 11; we then proceed along a good road, along the banks of the *Ganges*; enter *THE BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT*, (Route 1); pass close to the town of **Furruckabad*, 8 (Route 48); pass on to **Futkipoor*, 9; **Rajmahal*, 9; (Route 1); here a store of provisions

must be laid in; bazaar; thence along a good road, the Ganges flowing to the right, and hills to the left; cross a nullah, to *Musahab, 10½; pass along dense jungle to §Sickree, 8; bazaar; thence along a good road; pass through the Sickree Gully Pass, to *Gungapersad, 9½; thence proceed for 4 miles, when we enter the steep and stony Terriagully Pass, the ascent and descent of which is difficult for cattle of all descriptions, to *Pialapoor, 8½; thence along a good road to the town of

SCOLGONG (Kahalganj, 11 miles.

District, Bhagulpore. Civil Authority, Collector at Bhagulpore, 130 miles. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 15', long. 87° 17'.

DAWES to Calcutta, via river, 309 miles, via Berhampore, by land, 245, Berhampore, 130 N.W., Dinapore, 163 E.

PORTION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It possesses a small dilapidated fort, and in the river, close to it, lie large rocky masses, with their crevices filled with stunted trees, which defend the approach up the stream.

Indian General Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, to and from Calcutta, Berhampore, Rajmahal, Commercially, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Dinapore, Patna, Gha-jeepore, Revelgunge, Buxar, Chupra, Benares, Mirzapore, Chunar, Allahabad. For rates and dates of sailing, see Calcutta, (Route 1).

Thence along a good road, intersected by three ferried or temporary bridged nullahs; also, the *Goga (Gogaree, Kamala, or Kumla) river, 8; which rises in Nepal, lat. 27° 20', long 85° 40' close to the Sub-Himalaya range; thence flows S.E. for 70 miles; thence S. and S.W.; passes the Terai and Tirhoot Districts, then S.E., and falls into the Coosy river, after a course of 235 miles, in lat. 25° 24', long. 87° 16'.

Pass over to the left bank, and soon enter the town of §Bhaugulpur, 12 mile (Route 1); encamping ground N., in a beautiful grove; then cross, by temporary bridges, two nullahs; pass *Afulgunge, 13½; water and provisions from §Suklangunge, 14 mile distant; thence across a nullah, to *Kulampoor, 10; provisions from Mahadewa, 2 miles distant; thence cross two nullahs; we then enter THE MONGHYR DISTRICT (Route 1); pass §Hussungunge, 11½; about 2 miles E. lies the town of Monghyr (Route 1); thence proceed along a road intersected by three ferried boat bridged nullahs, and, also, the *Dackra and *Singhea rivers, to *Hyatgunge, 13½; water from the Ganges, and provisions from Soorajgurra; thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs, the first crossed by ferry, and the other dry, as also the Rooh river; thence cross, by ferry, the *Tulgeo river, and we enter THE Patna District (see Route 1); thence to *Bilgoosca, 14; *Moranche, 11; pass on to *Mukra, 12; thence along a good road, to *Bar, 10; bazaar; *Bukhtearpoor, 12; then cross, by good pucca bridge, the *Pompoon river, to the town of §Futua, 14; bazaar; cross two nullahs, and pass on for 7 miles, at which spot the road leads through Patna, to §Bankpoor, 14; encamping ground, near the Golah river, and proceed along a good road, to the town of

§DINAPORE, 7 miles (Route 1).

ROUTE 111.

BERHAMPOOR TO FORT WILLIAM,

NEAR CALCUTTA.

Distance, 118 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Burruah.....	11	0
Plassey	11	0
Bickrampoor	13	2
Bulees	11	6
Kishnagurh.....	7	4
Beerntgur	11	2
Chandpoor	10	2
Jagoolah	11	0
Aumdanga	9	0
Barrasut	7	0
Dum Dum	7	4
Fort William	8	0
	118	4

Leave §Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a well raised, drained road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass §Burruah, 11, then enter THE KISHNAGURH DISTRICT OF NUDDEA (Route 1), and thence proceed, via Routes 95 and 96, to §Barrasut, 92 miles (Route 3), and then enter

THE 24 PERGUNNAHS, (Route 1.) Thence proceed to §Dum Dum, 7½ (Route 3), and 8 miles beyond brings us to

†§FORT WILLIAM (Route 1).

ROUTE 112.

BERHAMPOOR TO HAZAREEBAGH.

Distance, 227½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Gockurn.....	12	0
Jumukandee.....	10	0
Belgong	10	0
Akilpoor	10	0
Sooree	12	0
Kishennugur	10	0
Khyrasali	10	0
Choorulalah	12	0
Ullwarah	11	0
Surbooree	10	0
Berah	10	0
Rogonathpoor.....	5	0
Hazareebagh, via Route 6	104	4
	227	4

Leave §Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, intersected by the *Bagiretty river, to Gockurn, 12; *Jumukandee, 10; thence the road becomes bad, and is intersected by the *Maur river and a nullah, both of which cross by fords in the dry season, and boat in the monsoon; we then

enter THE BEERBOOM DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to *Belong*, 10; Civil Authority, Collector at Sooree; thence cross a nullah, as also the *Maur* river by dinghies in the monsoon and ford in the dry season; pass *Akhipoor*, 10; encamping ground on the right bank of the *Maur*; pass *SSoree*, 12; civil station, resident collector; thence along a beaten tract, intersected by 5 fordable nullahs; pass *Kishannugur*, 10; pass on to *Khyrall*, 10. Then enter THE JUNGUL MEHALS; pass *Chooruleah*, 2; Governor-General's Agent, S.W. frontier at Hazareebagh; *Utharah*, 11; *Surbooree*, 11; *Berah*, 10, and at 5 miles reach the town of *Rogomath-poor* (Route 6), and then proceed, via that Route, to the town of

§HAZAREEBAGH (Route 205, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras).

ROUTE 113.

This Route should not be traversed until the middle of January.

BERHAMPOOR TO JUMALPOOR, VIA BAULEAH AND BOGRAH.

Distance, 182½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 183½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Bomineah	14	0
Dewanee Serai	8	5
Bargatchee (Godagurry Ghat)	10	0
Komeerpoor (Komurpoor)	6	4
Newabunge Beaulah	8	0
Banasur	12	4
Pooteah	6	4
Nattore	12	2
Sirkole	12	0
Chogong	9	4
Rungbugga	12	0
Tingamagora	10	0
Bogorah (Bograh)	10	0
Lahumala	8	4
Ghyliabaree	14	0
Poongunge	12	0
Chandgunge	12	0
Jumalpoor Cantonment	12	4
	182	

Leave §Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass §Bomineah, 14; cross a nullah by Cutchah Bridge to §Dewanee Serai, 8; thence along a good road for 5 miles, after which it becomes heavy sand, through the dry bed of the Ganges, which cross by ferry, then enter THE RAJESHYE DISTRICT, (Route 2), and at the end of 10 miles we reach the town of

§BARGATCHEE,

(Or Godagurry, Godagari Ghat.)

District, Rajeshaye. Civil Authority, Collector at Beaulah. Bazar. Lat. 24° 30'; long. 88° 20'.

DAWKs to Berhampoor, 32 miles N.E.; Jumalpoor, 12 S.W. and Calcutta 150 N.

NOTION.—It lies on the left bank of the Podda

(Ganges), on a stiff clayey ridge, which has withstood the inundations of the neighbouring swollen rivers.

Thence along a good road; pass *Komeerpoor* (Komeerpoor), 6; §*Newabunge Beaulah*, 8; bazaar at Bauleah (2 miles distant N.E.); thence the road becomes bad; pass across 2 nullahs to §*Banasur*, 12; bazaar; the road now becomes good to §*Pooteah*, 6; bazaar; thence the country becomes very low; §*Nattore*, 12; thence along a rough road, which in the monsoon is considerably flooded; cross by ferries the *Atri* (Atri Ba. & r. which is an offshoot of the Teesta, in lat. 26° 22', long. 88° 45'); the parent stream rises in the Nepaulese range, and separates into two branches, one of which flows S.E., and bears the same name; the other, which we now describe, proceeds S., flows through *Dinalapore*, *Rungpoor* (whence it throws off the *Purnababa*), *Bograh* Districts; thence S.E., through the *Purna* District, expands into several *Jhils* (lakes), and falls into the *Konaie* after a course of 252 miles (an offshoot of the *Brahmapootra*, in lat. 23° 57', long. 89° 45'). Boats of 40 tons burthen can navigate it in the monsoon, but such is considerably impeded in the dry season), and *Nagore* (*Nagar*) river, which rises in lat. 26° 39', long. 88° 24'; flows S. through *Dinalapore* and *Purneah* Districts, and falls into the *Mahananda* river, in lat. 25° 28', long. 88° 6'; to *Sirkole*, 12; provisions from *Shingra* (3 miles distant); thence across a very low swampy country, along a road which passes close to the head of the *Chullum Jheel* (lake), and is quite impassable in the monsoon; cross a nullah, also, by ferry the wide (50 yds.) *Gurmooce* river, to §*Chogong*, 9; thence the road leads across rice fields, and is dry and passable in December to *Rungbugga*, 6; thence we enter

THE BOGRAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 35', and 25° 19', long. 88° 45', and 89° 48'; is bounded on the N. by *Dinalapore* and *Rungpoor*, E. by the *Konaie* river, S. by *Mymensingh* and *Purna*, S.W. by *Rajeshaye*, and W. by *Dinalapore*; has an area of 2,160 square miles, population of 900,000, the greater portion being *Mussulmans*, contains the towns of *Bogorah*, *Goondjung*, *Nokila*, *Sibganj*, *Laibazar*, and *Sirpoor*; has but one important road, which leads S.W. to N.E. from *Bogorah* to *Dewan-gunge*, and is well watered by the *Konaie*, *Gogga*, *Kurateen*, *Jamuna*, and *Attree* rivers. The climate is intensely sultry about the middle of June, just before the monsoon, which continues until October, when the air becomes so cold that woollen clothes must be worn, and fires burnt. The general appearance of the country is a level tract, interspersed with massive antique remains, of which no traditions exist, but rather elevated to the W., where it is densely overrun with jungle, infested with wild buffaloes, tigers, and chitas, and alligators swarm in the pools and streams. Its chief productions are rice, sugar cane, mulberry trees, the foliage of which render the scenery extremely picturesque; hemp, cotton, and indigo.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1765, *Shah Allum* granted it to the E.I.O.

We then proceed along a tract which is not inundated in the monsoon; pass *Tingamagora*; thence the road becomes good, and at 10 miles pass the town of

§BUGGORAH (Bograh, Bogoorah, Bogra).

District, *Bogorah*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Bogorah*. Lat. 24° 50', long. 89° 22'.

DAWKES to Calcutta. 247 miles N.E.; Berhampoor, 129 N.E.; Jumalpoor, 54 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the Kurutta river, an offset of the Attre, which leaves that stream in lat. 26° 4', long. 88° 41' flows S.E., passes the Rungpo and Dinajepore districts; thence cross the Bogra and Pubna territories, and falls into the Konale, a short distance from its confluence with the Ganges, in lat. 23° 58', long. 89° 45', up which the largest built native boats proceed in the monsoon. Provisions should be laid in here. Thence along a good road, intersected by the Churaita and *Eesamuttee rivers, which cross by temporary bridges and ferries; pass **Lahrumala*, 84, encamping first on the left bank of the *Eesamuttee river; then cross the *Bengalee and Monass rivers, the latter of which rises in lat. 23° 20', long. 91° 18', in the Himalaya range, flows S. for 40 miles, through Tibet; thence along a gorge in the range, passes Bhotan; thence S.W. is joined by the Deemree, passes Camroop District of Assam; flows through Goalpara and Bograh, and falls into the Brahmapootra on the right, in lat. 25° 11', long. 90° 41'; pass **Chylabure*, 14. Thence along a good road, pass **Meergunge*, 4; thence cross by ferry the wide (3 miles, 2½), heavy sand, from bank to bank, rapid current, and wide (¾ mile) Konel (Konale) river, which separates itself from the Brahmapootra, in lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43', close to the Mehinderjunge, flows S. for 100 miles, thence communicates with the Ganges, flows S.E., takes the name of Dulasseroe, receives the Attre, Gogot, and Bunsil rivers, and in lat. 23° 13', long. 90° 33', unites with the Brahmapootra, which is there called the Megna; we then enter

THE RUNGPOOR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 16, and 26° 21'; long. 88° 26, and 89° 59'; is 109 miles long S.E. to N.W. 60 broad; has an area of 4,130 square miles; population of 2,659,000; is bounded on the N. by Cooch Behar, E. by the Brahmapootra, which separates it from Goalpara and Mymensing, S. by Bograh, and S.W. by Dinajepore. The general appearance of the country is level; it is well watered by the Brahmapootra, Dhorla, Kurutta, Teesta, and several jhils. The climate is temperate; May is the hottest month, but the easterly winds prevail, and render it comparatively cool compared with the S. and W. parts of India, but the heat is rather intense from June to October, but the thermometer seldom reaches above 84°, but according to native report hoar frosts are frequent in mid-winter, in the N. parts of this territory. Its productions are rice, indigo, the staple commodity (of which there are no less than 50 very extensive factories conducted by Europeans and 350 by natives, who manufacture an inferior description), wheat, barley, pulse, oilseeds, vegetables, sugar cane, tobacco, mulberry trees, silk, gunny bags, and carpets. In this district abound apes, monkeys, lemuris, tigers, leopards, which are neither numerous nor savage, rarely attack human beings, and destroy but few cattle; black bears, otters, foxes, jackals, hunsgras, and kuboks, both of which belong to the canine species; wild elephants in the E. and N.W. parts, who materially damage the grain crops, and rice in particular; rhinoceros, which infest the woods, and are killed for their horns and skins, from the latter of which targets are made; wild hogs and buffaloes, whose flesh, as well as that of the rhinoceros, is eaten by the natives; porcupines; pangolias, whose flesh is considered a dainty; hares, porpoises in the Brahmapootra, from which the natives make a considerable quantity of oil; river turtles, which are very large, and frequently from 7 to 8 feet long.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formerly constituted the Camroop of the Hindus, and was at the *acme* of its splendour under the rule of Rajah Nilambar, who was, in the 15th century, conquered by Hussain Shah (Ala-ud-din Puri II.). 1542. Shih Shah, the celebrated Afghan, annexed it to the Delhi empire, but at his demise it was severed from it, until Akbar, in 1584, retook it, and in 1765, Shah Alum granted it to the E.I.C. Thence proceed to **Peergunge*, 8, and enter

THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 4' and 25° 41', long. 89° 28' and 91° 13'; has an area of 4,712 square miles; population of 1,437,000. chiefly composed of Erahminists and Mussulmans; is bounded on the N. by Goalpara, the Garrow tribes; E. by Silhet; S. by Tipperah, Dacca, Furreedpore; S.W. by Pubna; and W. by Bogra and Rungpoor. The appearance of the country is hilly towards the N., but the rest level and intersected by watercourses. It is well watered by the Brahmapootra, Konale, Jennaie, and numerous jhils. The climate is damp, cool, and much more salubrious than the S. part of the Bengal Presidency. In March, the weather is not oppressive but variable, rain and north-westerly winds, with thunder and lightning storms prevail. The monsoon commences in June and ends in October, during which period N.W. winds, cold weather, and dense fogs predominate to such a degree that the sun is seldom seen until ten o'clock in the day. Its productions are rice (the staple article), wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, oil seeds, mustard, dhal, pulse, vegetables, chillies, turmeric, ginger, sugar cane, hemp, flax, tobacco, indigo, plantains, palms, jaks, ghee, ivory, buffalo hides, timber, cattle, horns, sugar, cotton, fine cloths. Its manufactures are cotton cloths, blankets (fine blankets at Basetpore). The country abounds in elephants, tigers, bears, leopards, wild boars, deer, jackals, otters, foxes, porcupines, monkeys, hares, and rabbits. The principal marts are Serajunge on the Konale. Its chief towns are Nuseerabad, Jumalpoor, and Sheorajganj.

The chief roads are—

1st. N. to S. From Jumalpoor, *via* Dacca, to Calcutta.

2nd. W. to E. From Jumalpoor to Silhet.

3rd. S.E. to N.E. From Jumalpoor to the Darjeeling range.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—Included in the grant of the Dewanny of Bengal by the king of Delhi to the E. I. Co.

Pass **Chanjunge*, thence along a good road for 8 miles to **Bhowanypoor*; thence cross by ferry the wide (1 mile) bed, with a stream of 500 yards, of the Jennie river, and enter the cantonment of

§ JUMALPORE.

District, Mymensing. Civil Authority, the Resident. Military station. Cantonment spacious. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

POSITION.—This place lies at the confluence of the Konale and Brahmapootra rivers, the former of which separates from the Brahmapootra, in lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43', close to the town of Mehinderjunge, flows S. for 100 miles, communicates with the Ganges.

ROUTE 114.

BERHAMPOOR TO MULLYE,
VIA MONGHYR AND MUZUFFERPORE.

Distance, 333½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampoor to Bhagulpoor, via Route 110	170	2
Afzalgunge	13	0
Kullianpoor	10	0
Monghyr	13	0
Left bank of the Ganges	2	4
Bullah (Chota)	7	4
Bagoo Serai	14	0
Tegra	14	0
Dulung Serai	15	0
Mubarickpoor	14	0
Sirmustpoor	14	4
Muzufferpore	15	4
Toorkee	16	6
Bilund	10	6
Puckree	10	7
Mullye Cantonment, The	12	1
	333	6

Leave § Berhampore (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 110, to § Kullianpoor, 150½; then enter THE MONGHYR DISTRICT (Route 1).

Thence proceed for 13 miles, and we then enter the town of § MONGHYR (Route 1); then cross, by public ferry, the Ganges river to the left bank, 2½; pass on to * Chota Bullah, 7½; firewood exceedingly scarce; thence the road becomes considerably flooded in the monsoon; pass * Bagoo Serai, 14; § Tegra, 14; bazaar; lat. 25° 27', long. 86°; then cross, by ferry, a nullah, which dries up in November, also the Bullan river, and we soon enter

THE TIRHOOT DISTRICT (Maithala),

Which lies in lat. 25° 26' and 26° 42', long. 84° 58' and 87° 11', is bounded on the N. by Nepal (Nipal), E. by Bhagulpoor, S.E. by Monghyr, S. by the Ganges, and S. W. and N. W. by Sarum; is 140 miles from E. to W. and 95 broad; has an area of 7,402 square miles; population of 2,400,000, chiefly Hindus. The hospitality of the planters of this district is patent all over India, contains 765 towns and villages, the principal of which are Muzufferpore, Karnal, Durbunga, Hajepore, Inowah, and Singgal. It contains 58 Pergunnahs and 16 Thannas (police stations), is well watered by the Ganges, Gunduck, and Bagmuttee rivers. The general appearance of the country is undulating and beautifully picturesque. The climate is mild, but rather damp, healthy for Europeans, but insalubrious for the natives, owing to their want of sanative means. The N. portion near the Terai (marshy) Forest, is exceedingly unhealthy to all mankind. The average temperature in December is 55°, in June 92°, and the yearly one may be estimated at 75°. Its productions are wheat, rice, barley, maize, millet, ginger, turmeric, potatoes (sweet), yams, oil seed, European vegetables in the cool season, sugar canes, loquats, citrons, shaddockes, lemons, limes, guavas, plantains, custard apples, karamandas, Brazilian currants (wampee), love apples, melons, pine apples, strawberries, soap nuts, sala, cocoa nuts, jacks, bailsas, tamarinds, pumpkins,

&c. Salt, which is extracted in the lowlands, after the inundations, when the ground is barren and as white as if it were covered with snow, from the quantity of muriate of soda, sulphate of soda, and saltpetre, that lays upon its surface. The manufactures are sugar, lime, indigo, extraction of saltpetre, woollen sacking, ropes, and earthen culinary utensils.

The principal roads are:—

S.E. to N.W., from Monghyr, via Muzufferpore, to Bettiah.

N. to S. from Mullye, via Muzufferpore, and Hajepore to Gya.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It formed a portion of the Mayadha empire, under the name of Maithala (Mithila).

1225. It was invaded by the Mussulman king of Delhi, Ghyas-ood-deen Balbum.

1240. Toghlan Khan wrested it from him.

1324. Ghyas-ood-deen Toghlaq annexed it to Delhi.

During Tamerlane's invasion of India, Muarrif Shah of Bengal took possession of it.

1539. Humayun re-incorporated it with Delhi.

1765. Shah Alum ceded it to the E.I. Company.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys frequently entered into this district from Nepal, but were always driven back with great slaughter.

We then pass § Dulung Serai, 15; cross by ford and ferry the * Jamwarree river to Mubarickpoor, 14; * Sirmustpoor 14½; and at 15½ miles, we enter the town of

§ MUZUFFERPORE (Mozufferpore),

District, Tirhoot. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Bazaar. Population, 8,945. Lat. 26° 6', long. 85° 23'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Little Gunduck, crossed by ferry. This river rises in lat. 27° 28', long. 84° 22'; close to the fort of Soomeysur, flows S.E. for 120 miles, and in lat. 26° 16', long. 85° 18', flows through the Tirhoot district, and in lat. 25° 45', long. 86° 2', falls into the Bagmuttee.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—Here is a well conducted government school, having Arabic and Persian professors attached thereto, whose salaries are paid out of the revenue of an estate, given for that express purpose, by the Zemindar Mahomed, Tackhe Khan's.

DAWKES to Dinapore, 50 miles N.E.; Mullye, 50 S.; Benares, 173 N.E.; Calcutta, 426.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1838. A dreadful conflagration broke out here, which destroyed much property, and several lives.

Pass * Bahaderpoor, 8½; cross the Little Gunduck by ferry; § Toorkee, 8½. The traveller may, if he feel disposed, avoid this place by halting at Bahaderpoor; thence over by temporary bridge, a nullah, also the Little Bagmuttee river, to * Bilund; thence along a good road to * Puckree, 10½; and we soon enter

THE SARUN DISTRICT (Route 1), and at 12½ miles; we enter the cantonment of

§ MULLYE.

District, Sarun. Civil Authority, Collector at Chupprah. Military station. Bazaar. Cantonment. These military quarters are well arranged and ventilated. Lat. 26° 46', long. 85° 29'.

DAWKES to Goruckpore, 149 miles E.; Dinapore, 85, N.

POSITION.—This place lies on the left bank of the Bagmuttee river (Varwati, over which there is a wooden bridge), so called from the name of Vishnu's

source, which rises in Nepal, in lat. 27° 53', long. 85° 23', close to the Shipuri mountain, 18 mile, N. of Katmandoo, thence it flows circuitously S.W., amidst mountain gorges, along the E. side of that town, and separates it from Patu, which lies on the east bank; thence S., passes the Nepanlese Valley, and proceed into Sub Himalaya in lat. 27° 22', long. 85° 13', flowing across a wild, rugged district, over huge rocks forming large cataracts, densely overhung with almost impenetrable wood, thence S. to Khuroot, in lat. 27° 2', long. 85° 22'; passes through the Terai and then becomes navigable, where it flows S., and in lat. 26° 44', long. 85° 25', passes into Sarun District, to the confluence of the Sakaruna, in lat. 26° 27', long. 85° 15'; thence flows S.E., passes the Districts of Tirhoot and Mongher, during which it receives the Lesser Gunduck, and hence becomes designated the Gunduck, and falls into the Ganges, after a course of 285 miles, in lat. 25° 23', long. 86° 34'.

ROUTE 115.

BERHAMPOOR TO PURNEAH,

VIA MALDAH.

Distance, 164½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Pur.
Berhampoor to Bomineah	14	0
Dewanke Serai	8	5
Kamrah	11	4
Right bank of the Ganges at Baboopoor ..	9	0
Seobgunge	6	0
Mohudypoor	12	0
Maldah	12	0
Nougureah	12	0
Koorelah	12	0
Gourgureela	12	0
Bussuntpoor	12	0
Newabgunge	8	0
Sylgunge	15	0
Koturah	10	0
Purneah	10	0
	164	1

Leave § Berhampoor (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass § Bomineah, 14; cross a nullah to § Dewanke Serai, 8; then cross by a temporary bridge, a nullah, and enter THE MALDAH DISTRICT (Route 1); pass § Kamrah, 11; then proceed across by temporary bridge, a nullah, also over another one, which becomes dry in November, and we then reach the right bank of the Ganges at Baboopoor, 9; thence cross the Ganges by ferry; and proceed along the heavy, dry bed of the river, to § Seobgunge, 6; lat. 24° 40', long. 88° 10'. Dawks to Maldah, 26 miles S. Boats ply here. Thence along a good road, cross by boat a deep rapid nullah, with steep banks to § Mohudypoor, 12; thence along a good raised road, cross by wooden bridge, a nullah, and at 12 miles, we enter the town of § Maldah (Route 1); thence cross by ford, a nullah, and proceed along a road, only passable in the dry season, to § Nougureah, 12; thence cross by ford and ferry in the dry season, the *Kalendrea river, (a small branch of the Mahanuddy River) to § Koorelah, 12; thence cross by ferry the *Birnupura river to § Gourgureela, 12; and then we enter

THE PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 9' and 26° 37', long. 86° 48' and 88° 23'; is bounded on the N. by Nepal and Sikkim, E. by Dinajpore, S. by Malda and Bhauulpore, and W. by Bhauulpore, is 117 miles long, from N.E. to S.W., and 105 broad: has an area of 5,878 square miles; an elevation of 275 feet above the sea; population of 1,600,000, chiefly Hincoolis, who are proverbially cowardly, indolent, and extremely filthy in person and habits, and dwell in most miserable huts; it is well watered by the Ganges, Kosee, Gogaree, Mahanunda, and Nagor rivers.

The principal roads are,
1st. S.W. to N.E., from Bhauulpore to Darjeling, via Purneah, and Titalea.

2nd. S.E. to N.W., from Maldah to Nathpur, via Purneah.

3rd. E. to W., from Dinajpore to Mozuffurpore, via Purneah.

4th. S. to N., from Rajmahal to Nathpore, via Purneah.

The climate is extremely arid and hot in the summer, in the S. part, where the westerly winds prevail. In spring, heavy N.N.E. and N.W. squalls set in, accompanied by hail storms, when some of the hailstones are frequently as large as small apples or China oranges. In the winter it is so cold that hoar frosts prevail to such an extent, that the crops are frequently damaged by them. Earthquakes are often felt annually, but produce no mischief. It abounds with monkeys, jackals, foxes (who are proverbially celebrated for stealing money and hiding it), axis, (spotted deer), wild boars, antelopes, wild buffaloes, porcupines, hares, ichneumons, otters, tigers, and elephants are found, but not in great numbers; parrots, peafowls, kaimis Linnaeus, "Gallinida Porphyrio," so valued amongst the Greeks for its beautiful plumage, ortolans "boger," common cranes, "kolang," partridges, quails, black partridges, "kalatila," titars, "large partridges," water fowls, ducks (caught by nets), snipes, golden plovers, florin (bustard), white herons shays, water crows, sparrows, vultures, eagles, kites, hawks, tortoises, porpoises, crocodiles, (held sacred), serpents, who are particularly venomous, conceal themselves in the houses, among which may be mentioned the hooded serpent, "Gok-ker," which is held sacred by the natives, and seldom killed by them; and from whose bites no less than 120 persons are supposed to perish annually. The lakes and streams teem with fish, bees swarm in certain parts of the district, which abounds with honey. The mango, khajur, t. l. palmyra, cocoa-nut, palm, and mahna trees, rice, bhalal (summer rice), maize, Indian corn, millet, baygan (egg plant), spinach, sweet and common; potatoes, peas, cabbage, yams, condiments of ginger and turmeric; sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, hemp, betel, opium, poppy (chiefly cultivated), indigo, safflower, mulberry trees, buffaloes, kine, small and bad horses, which never fetch more than 1s. to 6s. each; oats, kids, sheep (whose wool is excellent). Its manufactures are metal works, cotton and silk fabrics, silk winding and weaving, sugar, culinary, salt and nitre, made from washing the earth, ship building, which chiefly consists in the constructing of native vessels from 5 to 60 tons burthen, as coast, &c. to 1 ton burthen, which are much used in the monsoon, owing to the flooded state of the country in that season. Bamboo floats supported on earthen pots, used extensively by the poorer classes in the monsoon. The commercial transactions of this district are considerable, and banking is a lucrative trade, especially at the principal town, Purneah. The wages of a husbandman are generally 1s. per month.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The legends record that it was governed by a Rajah, the father of Sita (wife of Rama) who was abducted by the demon despot of Ceylon (Rowan), which caused the war described so beautifully in the Ramayana.

1541. The Mussulmans conquered it.
1765. Shah Alum of Delhi ceded it to the E. I. Co.

We then pass on to § *Bussurampoor*, 12, which lies on the * *Kalapaneer* river; thence along a road, intersected by 2 fordable nullahs; pass on to § *Neveabgunge*, 8; then cross 3 nullahs to § *Syrgunge*, 15; thence pass along a good road to § *Roturak*; thence cross 2 nullahs and the river * *Bhesna* by fords; thence cross by ford the * *Soorah* river and 2 nullahs, and at the end of 10 miles, we enter the town of

§ PUNEAH.

District. Puneah. Civil Authority, Resident Collector at the suburb of Maharaganj. Officer commanding. Lat. 25° 46'; long. 87° 39'. Population, 50,000.

DAWKES to Calcutta, via Berhampoor, 283 miles, N. W.; Katmandoo, 200 miles, S. E.; Bhaugulpore, 78 N. E.; Darjeeling, 98 S. W.; Titalee, 72 S. W.

POSITION.—It lies on the banks of the Little Kosi river, is one of the best towns in this Presidency, and about 3 miles square, equal to half the space on which London is situated, and very prettily interspersed with plantations and gardens, the appearance of which is rather pleasing and picturesque. The best, quarter lies on the left side of the river, and consists of a wide, straight street, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, lined with well built, tiled-roofed houses, and two inferior streets lie parallel to it.

SUBURBS.—The principal of these is the Maharaganj, in which are situated all the government offices.

ROUTE 116.

BERHAMPOOR TO RUNGPOOR,

VIA DINAGEPOOR.

Distance, 185½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampore to Maldah, via Route 115	73	1
Ballia Nuwabgunge	7	0
Gajla	14	4
Deotullah	10	0
Tumboole	12	0
Mieholdiggee	11	4
Dinapore	14	4
Mungulbaree	14	4
Kolahattee	8	0
Momunpoor	11	4
Rungpoor	9	0
	185	5

Leave § *Berhampoor* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 115, to § *Maldah*, 73½ (Route 1); thence along a good road intersected by the Mahanuddy river, which cross by private ferry boat to § *Bullia Nuwabgunge*, 7; thence, along a dilapidated road, cross two nullahs over which two temporary bridges must be constructed; pass to § *Gajla*, 14; the road from hence will be found difficult in the monsoons; pass § *Deotullah*, 10; thence cross by two nullahs:

the first is dry in the cold season, and the other by ferry; we then enter

THE DINAGEPORE DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 53' and 26° 39', long. 88° 2' and 89° 16', is bounded on the N. E. by Bhotan, E. by Cooch Behar and Rungpoor, S. by Bograh, Rajshayee, and Maldah, W. by Purnea, and N. by Darjeeling; is 130 miles long from N. to S., 75 broad; has an area of 3,820 square miles; population of 1,200,000, chiefly composed of Mussulmans, a weak, sickly, short-lived race, addicted to polygamy, contract early marriages—the women at 13 and men at 16 years of age—susceptible of fevers and dysentery; the Brahminists, not addicted to suttee ("the burning of widows"), practice polygamy, and use the Prakrit (a corruption of the Sanscrit) dialect; the common people only speak Bengalee. The chief towns are Dinapore, Damadah, Ghomaghath, Hemtahad, and Raegang. The general appearance of the country is flat, and its greatest elevation 100 feet above the sea. It is well watered by the Testa, Atree (Atrey), Purnabada, Jaumna, Curatee, Tanjon, Colick, and Nagor rivers. The climate is considered salubrious. The monsoon commences about the middle of June and ends in October, during which E. winds prevail. In the spring W. winds with hailstorms (the stones so large—some have been picked up measuring six inches in diameter—that they not unfrequently kill both cattle and men) predominate. In April the cool season begins, when both woollen clothing and fires are necessary. It abounds with jackals, wolves, hyenas, foxes, wild dogs, otters (whose skins, if collected, would form a valuable export), wild buffaloes (extremely ferocious), peafowls, wild geese (in the lakes, all of which as well as the rivers, swarm with fish), crocodiles (not dangerous to mankind), venomous serpents, bees, but very few tigers, lions, bears, wild elephants, or rhinoceroses are seen; kine, buffaloes, sheep, small and bad horses, swine, swarms of herds of goats (upwards of 300,000 are sacrificed annually at the religious festivals of the natives), dogs and cats (in most miserable condition), geese, ducks, poultry, and pigeons. Its chief productions are bamboos, sal, *Ficus Indica* and religious, cocos nut, khajur, and palmyra palms, nim, simul, deodar, mimosa, jujube and jak trees, rice, wheat, barley, meruya, millet, peas, pulses, oilseeds, grain, oil, ghee, salt, ginger, turmeric, capsicum, coriander, anise, pepper, potatoes, sweet potatoes, begun (egg plant), arum radishes, plantain, cotton, son-cotton (used for cordage), sugar cane (whose stems are 14 feet high), thick syrup sugar-juce cakes, tobacco, betel, hemp, indigo, silk, mulberry trees, castor oil plants. The principal manufactures are dyeing, cotton and silk weaving, mat and paper making, bookbinding, tanning, distilling, oil pressing, carpenter and smith works, pottery, &c. The dwellings of the people generally consist of miserable, coarse-matted, thatched-roofed, bamboo frame-work huts. The better class live in mud huts, but the wealthier classes have lately built brick residences in the European style. The mosques which are constructed in this district are small cube-domed edifices. The temples of the Hindoos, which are nothing more than heaps of square terraced earth, constructed under trees, with a rude stone or clay image of their deity—are here called "Sthaus." They have also erected a better kind of religious pyramidal or domed edifices (the most expensive of which is the Novorotno (Nine Ornamented Edifice), a two-storied, octagonal ground plan, central pyramidal, external pyramidal, angular building, entirely cased with elaborately carved tiles, some of

which—especially that of Gopalganj—cost no less than £20,000 called the Mondop, whose walls are besmeared with rude and hideous paintings of Hindoo mythological subjects.

The chief roads are:—

1st. W. to E. From Purnea, *via* Dinagepoor, to Rungpoor.

2nd. S. to N. From Berhampore, *via* Dinagepoor, to Darjeling.

3rd. S.W. to N.E. From Maldah to Dinagepoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

13th century. Raja Lokhymon (Lakshmanyah) had this district wrested from him by the Emperor of Delhi's commander, Muhammad Bakhtyar.

1333. The so-disant King of Bengal, Fakhruddin, took possession of it.

1538. The Afghan Shir Shah captured and held it.

1584. Akbar obtained and kept possession of it until the dismemberment of the Delhi empire.

1765. Shah Alum ceded it to the E.I.C.

Then proceed along a bad road to **Tumbootee*, 12; pass on to **Miepooldigge*, 1½; thence cross, by bamboo bridges, two nullahs; as also by ferry boats the very shallow **Poornabubah* (Purnabada) river to

§ DINAGEPOOR

(Dinajpur, "*Abode of Beggars*"), 14½ miles.

District, Dinagepoor. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Population, 30,000. Lat. 25° 34', long. 88° 38'.

POSITION.—It lies on the river Purnabada, which is a large offset of the Atree, flows from that stream, in lat. 23° 50', 88° 41', flows through the Dinagepoor and Maldah districts, and after a course of 85 miles falls into the Mahanady, in lat. 24° 47', long. 83° 20'. The Mosque is small and devoid of architectural beauty.

PALACE.—This large regal residence of the Rajah is in a most ruinous state, having only just the traces of the ditch and rampart left.

DAWS to Berhampore, 142 miles N.; Calcutta, 231 N.

This town, which was originally a complete sink of filth, has, through the exertions of the British officials, become well drained and clean. The public buildings are large, but none deserve particular notice. Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by the Gaboora, which is fordable from December to June, but crossed by ferry in the monsoon, the **Atree* (Atri), which is unfordable, it's bed here 50 yds. broad, and stream, 20 yds.; also the **Kunkra*, which is fordable from December to June, and cross by ferry in the monsoon; as also the **Jubonah*, which is crossed by ferry and ford to **Mungulbaree*, 14½; we then cross by ford or ferry the Kurteah river, and 8 miles brings us into **THE RUNGPOOR DISTRICT** (Route 113).

Pass on to **Kolahaltee*; nullah with bad water; then cross by ferry or bridge of boats the **Jubunserie* river, whose bed is here 180 yds. broad, and stream only 20 yds. in the dry season; thence the road is liable to be flooded from the rice fields in the monsoon, and becomes swampy; cross by ford or temporary bridge the Gogot river, and at the end of 9 miles we reach the town of

§ RUNGPOOR.

District, Rungpoor. Civil station. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 40', long. 89° 16'.

DAWS to Purneah, 128 miles E.; Goalpara, 105 S.W.; Berhampore, 185½ N.E.; Calcutta, 268 N.E.

THE MOSQUE, although not a very handsome structure, is, together with the two Mussulman monuments, much esteemed and revered by Mussulmans.

This very wretched and dirty place is (with the exception of the Government offices, which are large and well ventilated), chiefly composed of mud huts and a few brick houses.

ROUTE 117.

Officers, with artillery must bear in mind that they should proceed, *via* this route, from Bishnath to *Gowahatty* (7 days' journey); thence per steamer to *Goalparah* (11 days), and then the whole line of road is practicable for *Ordnance*, or they can proceed per steamer direct from *Gowahatty* to *Bugwa Ghat*, and thence per road to *Jumalpoor Cantonment*.

BISHNATH TO JUMALPOOR;
VIA GOWAHATTY AND GOALPARAH.

Distance, 356½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Bishnath to Hoolola Soolol	11	5
Kurrungee Rangurh	5	2
Nowagoe or Hazaree-ke-gong, near Meesa Mook	7	7
Onneeattee	9	2
Gorra Moore Nowagong	4	2
Pohoo Kooloa Nowagong	5	3
Hensuagong	7	3
Raha Chokee	14	1
Sohowree Raja-ke-Baree	10	1
Goba	12	0
Bogpoor	12	0
Sonapoor	8	0
Jamgooree	10	0
Gowahatty	8	0
Palasbaree	15	0
Balagong	14	0
Kutowah	12	0
Left bank of the Gurooa River	8	0
Koomarpoota	5	0
Budoosur	10	0
Goalparah	13	0
Koolu Kowah	12	4
Jeybhoom	10	0
Jellalur	12	0
Bangamary	8	0
Teeltary	12	0
Singamary	12	4
Bugwa	9	0
Ollapoor	11	4
Panchgatchee	13	4
Bagoreah	14	0
Telkoopeia (Bhowany-gunge)	10	0
Dewangunge	7	0
Chandgunge	10	0
Jumalpoor Cantonment	12	4
	356	6

THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM,

(Assama, "Unequalled," or *Ahoms*, (Asoms), rulers of this territory),

Which lies in lat. 24° 49' and 23° 17'; long. 90° 40' and 97° 1'; has an area of 21,805 square miles; population of 710,000, composed chiefly of Hindoos, Mussulmans, who are not particularly strict in their religious

observances, reputed Christians who are not more rigid than the former, and are the descendants of Portuguese soldiers in the service of the Nawab of Dacca, they amount to 60, and have in each family a rough wooden image of the Virgin Mary, which is cut out on a post. The Roman Catholic priest at Dacca formerly visited them in his pastoral character, but such annual visitation has long since been withheld, so that marriages seldom take place, and it not infrequently happens that the female selects a Mussulman for her bridegroom, and both of them become outcasts from their co-religionists. Their obsequies are performed with great pomp, and attended by a numerous train, who resort thither only for the sake of feasting. Kyahs, emigrants from Marwar, the rich commercial people of the district, and who also possess the greater portion of it. Their costume is similar to that of the Bengalese; their amusements consist of juggling, story-telling, discordant music, and a graceful dancing language, that of the Bengali, Hindostanee, Oriya, Assamese, and Burmese, and religion that of the Hindoo; the temples were formerly very numerous, and the priests powerful. Their dwellings are constructed of large walls, made of trees, rough mats, reeds, and clay, in the ground, covered with thatch 4 feet above the level; they are raised on clay terraces of the most opulent are of the ground; the residences are commodious, the mats similarly constructed, but more higher. On the ridges are finer, and the terraces pots, which are used as fire placed numerous water frequent on account of the buckets; thus being frequent on account of the materials with which the houses are built. They are badly furnished, the richest only having mats for carpets, on which they sit, and a few cooking vessels. It is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Bhotan; N.E. by Tibet; S.E. by Burmah and Nagas; S. by Cachar, Talorah, Sonapattee's territory, Jyuteah, and the Cossyah territory, and W. by Goalpara. It is well watered by no less than 61 rivers, the chief of which are the Brahmapootra, Ganges, Kumli, Diagru, Tengap, Waa Dihing, Dibong, Dihong, &c. The general appearance of the country are clumps of hills, composed of granite, serpentine lime-stone, porphyry in one district and an immense plain in the other. It is subdivided into Upper Assam, the chief towns of which are Joorhat (Jorehaut, Jorhat, the capital), Sibsagar, Luckimpoor: the head quarters of the district, but at which only an assistant surgeon resides, and no chaplain or surgeon; Sudiya and Matruick, and Lower, which contains Gowahatty (its capital), Durrung, Kamroop, and Nowgong. Its productions are rice, the staple article; tea, which is indigenous, large quantities of which meet with ready sale in the London markets; wheat, barley, millet, maize, opium, no tax is imposed on the cultivation of the poppy; tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, bullocks, sweetmeats, lac, pepper, ivory, mustard seed, coal, iron ore, salt, from brine springs; gold dust in almost all the beds of the different rivers. Its manufactures are muslin, calico, silk, smith and braziers works, pottery, confectionery; no soap, but ashes are used in lieu thereof. It carries on an immense trade with Bootan, Tibet, China, Ava, and Bengal, from which salt, European cutlery, glassware, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver cloth, English woollens, taffetas, satins, jewels, pearls, corals, spices, ghee, copper, and iron are imported. It abounds with elephants, 500 being caught annually, and beautiful ivory obtained from their trunks; rhinoceros, which are very tame at Gowahatty, tigers, bears, leopards, wild buffaloes, and hogs, foxes, jackals, game; horses imported from Bhotan, which are strong and handsome; the rivers swarm with fish, which is more temperate, closely

approximates to that of Bengal. The rainy season begins in March and ends in October, then the W. winds predominate. In the cold season fogs and the N.E. winds prevail, and when the N.E. winds alternate with the W., severe hurricanes occur, rage most furiously, generally begin at twilight, and earthquakes are frequent, but not severe. In 1697 and 1847 two most violent ones occurred, when water and mud were thrown up, and much damage committed. The chief Routes are—

1. To Bengal, via Goalpara, Bngwah, Rungpore, Dinajpore, Malda, and Moorshedabad, by which route the Calcutta, dawk traverses.

2. To Bengal, via Goalpara, Singinore, Jumalpoore, and Dacca, both of which are impracticable during the monsoon.

3. From Nowgong, via the Cossya Hills, to Silhet.

4. From the eastern extremity of Assam to Thibet, via the Himalayas, this is only a bridle path, attended with numerous impediments from the native tribes, and seldom attempted except by pilgrims.

5. From Upper Assam to China, via Ava, during which the channels of the Brahmapootra are frequently crossed.

The British Government has exerted itself to promulgate education, and in which laudable endeavours they have been most ably assisted by the American Baptist Missionaries.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Assamese conquered it, and gallantly repulsed all the attempts of the Delhi kings to take possession of it.

1770. A civil war broke out, and the Rajah upon being expelled applied to the British Government for assistance; he was soon reinstated in his possessions, and a military force was stationed here to protect him, but soon withdrawn, owing to that prince not being able to conciliate the native chiefs, and the minister administered the government.

1815. The Rajah was expelled from his dominions, when the country became a prey to anarchy and disorganisation.

That prince applied to the Burmese, who replaced him on the throne, but shortly afterwards took possession of it themselves, and made it a province of Ava.

During the first Burmese war it was conquered by the English.

1826, to whom it was ceded by treaty, when Upper Assam was formed into a kingdom, and the expelled Rajah (Pooeunder Singh) in

1838, owing to whose maladministration of the government, the British took possession of it.

1857-58-59. During the Sepoy rebellion the Rajah and Queen Mother planned the massacre of the Europeans, but owing to the gallant conduct of Colonel Lowther, he took them prisoners, and such was averted.

We then enter

THE DURRUNG DISTRICT.

In Lower Assam,

Which lies in lat. 26° 25', long. 92° 2'; has a population of 80,000; an area of 2,000 square miles, and is well watered by the Brahmapootra river, which flows past its capital, Durrung, which lies on its right bank.

Leave the town of

§ BISHNATH (Bishnath).

District, Durrung of Assam. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Gowahatty; Assistant Commissioner,

at Nowgong. Military station, Cantonment. Travelers' bungalow. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 40', long. 93° 10'.
 DAWKS to Jorhath, 85 miles; Jumalpoor, 356½; Rungpoor in Assam, 119½; Rungpoor in Bengal, 324½; Sylhet, 246; Durrung, 70 N.E.

BOATS to Gowahatty in 12 days.

BRANCH ROAD to Jorhath (85 miles), which is merely a footpath, along which troops encumbered with baggage cannot pass, but there is water communication within 9 miles of it, and the entire distance is performed in from 8 to 10 days.

INLAND WATER COMMUNICATION is carried on to within 9 miles of Jorhath (76 miles), which is generally reached in 10 days.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Brahmapootra river, one of the largest in Hindostan, which rises E. of the Himalayas in lat. 28° 30', long. 97° 20'; flows S.W. for 63 miles to Soon; passes through Assam; thence W. for 43 miles, at which spot it separates Tibet from British India; thence W. through Luckimpoor, Durrung, Camroop, Seebpoor, and Nowgong, whence it receives the Digarop from the N.E., also the Dibong (Dihong, also called the Sampo); thence it flows 220 miles; passes the towns of Durrung, Gowahatty, and Goalpara; thence S.W., and continues through the latter district for 60 miles, winds round the Western extremity of the Garrow range, and separates for 50 miles the districts of Rungpoor, Goalpara, and Mymensing. In lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43', the Konale diverges from it; thence it flows S.E. for 130 miles, when the Konale rejoins it; thence it flows on for 25 miles, when it receives through the Kirtynassa Channel a considerable portion of the Ganges, then flows on E. for 90 miles, when it forms the three mouths, viz.—the Hattia to the E., Shabazzore in the centre, and the Ganges on the W., and after a course of upwards of 933 miles falls into the Bay of Bengal.

This river must be crossed by ferry, just below the Cantonment, and then proceed along a grassy plain and well cultivated land; cross 2 nullahs to *Hoolol (Soolol), 11½, supplied from a flowing stream; then proceed over heavy grass jungle, along the banks of the Kullung river, which rises in lat. 25° 4', long. 93° 5'; S. of Toolaram Senahputtees District; thence N., passes the Cachar and Nowgong Districts, flows N., and after a course of 155 miles falls into the Brahmapootra in lat. 26° 15', long. 91° 55', which cross by ford, as also 2 nullahs, to *Kurrungee-Ramguri, 5½; then pass along a good bund, which leads along the bank of the river, which cross by ford to *Nowagoes (Haza-ree-ke-gong), 7½, near Meesa Mook, thence along a path, leading across a desolate district, densely covered with jungle; cross by ford the steep and difficult banks (especially so for cattle) of 3 nullahs to *Ouneattee; thence the road becomes broad and good, and leads into

THE NOWGONG DISTRICT,

(Nowgong or Gorramore),

Which lies in lat. 26° 21', long. 92° 49'; has an area of 416 square miles, and a population of 70,000; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GORRAMORE (Nowgong).

District, Nowgong. Civil station. Civil Authority, the Resident Assistant Commissioner. Bazaar. Kutcheri. Lat. 26° 21', long. 92° 49'.

Thence along an excellent road, leading through a continuous line of hamlets; cross by ford the *Kullung river to *Pohoo Koolaa (Nowag ng), 5½; thence along a broad (10 to 16 feet, but not level enough for wheel

carriages), road, leading through a highly-cultivated country; pass §Hensuagong, 7½, amply supplied by the Kullung river, which cross by ferry, and proceed along a good road, which is not sufficiently good for artillery to traverse, and pass on to §Raha Chokee, 14½, encamping ground on the right bank of the Kullung river. We then enter the

CAMROOP DISTRICT OF LOWER ASSAM,

Which lies in lat. 25° 47' and 26° 39', long. 91° 40' and 92° 10'; is 92 miles long from E. to W., 52 broad; has an area of 2,988 square miles, and contains a population of 300,000. Its most important production is limestone, which abounds in the Ranska Dooar. Thence pass on to *Sohovree-Raja-ke-Baree, 10½; *Goba, 12; *Bogpoor, 12, *Sonapoor, 8; *Jamgooree, 10; and 8 miles brings us to

§ GOWAHUTTY (Gowahuttee).

District, Camroop. Resident Commissioner 9½ Lower Assam. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 9', long. 91° 45'.

DAWS to Gowlapara, 69 miles E.

Climate extremely unhealthy.

The India Steam Navigation Company's Vessels to and from Burrisaul, Dacca, Serajungge, Bugwah, Gowlapara, Dewangunge, and Calcutta. For fares and dates of sailing, see Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India.

Boats to Bishnath in 12 days, Goalpara in 11 days.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1860. The largest crop of rice ever known to be gathered for the last 20 years.

ATTRACTION.—The Harvest Home is as worthy of record as any in Europe, and so unique in its character, that it is unlike anything the author has ever seen or read of. On the sands of the Berhampooter, on both sides of the river, at certain distances, are erected very neat thatched huts of a goodly size, the dark grass-thatched roofs of which are covered with broad strips of the bark or skin of the plantain tree, placed with the white side outwards at right angles, forming large squares, which give to them the appearance of gigantic chess boards. Each hut is surrounded with a number of fresh plantain trees stuck in the sand, which make them look like family habitations. These are all destined to be burned at the very dawn of the day of Harvest Home. But the Assamese, like all other people, civilised and uncivilised, do not consider bonfires complete unless they are accompanied by noisy explosions of some kind, and here they exhibit a knowledge and ingenuity which may shame the engineers of the Great Eastern. They cut pieces of the largest bamboos they can find outside the knots, or joints, or divisions, or whatever they may be termed. Nature has hermetically sealed these at top and bottom, and the Assamese pierce a hole into the top, fill the bamboo with water, and then shut it up with a plug or stopcock. A great number of bamboos thus prepared are tied on the huts, and when the huts are fired the water in the bamboos becomes converted into steam, and as the Assamese purposely do not remove the stopcock, the bamboos burst with a very respectable and pleasing explosion. Why the Assamese select the early morning for these bonfires, will be understood when it is known

that in the cold weather the fogs are almost as thick and murky as a moonless night, and seldom disappear before nine o'clock. The effect of a number of straw houses on fire throwing the lurid glare of their lofty flames through the thick fog on the water of the Burhampooter is novel, curious, and pleasing. These bonfires are seen to much greater advantage under the circumstances described than during the darkest night.

Thence along a good pathway, through a well cultivated country; pass several large hamlets to **Palasbaree*, 15; then cross by ferry and fords, 4 nullahs; pass **Balagong*, 14; we then cross by ferry and fords, 3 nullahs, as also the **Koolahee* (Koolsee) river; to **Kulowah*, 12; thence along a bad, circuitous footpath, totally impassable for carts; cross 4 nullahs, as also by ferry, the **Gurooan* river, to the **Left Bank*, 8; cross 3 nullahs to **Koomarpoote*, 5; thence along a good road; cross by temporary bridges 2 nullahs, to **Budoosur*, 10; thence along a dense jungly road, intersected by ascents and descents, cross by temporary bridges, 2 nullahs, and we then enter

The GOALPARA (Gowalpara, or N.E Rungpore) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 40' to 26° 31', long. 89° 42' and 91° 8'; it is 100 miles long, from N.W. to S.E., 70 broad; has an area of 3,506 square miles; population of 400,000; is bounded on the N. by Bhotan, E. by Camroop, in Lower Assam; E. by the Garrow Territories and Mymensing, and W. by Rungpore and Coosh Behar. Its productions are cotton, mustard, sugar, tobacco. The climate is similar to that of Assam. Its revenue is often paid by the proceeds obtained by killing wild beasts, called head money.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—It was granted to the E. I. C. in the Dewanny made by the king of Delhi in 1765.

We soon reach the town of

SGOWALPARA (Goalpara, Goalparah).

District, Goalpara, or N.E. Rungpore. Commissioner Resident Assistant. Bazaar, Travellers' bungalow. Post office. Lat. 26° 8', long. 90° 40'.

The *India Steam Navigation Company's* Vessels, to and from Burrisaul, Calcutta, Dacca, Serajunge. Dewangunge, Bugwah, and Gowahutty (Gowahuttee). For Rates, &c., see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*.

DAWS to Jumalpoore, 152 miles; Gowahutty, 69 E. Boats to Bugwa Ghat in 12 days; Gowahutty, in 11 days.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1838. This place was visited by a fearful conflagration, which committed serious damage.

Thence the road leads through a thick forest, and is intersected by steep ascents and descents; cross

2 nullahs to **Koolu Kowah*, 12½; thence along a good road free of jungle, cross by temporary bridge a nullah, to **Jeybhoom*, 10; pass 3 dry nullahs to **Jellasur*, 12; cross 2 dry nullahs, and pass along long grassy jungle, to **Bangamary*, 8; then ford a nullah; pass **Teltary*, 12; bazaar; thence cross by ferry, a nullah, also two others by fords, to **Singamary*, 12½; bazaar; thence along a very heavy, sandy road; cross by ferries the Burumpooter at two different places; we then enter the Rungpore District (Route 113), and proceed to **Bugwah*, 9; bazaar; lat. 25° 40', long. 89° 44'; Dawks to Rungpore, 80 miles E. The *India Steam Navigation Steamers*, to and from Burrisaul, Dacca, Serajunge, Dewangunge, Gowahutty, &c., for fares and dates of sailing, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India* (page 208.) Thence along a good road, cross by ford a nullah to **Otiapoor*, 11½; bazaar; thence along a bad road, intersected by a nullah, which, as well as the **Cheesta* river, is crossed by ferry, to **Pauchgatchee*, 13½; thence cross by ferry 2 nullahs; pass **Bagoreah*, 14; then cross by ferry the **Goojarea* river; pass **Telkoopee* (Bhowanyunge), 10; thence along the heavy bed of the **Konei* river, which is here 2½ miles wide, stream, 1,200 yds. wide, deep and rapid; pass **Dewangunge*, 7; India Steam Navigation Company's Vessels to and from Burrisaul, Bugwah, Dacca, Gowahutty, Gowalpara, Serajunge, and Calcutta, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*; thence along a level, well-wooded, and cultivated country, and we enter the Mymensing District (Route 113), and thence proceed along a good road for 10 miles, across a level, and well-wooded, cultivated country, to **Chandunge* (Route 113), and proceed, via that Route, for 12½ miles, to **Jumalpoore* (Route 113).

ROUTE 118.

BISHNATH TO RUNGPOOR (IN ASSAM),

VIA JORHATH (Jorhat, Jorehaut).

Distance, 119½ Miles.

ROUTE,	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bishnath to Jorhath, via Route 107	85	0
Tootagong	9	1
Nou-Bysa-Borigong-Takoor-Baree	11	3
Gouri Sagor	8	3
Rungpoor	6	4
	119	3

Leave **Bishnath* (Route 117), and proceed along a footpath, and we soon enter

THE SEEBPOOR DISTRICT.

Which lies lat. 27°, long. 94° 40' in the Province of Assam; has an area of 2,965 square miles; population of 20,000; and we next reach its capital.

§JORHAT (Jorehaut, Jorhath), 88 miles.

Territory, Seebpur District, in Assam. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Gowahatty, Assistant at Nowagong. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $94^{\circ} 12'$.

DAWKES to Seebpur, 31 miles, S.W. by W.; Silhet 316.

Inland water communication, to within 9 miles of this place from Bishnath (85 miles), in 8 or 10 days.

We soon afterwards enter

CENTRAL ASSAM,

And proceed over a good road, along a bund for 6 miles, after which it is intersected by ruts at every 600 yards, which prevent carts from passing along it; thence we pass through rice fields, near several hamlets, and cross 2 nullahs and the *Dehar river, to *Tootagong, 9½; encamping ground; thence proceed amidst cultivated land, pass several hamlets for 6 miles, after which we pass along a swampy, grassy plain, intersected by fordable nullahs, and the *Kocks, *Theock, and *Jazzee rivers, all of which are crossed by fords to *Nou-Bysa-Borigong-Takoor-Barree, 11½; thence along a good road, amidst rice cultivation for 6 miles; pass along a bund, cross 2 nullahs and the *Jazzee river at 4 different places to *Gouri Saugor, 2½; thence along a high but uneven bund road, through thick grassy jungle; cross by pucca bridge, the *Namdung river to

§RUNGPOOR, 5½. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Gowahatty.

ROUTE 119.**BISHNATH TO RUNGPOOR (IN BENGAL).**

Distance, $324\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bishnath to Oliapoor, via Route 117	299	6
Baminy Koonda.....	10	0
Rungpoor	15	0
	324	6

Leave §Bishnath (Route 117), and thence proceed, via that Route, to §Oliapoor, 299½; then enter THE RUNGPOOR DISTRICT (Route 113). Thence proceed along an excellent road; cross by ferries the *Monass, Baminy, and Koonda rivers, to *Baminy Koonda, 10; excellent encamping ground; thence along a good road for 15 miles, and then enter the town of

§ RUNGPOOR (Route 116).

ROUTE 120.**BISHNATH TO SYLHET.**

Distance, 195½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bishnath, via Route 117, to Raha Chokee	65	1
Koosagong	4	3
Kolargong Ramgur	11	4
Oogoree Godown	8	4
Near Ounys	12	5
Nongtong, near Kakaroon	11	2
Bur Pance Godown	7	1
Nurteng	10	7
Near Jurvey	8	0
Murkeng river, near Onar Poorgee	14	3
Momunterseung	6	5
Jynteapoor	7	5
Hurreisgong	11	7
Sylhet	15	5
	195	4

Leave §Bishnath (Route 117), and proceed, via Route 117, to §Raha Chokee, 65½; thence proceed along a good road by the bank of the Kullung river, which cross by ferry, to §Koosagong, 4½; Civil Authority, Commissioner at Gowahatty; thence along a good pathway in the dry season, amidst jungle and cultivated lands, at the 6th mile hills lie to the left at 1½ mile distance; cross 5 nullahs; pass the large village of §Kolargong-Ramgur, 11½; thence along a good road for 4½ miles; then through a jungly valley, between two hills, intersected by 4 nullahs, and the *Oum-Silling (Silleeung) river to *Oogoree Godown, 8½; thence along a rugged path almost impassable for laden cattle, which winds between two hills; thence ascend a steep (4,000 feet) ghat; then along a descending and ascending road; cross by temporary bridges 12 nullahs, as also the *Oum-Silling river, and then come to

THE COSSYA HILLS,

Which lie in lat. 25° and $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $90^{\circ} 52'$ and $92^{\circ} 11'$, have an area of 729 square miles, are bounded on the N. and S. by Assam and Silhet, and E. and W. by Jynteah and Garrow; have a population of 10,935, who possess but vague religious ideas; have no temples or idols, but venerate a few curious formed stones, rocks, streams, groves, and there offer up sacrifices; their food consists of beef, and their customs are not tinged with Hindooism. The chief productions are minerals, viz: iron, stone, and coal, of which there is but a scanty supply. Some very remarkable gigantic Stonehenge looking stones, with doorways attached to them, are scattered about the villages, which appear to be the monuments erected to deceased rajahs and princes, and these high lands are considered from their position as almost a natural impregnable fastness.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1826. A treaty was entered into by the British Government with the Chief of Gossya and Mungklow, by which the English army was allowed to pass through this district, roads were to be constructed, and the territory was to be governed in conformity with the established laws, in consideration of which. It was covenanted to protect them in case of internal commotions and foreign invasion.
1829. Teerut Singh, who entered into the above compact, caused Lieutenants Burlton and Bedingfield, to be massacred; he was deposed, and the District of Mungklow conferred on his nephew, when engagements were entered into between the Rajah of Chirra Poonjee and the other principal chiefs, soon after which tranquillity was restored, and the son of Teerut Singh installed in the sovereignty.

Pass close to *Ounsye, 12½; Civil Authority, Superintendent of Jyntea and Cachar; proceed along a hilly, ascending and descending path; cross 6 nullahs to *Nongtong, near Kakaroon, 11½; thence along a very bad, ascending, descending and swampy path, across a dense jungly, wooded country; cross 3 nullahs, as also the *Sooroo river, to *Bur Pancee-Godoun, 7½; cross that stream by a wooden bridge; thence along a good ascending and descending road, across long sloping hills, amidst cultivated valleys; pass 5 nullahs to *Aurteng, 10½; population, 1,500; water from a tank, and few provisions; thence along a good road, across a hilly country; cross 4 nullahs also the *Mantung, *Montony, and Oomgon-yong rivers, to (good encamping ground), within 1½ mile of *Jurey, 8; thence pass some fir tree hills; cross 2 nullahs, also the *Oomgonyong, *Trilongs (at five different places), *Mokjue, *Mukeng rivers, to the banks of the Munkeng river, near *Onar Poorgee 14½; thence proceed along a good road, interspersed with winding ascents and descents, through a hilly country; cross 4 nullahs, also the *Mukeng and *Moongee rivers, to the *Momunterceung river, 6½; thence proceed, for 2½ miles, along a road, across a long table land; then descend down the Ghat by a good but impassable road for carts into the valley of Silhet; cross 5 nullahs, and at the 6th mile, proceed along a bund road, which passes from the foot of the hills.

We then enter

THE JYNTEEA HILL DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 24° 55' and 26° 7', and long. 91° 53' and 92° 48', is 80 miles long from N. to S., and 40 broad. Its chief production is coal, which abounds in the hills. These hills form one of the wildest parts of Central Assam, about three days' march from the capital, Gowhattee, situated amidst a country of the most varied and novel beauty. The road winds through a succession of plains, as flat as billiard tables, interspersed with hills, that rise out of the plains, without any gradual ascent, but exactly

like monuments in a square, or pyramids in the desert. Many of them form circles and semi-circles around the flat plains, others are entirely isolated, standing like islands in the sea-like rice crops. These hills and hill-islands are covered with the densest forest vegetation from the base to the top, which contrasts agreeably with the highly-cultivated fields on which they stand. The scenery has not the boldness of the Andes and Himalayas, or the savage wildness of the Australian Alps and Pyrenees, but is replete with placid beauty. The blending of nature and art, of the wild and the cultivated, gives a peculiarity and a beauty to the scenery seldom, if ever, seen before. On the rice fields are gigantic *Muchaums* or hutted scaffolds, on which the Assamese perch themselves to frighten away—not the birds, as in the North Western Provinces, for here the birds do no harm—but the wild beasts, for here wild buffaloes, pigs, &c.

"Elephants, rhinoceros, and such small deer, Attack the rice crops every year."

The wild animals are so numerous that a great portion of the revenue of the districts is paid away in wild beast head-money. Black partridge, jungle fowl, wild peacock, and deer, are numerous, and the woods swarm with monkeys of various kinds—among them is that wonderful monkey, the black Oolook, or flying gibbon, which swings itself with such lightning speed from branch to branch, and from tree to tree, that the motions of his long arms are almost invisible. The road through this beautiful country, although it is the high road to Nowgong, is in the most disgraceful state of disrepair, as no executive officer has visited it of late years. It is intersected by numerous little nullahs, over which a few planks would form a bridge sufficient for horses and cattle to pass over. At present over most of them there is but one plank, and the swampy passage has been so deepened by the tread of elephants, that it is most difficult for horses to struggle through them. On two occasions travellers have nearly lost their ponies in these nullahs. All could be repaired at the cost of a few hundred rupees. It is a great pity that the Lieutenant-Governor does not pay a visit to this magnificent country. Indeed, no Lieutenant-Governor ever has travelled through Assam, and yet it is a most interesting country, and hereafter will be the Garden of Bengal. The tourist, however, must leave the towns on the banks of the Burham-pooter, and strike into the interior, before he can see the capabilities and the beauties of the country. The traveller as he proceeds

"Remote, unfriendly, solitary, slow,"

will see the land in all its neglected nakedness. In 1860, the rice harvest was the finest that had been housed for twenty years, and the promise of the poppy crops, equally fine. Every village and every hut has their fields of poppy most carefully tended and irrigated. The men squat in their villages with that drowsy, indolent look, and glassy eye, which mark the habitual opium-eater. The sale of waste lands for tea cultivation, in fee simple, requires amelioration.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Previous to 1824, this Territory was governed by a native Rajah, who first entered into relations with the British Government at the breaking out of the Burmese war, when the Indian government secured the territory to him for his lifetime.

1835. The new Rajah assisted in the kidnapping of 4 British subjects as sacrifice offerings, the British Government confiscated his territory, annexed it to the Anglo-Indian Possessions, granted him an annuity of £600, and he withdrew to Dacca.

Thence proceed to the town of

§ JYNTRAPOOR, 7½ miles.

The Jynleapore district of the Cossya hills. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of Jyntea and Cachar. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 7', long. 92° 5'.

DAWKS.—To Gowhatty, S.S.E.

Thence along a bund for 4 miles, pass across a cultivated plain; cross by ford 2 nullahs, also the *Nyar or Sancee (which rises in lat. 30° 5', long. 79° 13', at an altitude of 7,000 feet in Kumaon, flows S.W., thence N.W. to lat. 29° 56', long. 78° 45', where it joins the Chipalghat river, thence N.W., and in lat. 30° 3', long. 78° 38' falls into the Aluknunda, at the elevation of 1,342 feet, after a course of 5 miles), and *Borgong rivers, then by ferries the Harrie and Keppa rivers to § *Hurreisgong*, 11½; thence along a swampy plain, after which, the road which is intersected by 6 nullahs, winds for 5 miles between low hills, and we then enter

THE SILHET (Sylihet) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24° 3' and 25° 12', long. 91°, and 92° 38', is 102 miles long, from E. to W., and 80 broad; has an area of 3,532 square miles; population of 380,000, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins; is bounded on the N. by the Garrow Tribes territory and Jynteah, E. by Cachur, S. by Tipperah, and W. by British Tipperah and Mymensing. The general appearance of the country is rugged, jungly, and elevated, and has the semblance of a large semi-basin, with an elevation of 200 feet above the adjacent country, subject to frequent inundations, and well watered by the Soormah, Jeeree, Barak, and Kusia rivers. The climate is considered very damp and cool, but Europeans do not suffer therefrom so much as the non-aboriginal Hindoos. The spring is variable, and thunderstorms prevail. In June, the monsoon begins, and ends in September. The diseases are cholera, dysentery, agues, and virulent fevers. Its productions are wheat, oats, indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, butter, cheese, hides, bullocks (used for burden and draught) grain, mangoes, limes, oranges, lemons, plantains, apricots, betel nut. Its manufactures are mats, baskets, coarse cotton cloths. The chief roads are, 1st, S.W. to N.E., from Calcutta, via Dacca to Silhet.

2nd, W. to E., from Silhet to Marajpore.

3rd, S. to N., from Silhet to Chirra Poonjee.

Thence pass over another low plain, 1 mile long, through low hills, across a road intersected by the

Kurrels and Kopna rivers, and at the end of 15½ miles we enter the town of

§ SILHET (Sylihet).

District, Silhet. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military station, the Head Quarters of the Eastern Division of the Bengal Army. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Calcutta, 332 miles. Lat. 24° 54' long. 91° 50'. Post Office.

POSITION.—It lies at the S. base of the Cossya Hills, on the Soormah river, a tributary of the Brahmapootra.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

This town is little better than a mean scattered village, at which only the common necessities of life are procurable.

ROUTE 121.

BURDWAN TO KISHNAGURH.

Distance, 47½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Burdwan to Koochut, or Koonchut	13	5
Boohar	10	1
Kulnagunge	11	0
Kishnagurh	13	0
	47	6

Leave = § *Burdwan* (Route 75), and proceed along a good road; cross two bridged nullahs to § *Koochut* (Koonchut), 13½; lat. 23° 14', long. 88° 9'; Dawks to Calcutta, 50 miles N.N.W.; bazaar and tanks; pass on to § *Boohar*, 10½; thence cross two bridged nullahs to § *Kulnagunge*, 11; bazaar; tanks, and the Hooghly river, which cross by ferry opposite. We then enter THE NUDEA DISTRICT (Route 1), and then the town of

§ *KISHNAGURH*, 13, (Route 95).

ROUTE 122.

BURDWAN TO MIDNAPOOR.

Distance, 70½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Burdwan to Oochalun	14	9
Kumulpoker	13	0
Thence, via Route 102, to Midnapoor ..	43	4
	70	4

Leave = § *Burdwan* (Route 75), and proceed along a bad road, through the heavy bed of the **Damooda* river, which cross by ford to § *Oochalun*, 14; bazaar; thence along a bad, rutty road, intersected by a nullah and the **Dalkeeser* river, both crossed by fords to § *Kumulpoker*, 13; pass on to the *Midnapore District* (Route 7), and we then proceed, via Route 102, to the town of

§ *MIDNAPOOR* (Route 7).

ROUTE 123.

BURDWAN TO SOOREE,

Via Surool.

Distance, 52½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Burdwan to Huldee	9	3
Oorgawn	7	1
Kullianpoor	10	5
Surool	6	7
Purrooe	8	0
Sooree	10	2
	52	2

Leave — § *Burdwan* (Route 75), and proceed along a good road; pass § *Huldee*, 9½; § *Oorgawn*, 7½; § *Kullianpoor*, 10½.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1857-58-59. Here Nana Sahib sent the Cawnpore treasury loot.

We then enter THE BEERBHOOH DISTRICT. Pass on to § *Surool*, 6½; lat. 23° 40', long. 87° 42'; 2 miles N. of the left bank of the Aji river; bazaar; thence pass on to § *Purrooe*, 8; thence along a good road; cross, by ford in the dry season, and dinghees in the monsoon, 2 nullahs to the town of

§ *SOOREE*, 10½ Miles.

District, Beerbhoom. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Lat. 23° 53', long. 87° 31'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 109 N.W. by N.

ROUTE 124.

CALPÉE TO CAWNPOOR.

Distance, 51½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 50½.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpée to Dowlutpoor	2	6
Deeg	13	0
Barah	11	0
Chachendee	10	6
Cawnpore, Centre of Cantonment	14	0
	51	4

Leave § *Calpée* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*), and proceed thence along a good road; cross by ferry boats at the "Raj Ghat Calpée, the Jumna river, which is here 1½ mile wide, sandy, dry bed, in the hot season, the stream flowing under the right bank with high sloped off banks to § *Dowlutpoor*; bunniah's shops; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country, dotted over with hamlets; pass § *Chowra-ka-kuttra*, 1½; § *Boghuee*, 4½; bazaar; § *Pokraen*, 2½; bazaar; § *Asamow*, 2½; § *Chikamee*, 1½; § *Deeg*, 1; thence along a rutty road; pass § *Mowla*, 2½; then ford the Singoor river; § *Patapoor*, 2; § *Mattie*, 3½; § *Nubbeepoor*, ½; to § *Barah*; bazaar; lat. 26° 23', long. 80° 5'. Dawks

to Calpée, 26 miles, N. E.; pass on to § *Kunchunpoor*, 2½; § *Runcee*, 1½; § *Raeepoor*, 4; thence ford the "Rind river to § *Chachendee*, 10½; bazaar; thence along a much frequented, rutty road; pass § *Chukurpoor*, 1½; § *Punkte-ka-kuttra*, 3½; § *Roudpoor*, 2½; § *Katadoo*, 1; thence cross the Pandoo river, and 5½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF — § *CAWNPOOR* (Route 1). CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.—1860. Miss Emily Wheeler, the daughter of General Wheeler, is still alive.

ROUTE 125.

CALPÉE TO ETAWAH.

Distance, 72 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpée to Dowlutpoor	2	6
Shahjehanpoor	9	4
Etawah, via Route 33	59	6
	72	0

Leave § *Calpée* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*), and proceed thence, via Route 124, to § *Dowlutpoor*, 2½; thence along a road, with several ravines to the left; pass § *Chowra-ka-kuttra*, 1½; § *Umronda*, 2½; thence the road leads through a well cultivated country to § *Shekhpoor*, 3; and we soon reach § *Shahjehanpoor*, 2½; lat. 26° 16', long. 79° 49'. Dawks to Calpée, 12 miles N. Bazaar and water from wells; thence, via Route 33, to § *ETAWAH* (Route 14).

ROUTE 126.

CALPÉE TO FUTTEHGURH,

Via Tirwah.

Distance, 103½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpée to Shahjehanpoor	12	2
Rasdan	8	0
Mungulpoor	11	4
Russodabad	14	0
Khyrnagur	15	0
Tirwah	7	0
Talgawn, or Talgram	11	0
Khodagunge	11	0
Futtehgurh Cantonment	13	4
	103	2

Leave § *Calpée*, 12½, (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 125, to § *Shahjehanpoor*, (Route 33), 12½; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country; pass § *Rasdan*, 8; bazaar; thence the road becomes rutty and raviny; passes for 5½ miles through a cultivated country; at the 6th mile cross by ford the *Singoor Nuddy*; thence the country becomes barren and raviny; pass § *Mungulpoor*, 5½; bazaar; the country now becomes dotted with hamlets, and well cultivated; cross a nullah, as also at the 10th

mile by ford the wide (40 yds.) bed, knee deep, and steep banks of the Rind river; pass § *Russoolabad*, 4; bazaar; lat. 26° 64', long. 79° 56'; thence along an almost unfrequented path, to * *Khyrnugur*, 16, which lies on the Pandoo river; then proceed along a good road, across a country densely dotted with hamlets, to § *Tvraah*, 7; cross by ford the * *Eesun* (Esun) river, which is here 2½ feet deep, and rises in lat. 27° 41', long. 78° 27' in the Doab, in the district of Allygurh, close to Sikundrarow, flows S.E., is crossed by a brick bridge at Mynpooree, also forded 20 miles lower down, and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 26° 47', long. 80° 11'.

We then enter THE FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT (Route 6).

Pass § *Talgawn* (Talgram, Talgram) 11; Dawks to Futtchgurh, 24 miles S.W. Lat. 27° 2', long. 79° 43'; thence cross by suspension bridge, constructed by the Nawab Hakeem Mehudee, the Kuli nuddy, and proceed along a very heavy road, to

§ **KHODAGUNGE**, 11 Miles.

District, Furruckabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Futtchgurh. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies on the N. bank of the E. Kalee Nadi. Lat. 27° 11', long. 79° 44'.

SEAL.—This large, lime, mortar, brick, vaulted, chambered travellers' bungalow is entered by two very high, handsome gates, and is admirably constructed.

Thence along a good road; pass * *Rajehpoor*, 4; * *Kumalgunge*, 2; and at 7½ miles we enter

THE CANTONMENT OF FUTTEHGURH (Route 48).

ROUTE 127.

CALPEE TO FUTTEHGURH,

VIA BELAH.

Distance, 101½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Calpee to Russoolabad, via Route 126 ..	45	6
Belah	13	4
Indergurh	8	4
Talgawn or Talgram	9	4
Futtchgurh, via Route 126	24	4
	101	6

Leave § *Calpee* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 126, to § *Russoolabad*, 45½; thence along a bad, circuitous road, through a well cultivated country, we enter THE BELAH DISTRICT, and at 13½ miles enter the town of

§ **BELAH** (Beyluh).

District, Belah. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 49', long. 79° 44'.

DAWKS to Lucknow, 40 miles E.

We then proceed along a bad road, and soon enter THE FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT (Route 6).

Pass on to § *Indergurh*, 8½; thence cross by ford the deep (2½ feet) and wide (40 yds.) bed of the

* *Eesun* river; § *Talgawn* (Talgram), 9½; and thence proceed, via Route 128, to

THE CANTONMENT OF FUTTEHGURH (Route 48).

ROUTE 128.

AENG TO AVA,

VIA THE YOUMADOUNG RANGE.

Distance, 125 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Cross Aeng River Sarowah	15	0
Kheng Khyong Nariengain	8	0
Cross Man River	10	0
Maphe Myoo Dho	8	0
Tsedo	16	0
Memboo	22	0
Shembegwen Ghaut, thence, via Route 245, to Ava	46	0
	125	0

Leave *Aeng* (Route 23), and proceed along a level, fertile, and well cultivated country, cross by ford in the dry season, and wooden bridges in the monsoon, the *Aeng* river, and enter

THE PEGU DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 15° 49' and 19° 30', long. 94° 11' and 96° 55'; is bounded on the N. by the Burmese Territories, E. by the Sitang river, S. by Bengal, and W. by the Bay of Bengal and Youmadoung Range; it is 240 miles long, from N. to S., and 170 broad, and is well watered by the Irrawaddy river. Its land revenue is derived from a levy on each yoke of cattle, and import and export duties are levied as at Calcutta.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This territory was formerly an Independent State, comprising Ava, which rebelled and reduced this district subservient to it, which yoke it soon threw off, under the leadership of the adventurer Alompra, and conquered Ava, from whence the Peguers were, in their turn, totally expelled; they then waged war with the Burmese, whom they subjected, but the Burmese Chief, also named Alompra, assisted by the residents of the British factory, situated at the entrance of the Irrawaddy river, soon declared their independence.

1794. Some Mugh robbers from Arracan sought shelter in the British territory, where they were protected for some time, but when the Burmese withdrew the troops from the British territory which had been despatched in pursuit of them, the British authorities tried the delinquents, and finding them guilty handed them over to the Burmese.

1811. The Mugh Chief, Khyndering, fled into Chittagong, when the Burmese took possession of his territory, and mustering a considerable force attacked Arracan, which

he held for some time, but from which he was soon dislodged by the Burmese. He then made a second irruption into Chittagong. The Burmese appear to have been impressed, (It is hardly necessary to add, most erroneously), with the persuasion that such incursion was carried on at the instigation or cognizance of the British and to eradicate that impression Captain Canning was despatched on a special embassy to the Burmese, to explain matters, but when the deputation reached Rangoon the treatment which they experienced from the authorities at that place obliged them to return. During the whole of that period the Mugh Chieftain remained at large. A formal demand to the British Government for his surrender was made by the Burmese Rajah of Ramree, which was refused—that Sovereign then demanded that the British Government should give up Chittagong, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and the Elephant grounds of Ramo, on the plea that they belonged to the Burmah empire, and in case of non-compliance a threat to commence hostilities was thrown out, all of which were refused. Shortly afterwards a civil war raged in Assam, the Burmese interfered, and established one of the claimants on the throne; he was soon afterwards dethroned, and a Burmese chief was set up in his place, who committed great aggressions on several villages in the British territory, an explanation was demanded, but the Burmese chief intimated that such had been unintentional, after which they continued to encroach on the Chittagong frontier, of which no notice was taken, until the crew of a Mugh boat, (which, being laden with rice, was quietly proceeding to the Island of Shahooree, was slain by the Burmese. This led to that place being more strongly guarded. The Burmese Government of Arracan demanded the surrender of the Island, which being refused, the Rajah of Ramree attacked and captured it.

1823. The British, with a force of 1,000 men, soon afterwards retook it: further acts of violence having been committed by the Burmese in

1824, the Indian Government declared war against them; and in March, Sir Archibald Campbell marched against them. In May, he captured Rangoon, and reduced the forts at the mouth of the Irrawaddy.

1825. General Morrison took Arracan, but being unable to cross the Yomadoungh Mountains, he was unable to effect a junction with Sir Archibald Campbell; the monsoon then set in, which spread sickness to such an alarming extent, among the ranks of the British Army, then 10,000 strong, that he was obliged to transfer them to the Islands of Cheduba, Ramree, and Sandoway. Sir Archibald Campbell then captured Prome, and Mellore; after which the Burmese

entered into a treaty at Yamdaboo, on the 26th February, when Tonasserim, Arracan, and the Islands of Cheduba, Ramree, and Sandoway, were ceded to the British; and that Assam, Cachar, Jyntea, and Munneepore should remain independent states, and have the privilege of sending ambassadors to the Burmese Court, and a British resident was sent to the Court of Ava.

1837. The Burmese Sovereign who executed this treaty was deposed, and his brother, Prince Therawaddi, seated himself on the throne. That prince expressed his disapprobation at a British resident being continued at Ava, and, in

1840, that English official was withdrawn.

1852. The Commanders of two English vessels were unwarrantably oppressed by the Burmese Governor of Rangoon, upon which the Indian Government deputed Commodore Lambert to demand reparation. This was refused, and that gallant officer placed the Burmese Ports under blockade. Three conditions were then demanded of the Burmese Governor:—1st, An apology for the insult. 2nd, the payment of £900 as a compensation. 3rd, The reception of a British Resident. These were rejected, and in May war was declared; Martaban, Rangoon, the possession of which was severely contested; Prome, and Pegu, were captured, when they were immediately annexed to the British territory; and this province, which then formed one of the richest and most fertile portions of the Burmese Empire, is gradually developing its abundant resources under the genial sway of the British Government.

1860. The Ex-king of Delhi banished to Rangoon. New Route to China is being constructed from Rangoon, distance 500 miles, to the S.W. provinces of the Celestial Empire.

Proceeding across ridges of low hills to the village of *Sarowah*, 15; Territory, *Sarawah Pegu*; position on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river; lat. 17° 44', long. 95° 19'; Dawks to Pegu, 64 miles W., which stands at an elevation of 147 feet above the sea; begin the ascent of *Sarowah Pass*, which leads along a zigzag, dense, jungly path, cross a small stream, and on the summit stands the *Narwengin Stockade*, at an elevation of 4,664 feet above the sea, from which one of the most beautiful panoramas in the world presents itself to the traveller's sight, and is thus graphically described by a British officer:—"Here, at a distance of 60 miles, like a reflector, interspersed by numerous blemishes, lies the Bay of Combermere, with all its connected estuaries, resembling streaks of silver on an emerald ground; above and about us rolled vast volumes of murky clouds, obedient to the sightless conifers of the air, ever and anon unveiling the mountainous region below to our wondering gaze."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1852 The Burmese strongly fortified this place.

1853. A British force under Captains Nuttall and Sunderland took it by surprise.

Thence pass along the difficult descent of 472 feet in the mile, on the E. side, to *Kheng Khyong*, 8; cross the rocky but fordable Man river, and enter

THE BURMAH KINGDOM,

Which lies in lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$ and $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $93^{\circ} 2'$ and $100^{\circ} 40'$, and is bounded on the N. by Assam, and Thibet; E. by China; S. by Pegu; and W. by the Mountain ranges which separate it from Arracan, Tipperah, and Munneepore; is 540 miles long from N. to S., and 420 broad; has an area of 96,000 square miles; population of 2,000,000, who are Bhuddists. The general appearance of the country is uneven, mountainous, and interspersed with productive valleys and plains. Its chief productions, are rice, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, cotton, tea (cultivated by the hilly tribes), vegetables, tak, mimosa, catechu (which grows to the height of 40 feet, and produces the drug catechu, "Terra Japonica"); gold, in the beds of the Himalayan streams; silver mines, in Lao; iron, tin, lead, antimony, marble quarries, in the vicinity of Hummerapora; coal, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, close to the Revan-gyaong petroleum wells, sapphires, rubies, &c. It abounds with elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, spotted leopards, wild cats, oxen, buffaloes, horses (which seldom exceed 13 hands high, and are only used for the saddle), &c. The chief manufactures are cotton and silk fabrics, coarse pottery, and cutlery, silver and gold ornaments. The Government is despotic, and laws similar to those of the Hindoos.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The exact date of British intercourse with this kingdom is uncertain, but early in the 17th century some of the Hon. E. I. C.'s servants were expelled from Ava, but commercial relations were not interdicted, and a considerable trade was continued to be carried on by British vessels with the Burmese seaports.

1687. The English took Negrais Island (at the mouth of the W. branch of the Irrawaddy), and carried on commercial intercourse with these rude people until

1752, when a war broke out between the Burmese and Peguers, for a detailed account of which see Pegu (Route 128), which ended in the British waging two Burmese wars: the first in 1840, and the last in 1852, when the Province of Pegu was finally annexed to the British Dominions in Eastern India.

Pass *Dho*, then proceed along an open and well cultivated country, to **Maphe Myoo*, 8, which is considered as "the key" of this route; pass several villages, across a densely wooded country, to **Tsedo*, 16, at which place the road separates into two Branches, viz.:—1st, to the village of *Membo*, 22 miles, which lies on the Irrawaddy river.

This river rises in lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $97^{\circ} 51'$, at the E. end of the Himalaya Snowy Range, and flows from N. to S., across the centre of the Burmese territories, which it divides into equal parts; and 540 miles from its source passes Ummerapora, flows on to *Ava*, and 60 miles beyond is joined on the right

by the Khyendwen (which rises in lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 54'$, in the N. of the Burnah Kingdom, flows S. for 470 miles, and falls into the Irrawaddy, close to Amyenmyo, in lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $95^{\circ} 3'$), which flows from the N., thence for 180 miles, passes the town of Promé, where the fall of the stream from October to February is 20 feet, mean depth; in April 13 feet; and velocity of current, 2 miles per hour; and 90 miles beyond diverges into two branches of similar length (130 miles). The Easterly named the *Rangoor* or *Siriam* river (so called after those cities which lie on its banks), and then falls into the Martaban Gulf, in lat. $16^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 24'$. The main one, designated the *Bassein* river, is navigable for large ships 60 miles from its mouth; and those of 300 tons, 100 miles; falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $94^{\circ} 26'$, from both of which branches diverge numerous watercourses which form the Irrawaddy Delta, and after a course of no less than 1,800 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths. This immense stream, whose navigation is but very slightly impeded by any obstacles of note is generally but erroneously considered by Oriental Geographers to be a continuation of the Saupo river of Thibet. At its source it is a very small stream, about 80 yards broad, round stony bed, swollen by melted snow, with several shallow rapids, and to the N. stands a towering wall, extending from W. to E. which at once nullifies the theory set forth, that this stream has any connection with the Saupo river of Thibet. The second branch of the road from *Tsedo* crosses a rich, fertile, and well cultivated country, by which the traveller proceeds for 46 miles, which was first traversed by Captain Ross, and his detachment, in 1826, until he reached the *Shembegwen* Ghaut; and thence we can proceed to the city of

AVA (Awa), 46 miles.

Territory, Burnah Empire. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $96^{\circ} 1'$. Population, 30,000.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, on an island formed by that river (which passes the N. end of the town), and the Myit-uge, which joins it at the N.E. side: and Myit-ha, which also unites with it at the W.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is well defended by the broad, rapid Irrawaddy, Myit-uge, and Myit-ha rivers, a bad built, dilapidated, brick wall, 15 feet high, and 10 thick, with an interior bank of earth, having a formidable *terre plain* in its summit, with a broad, deep ditch, fordable in the dry season. The walls, which surround the small and large towns, are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference.

The *Palace*, which is built of wood, and roofed with tin-plates, lies in the N.E. quarter, is a large, modern, splendid, and singularly imposing, regal edifice, containing a superb hall of audience, which is entered by a flight of steps at each wing and centre, the latter of which is only used by the Sovereign; with a spiral centre, which is the Throne Room, fronting the outer gates. The Hall of Audience, which is open on all sides except where the brilliant and richly decorated throne stands, on a mosaic mir-

rored, coloured glass, silver gilded pedestal, under an elaborately rich gilt, carved canopy, Pyat-thad "iron umbrella," the exclusive ornament of this edifice, as well as that of the temple, has a very handsome, elaborately-carved roof, supported on numerous profusely gilded pillars, 14 inches of which (at the extremity) are painted bright red. Its *tout ensemble* entitles it to be considered the most regal residence in the known world.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Hall of Justice*, Council Chamber, Arsenal, Residence of the Court Officials, are all situated in the E. quarter, and enclosed by a strong wall, 20 feet high, and defended by an exterior teak wood stockade of similar height.

DAWKES TO PROME, 221 miles N.E.

Houses.—Those inhabited by the superior classes are constructed of wood, roofed with tiles, with all the sleeping apartments on the upper stories. Those of the lower orders, are mere huts, but even in these the sleeping apartments are all raised full 3 feet above the ground.

ROUTE 129.

CALPEE TO GOONAH,

VIA JHANSI AND THE MYAPOOR PASS.

Distance, 205½ Miles.

By Government Route-Book, 205 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Attah	11	2
Oorei	10	6
Akori	13	6
Birgawa	10	6
Pooch	9	2
Bumrowlee, near Mote	8	7
Simree	8	4
Chirgong	7	6
Murora	9	4
Jhansi	10	0
Chumrowa	11	0
Punliari	14	6
Simree	11	0
Myapoor	9	1
Bura Pahara	12	0
Ramgur	11	0
Kalabagh	12	0
Kootlowid	12	4
Goonah Cantonment, The	12	0
	205	6

Leave *Calpee* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, through a ravine country, for 4 miles; then enter the **JALLOUN (Jaloun) DISTRICT**.

Thence proceed across an open, partially cultivated district to *Attah* (Atta), 11½; bazaar; lat. 26° 3', long. 79° 40'; thence along a winding road, by which much rutty ground is avoided; pass to

Oorei (Oral), 10½; bazaar; lat. 26° 59', long. 79° 51'; Dawks to Calpee, 22 miles; thence quit the Calpee road, leading to

§ KOONCH (Kunch, Kooch, Kownj).

Lat 25° 59', long. 79° 13'.

DAWKES to Calpee, 42 miles S.W.; Gwallior, 82 S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1804. The British troops whilst besieging Aminta Malaya Fort, were surprised and driven back with great loss, by the Patan Ameer Khan; but, in the following June, that freebooter was defeated most signally by the British.

Pass on to **Korasa*, and thence to

§ AKORI (Akoree), 13½ Miles.

Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Lat. 26° 57', long. 79° 20'.

DAWKES to Calpee, 35 miles S.W.

We then enter

§ KOONCH (Kownj) DISTRICT.

This Jaghire, which lies in lat. 25° 29', long. 79° 13', produces an annual revenue of £4,629, is governed by Bhuma Bace, under British protection.

Pass along a good, straight road, to *Birgawa*, 10½; thence proceed along a cross country, circuitous cart road, through an open, flat, cultivated country, enter

THE JHANSI DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*)—Pass **Pooch*, 9½; lat. 25° 50', long. 79° 6'; Dawks to Calpee, 55 miles S.W.; Goona, 150 N.E.; thence along a good road, intersected by a dry nullah; pass *Bumrowlee*, near

§ MOTE, 8½ Miles.

Water and provisions from *Mote*, ½ W.; tank, lat. 26° 43', long. 79° 1'.

DAWKES to Calpee, 61 miles S.W.; Goona, 121 N.E. Thence the country becomes flat, and at 4½ miles we pass the

CASTLE OF OMRAH (Fort Omrah).

Lat. 26° 42', 78° 58'; defended by a wet ditch. It is an important fortress, and belongs to the Rajah of Sumpter.

DAWKES to Calpee, 72 miles S.W.; Goonah, 133 N.E.

We then enter

THE SUMPTER RAJ

(Sampter, Simpthir, Sumther),

Which lies in lat. 25° 42' and 26° 51', long. 78° 51' and 79° 11'; has an area of 175 square miles, popula-

tion of 28,000, annual revenue of £45,000, military force of 4,845 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Originally formed part of the Oorcha (Tehree) Territory, but the date of its dismemberment is unknown.

1817. The present Rajah voluntarily placed himself under British protection.

Its capital (Sumpter), lies in lat. 25° 51', long. 78° 58'.

Thence to \$Simree, 4½; then the country is extremely flat, but well cultivated.

We then enter

THE CHIRGONG (or Churgaon) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 25° 34', long. 78° 53', contains 25 square miles, ten villages, population of 3,800, produces an annual revenue of about £5,000, out of which the original tribute of £750 was, prior to the mutiny in 1857, paid to Jhansi.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1841. The then Rajah allowed his dependents to maraud; the British Government interposed; he then commenced hostilities, and his town was occupied by 2,000 British troops, after a siege of two days.

1842. That chief, whilst heading a party of freebooters, was killed by the British, his raj taken possession of, and confiscated.

Pass \$Chirgong (Chirgaon), 7½; tank; lat. 25° 84', long. 75° 55'; bazaars; Dawks to Calpee, 81 miles S.W.; Goonah, 124 N.E. Thence proceed along a good road, through a well cultivated country, and then enter SCINDIA'S TERRITORY (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8).

Pass on to \$Murora, 9½; thence the country is cultivated for six miles, after which we proceed over undulating, barren, rocky ground, and at the ninth mile, enter the JHANSI DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); proceed along a road which winds through the town of \$Jhansi (Route 21), 10; pass \$Chumrowa, 11; thence along a good road; pass \$Moraree: \$Bedowra; \$Lullowa; \$Chowka; cross two nullahs to \$Punniari, 14½; \$Kuchowra Buma, close to Bachrour; \$Simree, 1½; wells; \$Bagerwaro, 7½; close to \$Peepulkerree; then cross a nullah and the Muhowa nuddy, and proceed along the short, stony, easy ascent of the Majapoor Pass, lat. 25° 8', long. 78° 7'; \$Myapoor; tank; lat. 25° 8', long. 78° 7'. Dawks to Calpee, 146 miles S.W.; Goonah, 59 N.E.; cross a nullah and the \$Muhowa river, and we then enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass \$Bura Pahara, 12; wells and nullah; thence along a good road; pass \$Baidmow; \$Kotwarah; \$Bugoria; cross two nullahs to \$Ramgur, 11; cross a nuddy to \$Koladagh, 12; then cross the \$Sind river to \$Kootowud, 12½; and 12 miles beyond brings us to the Cantonment of

\$GOONAH (Guna).

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, the Resident at Gwalior, 156 miles S.W. Lat. 24° 40', long. 77° 20'.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

MILITARY CANTONMENT, which is commodiously arranged and well ventilated.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1843. It was completely infested by freebooters, who set Scindia's force entirely at defiance; but since that period it has been cleared of them.

ROUTE 130.

CALPEE TO GURRAWARA,

VIA KEITAH AND THE HEERAPOOR PASS.

Distance, 290½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Dummow, via Route 122	203	6
Imelea	9	0
Bulleyah	12	0
Chandpoor	12	4
Dewree	12	0
Maharajpoor	8	2
Bhaminee	10	1
Keerpanee Ghat, left bank of the Nerbudda at	12	0
Gurrawara, or Nursingpoor Cantonment	12	0
	290	5

Leaving \$Calpee (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), we proceed, via Route 132, to Dummow; thence proceed along a good road; cross three nullahs; pass \$Imelea, 9; thence along a stony, jungly road, intersected by five nullahs; pass \$Bulleyah, 12; thence the road is intersected with ascents and descents, and also intersected by three fordable nullahs and the \$Kopra river to \$Chandpoor, 12½; thence the road becomes jungly and uneven, interspersed with hills and ghats, and intersected by five nullahs and three nuddies; pass \$Dewree, 12; thence along a good road; pass over four nullahs to \$Maharajpoor, 8½; along a good road, except at the ghat of the Punaree river, which cross, and proceed down a rugged, bad cart descent; cross four nullahs to \$Bhaminee, 10½, just below the Vindhya Ghats, and enter the NURSINGPOOR DISTRICT (Route 150). Thence along a bad road, intersected by three nullahs; cross by ford the bad ghat of the Nerbudda (canoes, rafts are at hand to transport carts), and we soon reach \$Keerpanee, 11, left bank of the river; thence along a circuitous, raviny road, intersected by steep, bad, fordable nullahs; also cross the \$Shair, \$Oomur, and \$Singree rivers to

\$GURRAWARA (Nursingpoor Cantonment), 12; (Route 150, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 131.

CALPEE TO GWALIOR,
VIA KOONCH AND SEUNDIAH.

Distance, 125½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Oorei, <i>via</i> Route 129.	22	0
Hirdoe	10	2
Koonch	9	6
Nuddyaon	11	2
Ukdeo	11	4
Seundaha or Seurah	8	0
Rutwah	12	0
Rupooapoora	11	3
Bijowlee	12	0
Burragawn	6	0
Gwalior Residency.	11	4
	125	5

Leave § Calpee (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, across an open country; pass § *Hirdoe*, 10½; bazaar; § *Koonch*, 9½; thence along a good road for 10 miles, across an open, well cultivated country, and then pass through deep, narrow ravines, to § *Nuddyaon*, 11½; bazaar; and close by the Puhooj river, which cross by ford; thence along a bad road, leading through deep, narrow ravines; then cross by ford, the *Sumei river to § *Ukdeo*, 8½; wells; thence along a good, but circuitous road, through several ravines, to § *Seundah* (Seurah), 11; thence cross by ford the steep bank, sandy bottom, 2 feet deep, *Suid river; enter SCINDIA'S TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); proceed along a very narrow road, with high banks on each side, scarcely wide enough for a cart to pass; thence it becomes rugged, leads over barren, rocky hills, to the 6th mile, from whence it is quite good; we then pass § *Rutwah*, 12; thence the road becomes stony, and is intersected by two small water courses, which cross, and pass § *Rupooapoora*, 11½; thence along a hard, but stony road, intersected by deep, rutty ravines; pass § *Bijowlee*, 12, which lies on the Baislee river; pass § *Burragawn*, 6; thence along a good road, cross the *Oomrar and *Soo-wanreka rivers; pass through the old town of Gwalior, which lies N. of the fort to

THE RESIDENCY OF GWALIOR, 10½ miles. (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 132.

CALPEE TO JUBBULPOOR,
VIA KEITAH AND THE HEERAPOOR PASS.

Distance, 269½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Murgawn	11	4
Jellalpoor	9	6
Amood	13	6
Rhaat.	11	4

ROUTE 132—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Keitah	6	0
Burwara	12	4
Jeitpoor	7	4
Logassie	14	2
Chatterpoor	12	0
Muhutgaon	11	2
Goolgange	11	0
Mulhar	11	2
Sundwah (Sirwah)	6	5
Heerapoora	9	4
Buxwaho	11	0
Ramnugur	14	4
Hurhit	8	1
Bungawn	8	5
Dumnow	13	1
Ubhanna	11	4
Hurdooa	7	0
Jhubera	8	0
Singrampoor	8	3
Kuttingee	8	5
Bugoree	12	0
Jubbulpoor Cantonment	10	2
	269	4

Leave § Calpee (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and we proceed along a good road, intersected by ravines, through a very raviny country; pass § *Jeyrampoor*, 4; § *Lumsar*, 2; thence the country becomes open, and partially cultivated; pass § *Jubra*, 1; § *Murgawa* (Murgah), 4½; bazaar; wells and Jheel; pass § *Kanakhera*, 3½; then cross by ford, in the dry season, and ferry in the monsoon, the wide (550 yds) bed, stream 180 yds. wide, sandy, gravelly bottom, 2½ feet deep; steep bank, § *Betwa* river, to § *Jellalpoor*, 9½; bazaar; § *Mumnah*, 6; § *Gowlee*, 2½; § *Chibowlee*, 2½; § *Amood*; § *Oomreah*, 3; § *Bahpoor*, 1½; § *Sarsace*, 3, to § *Rhaat*, 4; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country, to

§ KEITAH (Keitha, Kitha, Kaitah), 6 miles.

District, Humeerpoor. Civil Authority, Collector Humeerpoor. Lat. 25° 31', long. 79° 36'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Bearnia, in the midst of sandstone rocks, on the border of a plain, which is flooded in the monsoon, and in the dry season teems with deadly malaria.

OLD CANTONMENT.—Here were stationed in 1828, two European regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, but the climate proved so unhealthy, that they were obliged to be withdrawn.

DAWKs to Calpee, 52 miles S., Jubbulpoor, 217.

Here cross the river by ford; thence across an open, partially cultivated country, with rocky hills right and left; pass § *Phudua*, 5; § *Burora*, 1; thence across an open, cultivated plain; pass § *Killowah*, 1; § *Burwara*, 5½; we then enter

THE JEITPOOR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 25° 16', long. 79° 38'; has an area of 165 square miles; population of 16,000; 150 villages, produces an annual revenue of £6,000; military force of 360 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1812. The British Government gave it to Rajah Kesree Singh (descendant of Chutter Sal), who began to intrigue against that Government.

1842. He was therefore deposed, and another descendant, (Khet Singh) of that celebrated prince raised to the throne, upon his demise.

1849. It came into the possession of the British Government.

Proceed along an open, cultivated country for two miles, thence through a bushy, jungly, rocky, hilly country; pass **Sutarree*, 3; and we soon reach the town of

§ JEITPORE (Jeitpoor), 3½ Miles.

Territory, Jeitpoore. Governor-General's Agent at Banda. Lat. 25° 16', long. 79° 38'.

POSITION.—It lies on the W. of a large Jhil, "Lake." Dawks to Calpee, 72 miles S.; Jubbulpoor, 197, N. Thence proceed along a hilly, bushy jungly country, along a good road, interspersed with ascents and descents; cross 3 jungly, covered, hilly ranges, intersected by 4 fordable nullahs; pass **Mugrole*, 3; **Mudjaong*, 3; **Jeenjun*, 4½; and we then enter

THE LOGASSI (Lugasi) TERRITORY,

Which lies in lat. 25° 4', long. 39° 79', has an area of 25 square miles; population of 3,500; 11 villages; military force of 140 men; and produces an annual revenue of £1,500.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1808. Governed by a Rajah of the Bundela ancient kings, who was acknowledged by the British.

We soon reach § *Logassi*, 3½; lat. 25° 4', long. 79° 39'; bazaar; fort small, but it commands the place.

DAWKS to Calpee, 86 miles S., and Jubbulpoor, 183 N.

Thence proceed, cross 3 nullahs, and the **Oormul* river, (Oormel, Urmal); which rises in lat. 24° 50', long. 79° 36', in Bundelcund; flows N., thence N.E., E., and S.E., and after a course of 60 miles falls into the river Cane, on the left bank, in lat. 24° 56', long. 80° 9'; we then enter

THE CHATTERPORE DISTRICT (Route 86), and we soon enter § *Chatterpoore*, 12 miles (Route 86); thence proceed along an undulating, jungly country, enter THE CHIRKAREE DISTRICT (Route 86).

Pass 4 nullahs to **Muhutgaon*, 11½; wells; then along a good road, considerably intersected by small ravines, with a low hilly range on the left; enter THE BIJOUR TERRITORY. Cross a nullah, and pass § *Goolunge*, 11; bazaar and wells; also cross 4 nullahs, and then enter THE PUNNAH DISTRICT (Route 86), pass **Mulhara*, 11½; thence along a hilly country; pass § *Sundwah* (Sirwah) 6½; bazaar, wells, and nullah; thence proceed along a road, which crosses a low, jungly range, for 5 miles, after which, proceed up an easy ascent for ½ mile; thence along a circuitous, rough road; enter THE CHIRKAREE DISTRICT; pass over four nullahs (Route 86), to **Heerapoor*, 9½ (Route 86), then commence the Pass, and at the half-way up it, proceed off to the left, from the Saugor road; enter THE PUNNAH DISTRICT (Route 86); pass 5 nullahs, and we reach § *Buzvaho*, 11; lat. 24° 15', long. 79° 20'; bazaar. Dawks to Calpee, 169 miles S.; thence along a good, but rather rough and stony road, intersected by 6 fordable nullahs, we then enter THE DUMMOW DISTRICT (Route 166), *Madras Presidency*; pass **Ramnugur*, 14½; then cross

by ford, the stony bottom, difficult for carts, of the **Sonar* river, which is here divided into two channels, on the deepest of which a ferry boat plies, also 3 nullahs to *Hurhit*, 8½, which lies on the right bank; provisions from § *Hutah* (3 miles); then along an open country, and cross 3 nullahs; pass **Bungawn*, 8½; provisions scarce; pass 7 nullahs to § *Dummo* (Dummow, Dumoh), 13½; Resident Collector: lat. 23° 50', long. 79° 30'. Dawks to Calcutta, 775 miles; Jubbulpoor, 65 N. W.; Saugor, 46; bazaar, and water from wells, and a tank, but scarce in the hot season; thence proceed along a good road for 5½ miles; then it is intersected by 5 nullahs, and becomes hilly and stony, to § *Ubhana*, 11½; bazaar, from which a stock of provisions should be laid in; thence proceed along jungle, intersected by 4 nullahs; cross by ford at the third mile, the **Bearmee* river to **Hurdooa*, 7; we thence proceed along a good road, which becomes very stony at the Bedaree Ghat, quite passable for carts; then enter THE JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Pass § *Hubera*, 8; bazaar; thence cross a nullah to § *Singrampoor*, 8½; bazaar; thence along a good road to § *Kuttungee*, 8½; bazaar; thence along a good road, cross by ford in the dry season, and by rafts made of canoes in the monsoon, the **Heron* river (Herrun), and also 3 nullahs to **Bugoree*, 12; thence along a good made road; cross 5 nullahs, and we soon enter the town of

§ JUBBULPOOR, 10½ (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 133.

CALPEE TO KOTAH,

VIA JHANSI, NURWUR, AND SHAHABAD.

Distance, 321 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Jhansi, via Route 129	100	3
Ruxas	8	0
Dumarah	11	2
Kuralah	12	6
Nurwuh	11	0
Nurwur	9	1
Left bank Sind river, between Gopalpoor and Rypeoor	8	4
Thea Sutturwar (Suttunwaree)	6	7
Morairee (Nundairee)	10	4
Jhirree	8	6
Powree	8	4
Gultonee	18	0
Shahabad	12	1
Mamonee	10	0
Kaliwara	14	0
Purolee Banstonee	11	0
Barah	14	0
Bura Soorkunda	10	4
Left bank of the Kali Sini river, at Surkallee	10	0
Degode	10	6
Kotah	15	0
	321	0

Leave § *Calpee* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 129, to § *Jhansi* (Route 79); thence proceed along a good road; pass § *Kurraa*, 8; wells; § *Dunarah*, 11; bazaar; § *Kurairah*, 12; it lies on the *Burwa* river; § *Dumduma*, 3; § *Anrur*, 3; § *Banabur*, 1; § *Nurucuh*, 3; wells; thence along a good road, and enter the *GWALIOR TERRITORY* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Nurur*, 9; bazaar; thence cross by ford the § *Sind* river, and we reach the left bank of the *Sind* river, 8, lying between *Gopalpoor* and *Ryepoor*; thence along a rugged road; pass § *Thea Sutturwar* (*Suttunwaree*) 6; tank and nullah, which cross to § *Morairree* (*Mondairree*) 10; bowlee and wells; cross 2 nullahs to § *Jhirree*, 8; Jheel, "Lake," cross 2 nullahs to § *Pourree*, 8; bad water, nullah, and well; cross 3 nullahs to § *Gultonee*, 18; water from a nullah, and provisions from *Pourree*, 18 miles, or *Shahabad*, 30 miles; thence along a good road, cross by ford the § *Poona* river, as also 3 nullahs, and then enter the *KOTAH or HAROWTEE DISTRICT* (Route 138, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed to

§ SHAHABAD.

12½ Miles.

Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Kotah*. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 13', long. 7° 12'. Provisions should be laid in here.

DAWKS to *Calpee*, 225 miles S.W.; *Kotah*, 96 E.

Thence proceed for a mile, then up a rugged ascent to § *Mamonee*, 10; § *Kailwara*, 14; thence cross 2 nullahs, to § *Purolee Banstonee*, 11, which lies on the *Bangunga* river; thence cross 4 nullahs, and at the 7th mile, cross by ford, near *Kallianpoor*, the *Parbuttee* river, also 4 nullahs to § *Barah*, 14; bazaar. Lat. 26° 23', long. 80° 5'; thence along an open, undulating, cultivated country; pass § *Nurka*; § *Malkherree*, 10; § *Rajpoora*; § *Tumlee*; then cross 8 nullahs to § *Bura Soorkunda*; thence cross the wide (460 yds.) stream of the *Kalli Sind* river, which here separates into 3 stony channels, the deepest about 2 feet deep in the dry season, with a rapid current, broken and rugged banks; cross also 3 nullahs; pass § *Bumbonlee*; § *Ulee-poorra*; § *Ryepoorra*, to the left bank of the *Kalli Sind* river at § *Sirkairree*, 10; thence along a good road, through an open, undulating, well cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs; pass § *Jearree*, § *Sooralla*, § *Mandee*, § *Omaidpoora*, to *Degode*, 16; bazaar; thence along a good road, intersected by 3 nullahs; pass § *Moondula*, § *Tutfair*, § *Jaleepoor*, § *Borkunde*, § *Manpoora*, and § *Bork-hairree*, and 15 miles leads us to the town of

KOTAH (*Kota*, Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 134.

CALPEE TO PERTABGURH IN OUDH.

Distance, 160½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Dowlutpoor	2	6
Moosanugur	13	0
Ghatumpoor	12	0
Jehanabad	10	4
Kudwah	13	0
Khoaspoor	10	4
Futtehpoor	10	2
Munda-ke-Serai	13	0
Chobee-ke-Serai	13	4
Kurrah	14	4
Left bank of the Ganges at Gootnee } Ghat	2	4
Budree	12	0
Molawan or Malwa	10	0
Misrtpoor	11	0
Pertabgurrh Cantonment	11	4
	160	6

Leave § *Calpee* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a bad road; cross by ferry the § *Jumna* river to § *Dowlutpoor*, 2; Collector at *Cawnpoor*; thence the road becomes bad, passing across deep, narrow ravines; and at the 12th mile pass § *Chuppaghatter* ford, the § *Singoor* muddy; proceed on to § *Moosanugur*, 13; thence along a rutty road; pass § *Sauka*, 2; § *Srinugur*, 3; § *Nucarree*, 1; § *Bhaindee*, 2; then cross a nullah to § *Ghatumpoor*, 12; thence along a good road, and enter the *FUTTEHPUR DISTRICT* (Route 6).

Pass on to § *Jehanabad*, 10; Collector at *Futtehpoor*; bazaar; thence along a bad raviny road; cross a nullah to § *Kudwah*, 13.

We then enter the

BINDKEE KHAS PERGUNNAH.

a level, well-cultivated tract of *Futtehpoor*, lying in lat. 26° 3', long. 80° 40', and proceed on to

§ *BINDKEE (Khas)*, 3 Miles.

Tank. Lat. 26° 3', long. 80° 40'.

DAWKS to *Futtehpoor*, 17 miles N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—Captured and gar-isoned by the British Naval Brigade after the Sepoys, who put to flight the rebel Sepoys, after those mutineers had put to death their leader, Subadar Bhawani Singh.

Pass on to § *Khoaspoor*, 7; wells and a tank; pass § *Serai*, 1; § *Chukhera*, 1; § *Korace*, 2; § *Aboonugur*, 3; and 1 mile brings us to the town of § *Futtehpoor*; good encamping ground S.E.; thence across a flat, cultivated country, along a good road; pass § *Bellunda*, 5; lat. 25° 54', long. 80° 59'; § *Odey-ke-Serai*, 5; § *Mooran*, 1; § *Munda-ke-Serai*, 1; thence along a good road; pass § *Hauigong*, 7; § *Chobee-ke-Serai*, 6, close to § *Rampoor*, 2; § *Apoe*, 4; § *Jootah*, 1; § *Ahmudgunge*, 2; § *Kumalpoor*, 3; § *Kurrah*, 1; we

then cross by ferry the heavy, sandy, wide (300 yds.) bed of the Ganges river, and enter the OUDH DISTRICT (Route 1).

Pass on to the left bank of the Ganges at §Gootee Ghat, 2½; Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lucknow; bazaar; thence proceed along a rather unfrequented cart-road, through a bare, low, jungly country, intersected by 2 deep bedded nullahs, which soon dry up after the monsoon; pass *Budree, 12; provisions from §Behar, 4 miles; thence along a bad road, intersected by a deep marsh to 1½ mile, after which we proceed along a good road, across a low, dāk, jungly, and partially cultivated country; pass *Molawum (Malwa), 10; water, from wells and tanks, but provisions from Allahgunge, 2 miles §; thence along a low, swampy, partially cultivated country, intersected by pools of water, for 7 miles, after which pass along a very unfrequented road, through thick jungle, to *Misserpore, 11; bad wells; thence the road becomes good; pass through jungle and partially cultivated land for 1½ miles, to

THE CANTONMENT OF §PERTABGURH (Pertaubghur, Pertabgurb, Route 41).

ROUTE 135.

CALPEE TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 201 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calpee to Heerapoor, <i>via</i> Route 132	143	3
Saugor	52	5
	201	0

Leave §Calpee (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, *via* Route 132, to §Hera-poor, 148½, and thence proceed, *via* Route 87, to

§SAUGOR, 52½ miles (Route 149, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 136.

CAWNPOOR TO ETAWAH.

Distance, 100½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cawnpore to Chachendee	14	0
Barah	10	6
Beharee	11	2
Raadhan	11	0
Ooreeah	14	2
Adjeetmul	14	2
Buckwar	11	0
Etawah Cantonment	14	0
	100	4

Leave =†§Cawnpore (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, in some parts rutty; thence cross by ford the Pandoo river, 4; pass *Kakadeo, 5½; *Rondpoor, 1; *Punkee-ka-kuttra, 2½; *Chukurpoor,

8½; §Chachendee, 14; bazaar; *Raseepoor, 2½; cross by ford the Rhind river to *Kunchunpoor, 1½; *Runees, 14; thence to Barah; tank; lat. 26° 23', long. 80° 6'; *Shahzadpoor, 2; *Akbarpoor, 2; provisions should be laid in here for 11 miles; *Mahomedpoor, 4; *Koent, 1½; *Beharee, 1½; thence cross by ford the *Singoor Nuddy; thence along a good road; pass *Thanapoor, 2; *Mowjee, 1; *Bilareemou, 1; *Doobtee, 2; *Kanduy, 2; *Rawpoora, 1; *Radshan, 2; bazaar; *Morudea, 1½; *Masungunge, 1; *Secundra, 1½; *Peetumpoor, 2½; *Khodjaphool, 1; *Mutoollee, 1; *Bhouppoor, 2½; *Ooreeah, 2½; bazaar; thence along a heavy cart-road; pass *Chiroolee, 3½; *Mahoollee, 1½; *Futtehpoor, 1½; *Juggutpoor, 3; *Dulabnugur, 1½; *Amileea, 3; §Adjeetmul, 1½; we then enter THE ETAWAH DISTRICT, (Route 14).

Pass *Bhawulpoor, 1; *Moharee, 1½; *Anumtram, 2; *Oojanee, 3½; *Buckwar, 3; bazaar; thence along a good road; pass close to *Mundinsing-ke-Serai, 1½; *Byoollee, 1½; *Kurwakhera, 1½; *Jugmohunpoor, ½; *Beraree, 1½; *Ektil Serai, 1½; and 6 miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF §ETAWAH, (Route 14).

ROUTE 137.

CAWNPOOR TO FUTTEHGURH.

Distance, 83 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kullianpoor	7	0
Chobeeppoor	7	0
Poorah	10	6
Urrool	13	4
Maceera-ke-Serai	9	4
Jellalabad	10	4
Khodagunge	9	2
Futtehgurbh Cantonment	13	4
	83	0

Leave =†§Cawnpore (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, through a well cultivated country; pass *Kullianpoor, 7; wells; *Uerah Naramou, 2½; *Purgae, 1; *Buggdowlee, ½; *Ramnugur, 1½; *Amileea, 1½; §Chobeeppoor (Chobipoor), 2; lat. 26° 37', long. 80° 15'; bazaar; thence along an indifferent road; pass *Mureetane, 1½; *Sumburpoor, 1½; *Oodaitpoor, 1½; §Soorajpoor, 1½; bazaar; *Kuntika-Noubah, 2; *Oodey-ka-Noubada, 1½; §Poorah, 1½; bazaar; lat. 26° 45', long. 80° 9'; thence along a very heavy road for about 1 mile on either side of the Eesun (Esun) Nuddy, which cross by a pucca bridge; pass *Ootaree, 1½; *Lallpoor, 1; *Russoolpoor, 1½; *Rajepoor, 1½; *Bebeepoor, 1½; §Bilour (Bilhour), 1; population, 5,045; lat. 26° 50', long. 80° 9'; Dawks to Cawnpore, 34 miles N.W.; thence cross by ford the *Eesun (Esun) river to *Bacootee, 2½; *Mendua (Merua), 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to *Urrool; thence along a bad, rutty road, through a cultivated country; pass *Rustam Khan-ke-Serai, 1; *Gunguapoor, 2½; *Yikra, 1½; *Dendowra, 1; *Muckdoompoor, 1; *Julowlee, 2; and we

enter **THE FURUCKABAD DISTRICT**, (Route 6); pass on to § *Meerun-ke-Serai*, 1; bazaar; thence along a bad road; pass § *Muckrunduagur*, 1½; § *Mahmooda*, 1½; § *Bahupoor*, ½; § *Ferozabad*, ½; § *Futtehgurh*, 3½; § *Jellalabad*, 2½; bazaar; thence along a good road; pass § *Goorsatgunje*; thence the road leads off to Mynpooree, at 3½ miles; § *Sundun*, 2; § *Mullickpoor*, 1½; then cross by ferry and suspension bridge, constructed by Nawab Hakeem Mehadee, (3 boats can be formed into a bridge at this ghat), to § *Khodagunge* (Khodaganj), 2½; bazaar. *Position*.—N. bank of the Kalli Nadi (The Eastern Kalli Nuddy). Lat. 27° 11', long. 79° 44'. Serai for native travellers; and thence proceed along a good road; pass § *Rajchpoor*, 4; § *Kumalgunge*, 2; and 7½ miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF § FUTTEHGURH, (Route 48).

ROUTE 138.

CAWNPOOR TO LUCKNOW.

Distance, 53 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Caunpoor to Onaw	10	4
Ruamutgunge	11	4
Noelgunge	12	0
Budlee-ke-Tuckia, at the, to City of Lucknow	10	0
Lucknow Cantonment	9	0
	53	0

Leaving = † § *Caunpoor* (Route 1), we proceed along a heavy, bad cart road, particularly through the dry bed of the Ganges river, which expands into great width opposite that town, and enter the Oude territory; pass § *Mowasse*, 5½; § *Onaw*, 5½; bazaar; thence along a bad, rutty road, through a flat, partially cultivated country; pass § *Ramgunge*, 5½; § *Shamutgunge*, 5½; pass § *Jhalotra*, 3½; close to which there is a very fine circular lake, a mile in diameter; § *Nia Serai*, 2½; thence along a bad road, cross by ford the § *Sye nuddy* to § *Noelgunge* (Nawalganj, from Nawal, "Minister of Oude," and Ganj, "market;" bazaar; encamping ground W., close to the branch road from Lucknow to Nanamow Ghat; lat. 28° 45', long. 80° 45'.

DAWS to Lucknow, 19 miles W.; Mynpooree, 116 S.E.

Thence proceed along a good road for 10 miles to **BUDLEE-KE-TUCKIA**. Wells.

It stands at the entrance of Lucknow city.

Thence proceed along a good road for 3 miles, across the *Budlee-ke-Tuckia* plain, then circuitously through the narrow (now widened, 1860), streets of Lucknow, thence cross by pucca bridge the § *Goomtee* (Goomty) river, and proceed along heavy sand for 6 miles to

THE CANTONMENT OF LUCKNOW (Route 38).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. Three Sepoys of the 28th Native Infantry hung for being the chief perpetrators in the massacre of Shajehanpore, during the rebellion.

ROUTE 139.

CAWNPOOR TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 107 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Caunpoor, via Route 137, to Meerun-ke-Serai	49	6
Goorsatgunje	14	0
Chibbermow	15	0
Bewur	13	2
Bowgong	8	0
Mynpoorie Cantonment	7	0
	107	0

Leave = † § *Caunpoor* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 137, to § *Meerun-ke-Serai*, 49½; thence proceed along a bad road, through a highly cultivated country; pass § *Jellalabad*, 10½; § *Goorsatgunje* (Goorsuhagunje), 3½; bazaar; lat. 27° 7', long. 79° 47'.

DAWS to Futtehgurh, 19 miles S.E.

Thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country, to

§ **CHIBBERMOW** (Chubramow, Tebramao, Clupramow), 15; bazaar; lat. 27° 9', long. 79° 32'.

DAWS to Futteghur, 18 miles S.W.

Thence along a bad road, across a cultivated country, studded with hamlets; we then enter the **MYNPOORIE DISTRICT**, (Route 6).

Pass on to § *Bewur*, 13½; bazaar and water; lat. 27° 13', long. 79° 21'. *Position*.—It lies ½ mile from the right bank of the E. Kallee nuddy; thence along a good road; pass § *Bowgong*, 8; bazaar; then proceed along a good but narrow, circuitous road, across an open cultivated country, for 7 miles, to

§ **MYNPOORIE CANTONMENT** (Route 6).

ROUTE 140.

CAWNPOOR TO PERTABGURH (IN OUDE).

Distance, 186½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Caunpoor to Maharajpoor	12	6
Aoung	13	2
Mullawa	12	2
Futtehgurh	10	0
Thence, via Route 86, to Pertabgurh	88	0
	136	2

Leave = † § *Caunpoor* (Route 1), from the site of the Assembly Rooms and proceed along a good road,

across a flat, partially cultivated country; pass *Kareekhera, 4½; *Aheerica, 2; *Roomah, 3; *Maharaj-poor, 3; bazaar, wells, and tanks; thence along a bad road; pass *Sirsoni, 3; bazaar; lat. 26° 18', long. 80° 33'. Dawks to Cawnpoor, 15 miles S. E.; *Te-wareepoor, 2½; *Sukutea Poorwa, 2½; thence cross by ferry in the monsoon, and fascine bridge in the dry season, the Pandoo nuddy, the left bank of which is steep and difficult; pass *Aoung, 3½; wells; pass on to *Gudrowlee, ½; *Mohar, 3½; *Kullianpoor, 3; *Oomrooree, 1; *Mullawa, 4; water from tank and wells, and then enter the FUTEHPUR DISTRICT (Route 6). Thence along a good road; pass *Seoula, 1½; *Allypoor, 3; *Chundepoor, 2½; *Aboonugur, 4; and 1 mile brings us to the town of *Futehpoor (Route 6), and thence proceed, via Route 86, for 88 miles, to

§ PERTABGURH, in Oude (Route 84).

ROUTE 141.

CAWNPOOR TO PERTABGURH (IN OUDE),

VIA DALMOW.

Distance, 116 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cawnpoor to Hurrah	10	0
Beegahpoor	12	0
Nugur	8	0
Amarah	9	0
Dalmow	7	0
Dye	10	0
Mustafabad	10	0
Russoolabad	10	0
Rampoor	14	0
Raja-ke-Talab	10	0
Pertabgurh Cantonment	16	0
	116	0

Leave = † § Cawnpoor (Route 1), and proceed along a bad, heavy road; cross by ferry the *River Ganges; we enter the Banswarra District, in Oude; pass *Hurrah, 10; thence the road becomes good to *Beegahpoor, 12; *Nugur, 8; *Amarah, 9; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ DALAMOW.

Banswarra District in Ouda. Commissioner at Lucknow. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 4', long. 81° 7'. Population, 10,000.

DAWKS to Lucknow, 56 miles S.; Allahabad, 68 N.W.; Calcutta, 563.

FORTIFICATION.—A walled brick fort.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Ganges, and as viewed from the river presents a very pleasing appearance.

ATTRACTIONS.

TEMPLES.—Here are two ancient "Shiwalas,"

dedicated to Shiva, or Mahadeva, on the bank of the Ganges, which are descended by a flight of brick steps to the Ganges, to the spot where pilgrims perform their ritual ablutions.

Proceed to *Dye, 10; thence along a good road; pass § Mustafabad, 10; lat. 25° 56'; long. 81° 63'; § Russoolabad, 10; *Rampoor, 14; *Raja-ke-Talab, 10, and 16 miles further brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF § PERTABGURH (Route 84).

ROUTE 142.

CAWNPOOR TO SOOLTANPOOR (IN OUDE).

Distance, 135½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cawnpoor, via Route 138, to Noelgunge	34	0
Jellalabad	14	0
Gosaingunge	14	6
Saleempoor	6	2
Hydergurh	14	3
Inhowna	10	2
Jugdeespoor	8	4
Paimisah-ka-Poorwa	11	0
Daoodpoor	9	4
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	12	6
	135	3

Leave = † § Cawnpoor (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 138, to § Noelgunge, 34 miles; thence along a good road; pass § Jellalabad, 14; bazaar; § Gosaingunge (Gosaingan), from Gosain, "a Hindoo Saint," and Garj, a mart, or market, 14½; bazaar; lat. 26° 42'; long. 81° 6'; thence along a circuitous, bad cart track, over a waste plain; cross 2 nullahs, and pass § Saleempoor, 6½; bazaar; then proceed along a bad road; cross 2 nullahs to

§ HYDERGURH, 14½ Miles.

Bazaar; lat. 26° 37'; long. 81° 17'. Dawks to Lucknow, 40 S. E., and Pertabgurh, 70 N. W. Thence along a flat country, interspersed with bush jungle; pass § INHOWNA, 10½; bazaar; lat. 26° 33', long. 81° 25'. Dawks to Lucknow, 51 miles S. E.; Pertabgurh, 59 N. W. Thence proceed along a good road, through a cultivated country, for 4½ miles; then across low jungle to § Jugdeespoor (Jugdispoor), 4½; lat. 26° 29'; long. 81° 40'. Dawks to Lucknow, 60 miles S. E.; Pertabgurh, 45 N. W.

Thence along a good, but rutty, circuitous road, intersected by 2 bridged nullahs, across a cultivated country, interspersed with low jungle; pass § Paimisah-ka-Poorwa, 11; thence proceed along a cultivated country for 6 miles, after which through low jungle; pass § Daoodpoor, 3½; bazaar; thence along a good road, through a low, jungly, partially cultivated country, and 12½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF § SOOLTANPOOR, IN OUDE (Route 63).

ROUTE 143.

CHITTAGONG TO DACCA,

Via COMILLAH.

Distance, 154½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chittagong to Kuddum Russool	11	0
Seetkond	13	0
Meer-ke-Serai	12	0
Nezampur	4	0
Kairah	12	0
Mahomed Ally Hath	12	0
Choudazong	10	0
Jerpokoneah	10	0
Comillah	10	0
Burkumpta	10	0
Ellotgunge	10	0
Doudkandy	8	0
Bhowanyunge	10	4
Naraingunge	10	0
Dacca	154	4

Leave § *Chittagong* (Route 25); thence proceed along a good road, on a raised bund, at a considerable elevation above the country, which is exceedingly well cultivated, and intersected by 9 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Kuddum Russool*, 11, tanks and jhils; thence cross 10 bridged nullahs to § *Seetkond*, 13; tanks and jhils; pass over 6 bridged nullahs to § *Meer-ke-Serai*; tanks and jhils; thence cross 4 bridged nullahs to § *Nezampur*, 12; tanks and jhils; we then cross 2 bridged nullahs, as also by ferry the *Fenny river (which rises in the Tipperah district, flows S.W. through that as well as the Chittagong and Bulloah districts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 53', long. 91° 33'). We then enter

THE BHULLOAH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22° 21' and 23° 23', long. 90° 35' and 91° 41'; has an area of 1,300 square miles; population 600,000; and is 80 miles long from N.W. to S.W., and 60 broad. We soon reach

§ *KAIRAH*, 4; tanks and jhils; Civil Authority, the Collector at Noakully; cross 2 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Mahomed Ally Hath*, 12; tanks and wells; thence cross 5 wooden bridged nullahs, and enter

THE BRITISH TIPPERAH DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. W. by the Megna river, E. by Sylhet, Chittagong, and the Native Tipperah District, S. by Bengal, and W. by Backergunge and Dacca; has an area of 4,850 square miles; population 1,408,950; and is 110 miles long from N. to S., and 68 broad, exclusive of the islands at the mouth of the Megna river, by which it is well watered.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. Here the Kookee Hill tribe broke out into rebellion.

Then cross 5 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Choudazong*, 12; tanks and jhils; then cross 9 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Jerpokoneah*, 10; water from tanks and jhils; thence cross 2 wooden bridged

nullahs to § *Comillah*, 10; Resident Collector; tanks and jhils; thence cross 7 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Burkumpta*, 10; tanks and jhils; then over 5 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Ellotgunge* (Ellotgunge), 10; tanks and jhils; then cross 5 wooden bridged nullahs to § *Doudkandy* (Dondcaudee), 10; tanks and jhils; lat. 23° 31'; long. 90° 41'; cross a wooden bridged nullah; and proceed, *via* boat, several of which ply here for the transport of troops. We then enter THE DACCA DISTRICT (Route 3), and proceed to § *Bhowanyunge*, 8; provisions scarce; encamping ground on the right bank of the Megna river, the name given to the Brahmapootra river, 130 miles below where it casts off the Konale river, in lat. 25° 10', long. 89° 43'. Thence along a good road, intersected by 3 nullahs, which are crossed by ferries, as also the Kulta Nuddy, Burumpooter Creek, and Luckiah river; pass on to § *Naraingunge* (Narainganj, Naraingunje), 10; *thana*, "police station," lat. 23° 38', long. 90° 30'. Dawks to Dacca, 6 miles S.E.; Calcutta, 155 N.E. Thence cross a nullah by bridge of boats, and at the end of 10 miles we enter the town of

§ *DACCA* (Route 3).

DACCA AND ASSAM LINE OF BOATS.—These Boats leave Calcutta on the 13th of every month, except when the 13th falls on a Sunday, when they will be despatched on the 12th. The following is the estimated time the boats will take, and the dates on which they will probably arrive at the different Stations up and down. Leaving Calcutta on the 13th to get back there by the 9th, the boats will reach

	UP	DOWN.
Burrisaul.....	17	5
Dacca	19	3
Serajunge	21	2
Dewangunge	23	1
Bugwah	23	30
Gowalpara	24	29
Gowahuttee	25	leaves 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	UPWARDS.										
		Cabin hire.		Deck Passage.		Table Money.		Table Money for Children who do not come to the Table.		Diet Money for Servants.		Number of Estimated Days.
		R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	
Burrisaul	200	75	0	6	4	16	0	0	8		4	
Dacca	300	75	0	9	6	24	0	0	12		8	
Serajunge	400	100	0	12	8	32	0	0	10		8	
Dewangunge	450	112	8	14	1	36	0	1	2		9	
Bugwah	500	125	0	15	10	40	0	1	4		10	
Gowalpara	550	137	8	17	3	44	0	1	6		11	
Gowahuttee	600	150	0	18	12	48	0	1	8		12	

The passage money, and a deposit of 4 Rupees per day for the estimated term of the voyage must be paid on engaging a passage, and any surplus of table money will be returned, or an additional charge made by the commander, as the voyage may fall short of, or exceed, the time for which the deposit

was calculated. Half the passage money and half the table money become forfeit by persons who relinquish a passage after having engaged it.

The same regulations as to freight, &c., exist on the Dacca and Assam line as on the Ganges.

ROUTE 144.

This Route is dry and practicable for troops from December to the middle of April, but in October as here described.

CHITTAGONG TO SYLHET.

Distance 213 Miles,

By Government Route Book, 219.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Chittagong to Comillah, <i>via</i> Route 143	96	0
Choungong	10	4
Niampoor	6	0
Kusba Thana	6	0
Moogra	6	0
Singer Beel	6	0
Patan	4	0
Chandura	6	0
Mattee Cutta	8	0
Chatteehine	8	0
Sunkerpassa	10	0
Hobbigunge	8	0
Nya Bazaar	7	0
Seebunggee	6	0
Estragure	6	0
Tajpoor	6	0
Lalla Bazaar	7	4
Sylhet	6	0
	213	0

Leave *Chittagong* (Route 24), and proceed, *via* Route 143, to *Comillah*, 96 miles; thence along a good road, through a country, with low paddy fields on the right, and high, bush jungly ground on the left, intersected by 11 nullahs and the *Goomtee (Goomty) river, which cross by boat or canoe; and we soon reach *Choungong*, 10½; thence along a good footpath, which becomes swampy as we approach the *Kamdanoo river, which cross by boat, to *Niampoor*, 6; thence along a good road, with low hills to the right, and open, cultivated land to the left; cross by boat the *Begal Nundee, to *Kusba Thana*, 6; thence the road becomes swampy in some parts, and firm in others; cross by boat the *Sonaigung and *Hurra rivers to *Moogra*, 6; thence the road becomes very bad indeed until the end of December, when the road along the whole of this route becomes dry and passable until the middle of April; then cross by boat the *Kudalea river to *Singer Beel*, 6; *Patan*, 4; cross by boat or canoe the *Ulea Joree and *Bulea Joree rivers to *Chandura*, 6; we then cross by boat the *Lour and *Sonal rivers, and we enter THE SYLHET DISTRICT (Route 120). Pass *Mattee Cutta*, 8; thence the track becomes dry and passable at the end of November, and passes through open, cultivated lands; cross by boat two *nuddies, "rivers," to *Chatteehine*, 8; thence the track becomes low and swampy for 5 miles, after which dry

and hard; pass on to *Sunkerpassa*, 5; then the track again becomes low and swampy, but passable at the beginning of December; cross by boat the *Soutong and another nuddy; pass *Hobbigunge*, 8; thence along a good track which continues parallel to the *Burak river, to *Nya Bazaar*, 7; *Nubbigunge*, 6; then along swampy ground, which is passable at the close of November, to *Seebungge*, 6; cross by boat a nuddy to *Estraguree*, 6; thence the track becomes good and firm, across cultivated lands to *Tajpoor*, 6; now the track becomes swampy, interspersed with hillocks; cross by boat the *Booree Barak river to *Lalla Bazaar*, 7½; and proceeding across a swampy road, through a well cultivated country for 6 miles, we enter the town of *SYLHET* (Route 120).

ROUTE 145.

CHUNAR (CHUNARGURH) TO ALLAHABAD, VIA SOOLTANPOOR IN BENARES.

Distance, 79 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Sooltanpoor	3	4
Mohun ke Serai	8	0
Allahabad, <i>via</i> Route 30	67	4
	79	0

Leave *Chunar* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; cross by ferry, just below the Fort of Chunar, the Ganges river, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of *SOOLTANPOOR* (in Benares), (Route 1).

DAWKS to Calcutta, *via* water, 687 miles; *via* Sunderbund, 864; *via* land, 433; Benares, 12 N.W.; Chunar, 3 N.

Thence along a zigzag cross road, intersected by a nullah, to *Mohun-ke-Serai*, 8; bazaar; and thence proceed, *via* Route 30, to the town of —† *ALLAHABAD* (Route 1).

ROUTE 146.

CHUNAR TO DINAPOOR.

Distance, 146½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Chunar to Chota Mirzapoor	10	0
Kylee	11	0
Sukuldeah	7	0
Kumalpoor	8	0
Zumaneah	12	0
Kurrieah	13	4
Near Buxar	15	0
Chota Bhojpoor	10	0
Ranee Sagur	13	0
Gungrajunge	12	4
Arrah	8	6
Kuttesur	11	0
Dinapore Cantonment	14	4
	146	2

Leave *Chunar* (Chunarghur, Route 1), and proceed along a good road, on the right bank of the Ganges, through a well cultivated mango grove country; cross 3 bridged nullahs to *Chota Mirzapoor*, 10; thence along a bad, unfrequented road, not passable for carts (which are obliged to make a detour of some miles, via *Mogul Serai*, 2 miles longer); cross 2 bridged nullahs; we then enter the *Benares District* (Route 1), and pass on to *Kylee*, 11; lat. 25° 20', long. 83° 13'. Dawks to Chunar, 21 miles N.E.; Dinapore, 125 S.W.; thence along a good road; pass on to *Sukuldeah*, 7; thence cross 2 bridged nullahs, and enter the *GHAZEEPOOR DISTRICT* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road to *Kumalpoor*, 8; lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 27'. Dawks to Chunar, 36 miles N.E.; Dinapore, 110 S.W.; pass *Tumaneah*; bazaar, on the right bank of the Ganges; *Kurreiah*, 13; cross by temporary bridge a nullah; enter the *SHAHABAD DISTRICT* (Route 1). Civil Authority, Collector at Arrah; thence cross by bridge of bouts the wide (110 yds.), steep banks, and deep *Kurumnassa* river; pass the fort and town of *Buxar*, 15 (Route 1); encamping 1½ mile E.; thence along a good road, across a flat, well cultivated country; cross 2 bridged nullahs to *Chota Bhojpoor*, 10; *Ranee Sagur*, 13; *Gugrajunge*, 12½; and at 8½ miles we enter the town of *Arrah*, during the Rebellion in 1857; thence cross by ferry at the Kulwur Ghat the wide (300 yds.) dry, heavy bed of the Soane river, 8; we then enter the *PATNA DISTRICT* (Route 1); pass *Kuttesur*, 11; cross 3 bridged nullahs, and 14½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *DINAPOOR* (Route 1).

N.B.—Should the traveller, when at *Dinapore*, have to proceed to *Chunar*, he must then reverse this route, and proceed thus, on leaving that city, viz., from *Dinapore* to *Muneah* (8½); left bank of the Soane at Kulwur Ghat (8½); *Arrah* (8), and thence continue as laid down in the above route, making the total distance the same, 146½ miles.

ROUTE 147.

CHUNAR TO HAZAREEBAGH.

Distance, 194½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chunar, to Chota Mirzapoor.....	10	0
Mogul Serai	7	0
Nobutpoor	15	4
Moncer	14	4
Jehanabad	14	2
Saseram	16	0
Dharie, on left bank of the Soane	12	0
Batoon	3	0
Norunga	14	0
Mudunpoor	14	0
Sheerghatty	16	0
Dungye	14	6
Hanachuttee	12	6
Penarkoon	8	4
Kulkumandee	9	4
Hazareebagh	12	4
	194	2

Leave *Chunar* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, intersected by 3 nullahs; pass *Chota Mirzapoor*, 10; and we then enter the *BENARES DISTRICT* (Route 1); pass across a bridged nullah to *Mogul Serai*, 7; cart-road to *Kylee*; pass on to *Nobutpoor*, 15½; thence cross by puca bridge the *Kurumnassa* river, as also by ford the *Durgowlee* river, and we then enter the *SHAHABAD DISTRICT* (Route 1); pass on to *Moncer*, 14½; bazaar; thence the road becomes very rutty in the monsoon; pass

§ *JEHANABAD*, 14½. Lat. 23° 3', long. 83° 52'. 200 houses. Bazaar. Dawks to Hazareebagh, 118 miles N.W.; Benares, 50, S.E.; cross a nullah to § *SASERAM*, 16 miles. (Route 6).

ATTRactions.—*Mosques*, here are several ruined edifices, also several *Tombs*, and *Mausoleums* of *Muslimans*.

Thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs to *Dharie*; position, on the left bank of the Soane, whose wide (2 miles), heavy, sandy bed is crossed by ford and ferry, and we then enter the *GAYAH DISTRICT* of *BEHAR* (Route 6); cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to § *Baroon*; cross 3 nullahs to *Norunga*; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to *Mudunpoor*; thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country; cross the *Moorhar* river, and pass *SHEERGHATTY* (Sheerghatty, Route 6).

§ *DUNGYE*, 14½; then ascend the *Dungye Pass*, along a most wretchedly constructed road, exceedingly difficult for carts, and we then reach the high lands of the *RAMGURH DISTRICT*.

Thence along a good road; cross 5 nullahs to § *Hanachuttee*, 12½; bazaar; cross 4 nullahs to *Penarkoon*, 8½; thence the road becomes very bad; cross a nullah and the *Mahana* river, to § *Kulkumandee*, 9½; bazaar; thence along a bad road; cross 4 nullahs to

§ *HAZAREEBAGH*, 12½ (Route 205, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 148.

CHUNAR TO MIRZAPUR CANTONMENT.

Distance, 21½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chunar to Belwin	10	4
Mirzapoor Cantonment	11	0
	21	4

Leave *Chunar* (Route 1), and proceed along a very bad road, intersected by ravines, with a low hilly range to the left; cross 3 deep bedded nullahs, very difficult for carts; also by ford the *Belwin Nuddy*, which is here in the dry season 10 yds. wide, knee deep, and steep banked, to § *Belwin*, 10½; lat. 25° 7'; long. 82° 50'.

DAWKS to Chunar, 10 miles W.; Mirzapoor, 11 E. Thence along a very bad, difficult, raviny road for 11 miles, and we soon reach

THE CANTONMENT OF MIRZAPUR (Route 1).

ROUTE 149.

There is no road constructed from *Nursingpatam* to *Malood*, 44½ miles; the road from *Khoorda*, (see *Route 150*), is completed, no travellers should pursue this route except those coming from the S. to the Temple of *Juggernath*.

CUTTACK TO GANJAM.

Distance, 103½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 116½.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuttack to Bulwunta	14	0
Peeplee	12	4
Buthadee Pooree Juggernath	12	0
Nursingpatam	9	6
Manickpatam	12	2
Meeta Kooah	10	2
Malood	12	4
Piaghy	8	2
Ganjam	12	2
	103	6

Leave § *Cuttack* (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a good road; cross by ford in the dry season the **Kantjoorie* and *Koosbudra* rivers, to § *Bulwunta*, 14; Civil Authority; Collector at *Pooree*, *Juggernauth*; thence along a good road; cross by ford (except in the monsoon, then by boat) the **Barghubee* river to § *Peeplee*, 12½; good encamping ground; pass on to § *Buthadee*, 12½; thence cross by ford in the dry season, and ferry in the monsoon, the *Barghubee* river to the town of § *Pooree Juggernath*, 12 (Route 138); thence proceed along heavy sand by the sea shore; pass **Nursingpatam*, 9½; cross a nullah to § *Manickpatam*, 12½; cross the outlet of the *Chilka* Lake; pass on to **Meeta-Kooah*, 10½; **Malood*, 12½; we then enter the *GANJAM* DISTRICT (Route 19, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass **Piaghy*, 8½, and 12½ miles along an inland road leads us to the town of

§ *GANJAM* (Route 19, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 150.

CUTTACK TO GANJAM,

VIA KHOORDA, AND WEST OF THE CHILKA LAKE.

Distance, 31½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuttack to Darothang	10	5
Mundesir	11	6
Khoorda	9	1
	31	4

Leave § *Cuttack* (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), from the Commissioner's Kutcherry, and proceed along a good, raised, made road, for 3½ miles; cross a nullah and the **Kantjooree* river in

boats to **Darothang*, 10½; thence the road passes through a dense jungly country, intersected by two bridged nullahs; pass § *Mundesir*, 11½; cross two bridged nullahs, and enter

THE KHOORDAH DISTRICT,

(Khordagarh, Kurda),

Which is governed by the rich Orissa Zemindar, styled the *Rajah* of *Khoordah*, who derives an income of £5,000 per annum from the pilgrims who frequent the *Juggernauth* Temple, over which place he exercises sovereign sway.

At the distance of 9½ miles beyond we reach

§ KHOORDA.

District, *Khoorda*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Pooree Juggernauth*. Bazaar and water. Lat. 20° 10'; long. 85° 43'.

DAWES to *Cuttack*, 25 miles S.W.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by the ruined walls of an ancient fortification, and contains an old dilapidated castle or fort.

This place was formerly the capital of the Orissa Territory.

ROUTE 151.

CUTTACK TO MIDNAPPOOR.

Distance 172½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuttack to Tanghy	10	0
Chuttea	6	0
Sankradhee	11	2
Kunditter	7	4
Akoopudda	8	2
Bareepoor	10	0
Budruck	7	6
Simleah	8	2
Soroh	11	2
Khuntapara (Nya Seral)	12	0
Balasore	10	6
Huldeepudda	8	6
Bustah	7	3
Jellapore	11	4
Dantoon	12	4
Bailda, near Khautnugur	10	0
Muckrampoor	10	0
Kurruckpoor	9	5
Midnapoor Cantonment	6	4
	179	2

Leaving § *Cuttack* (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), we then proceed along a good road, which, although passable at all seasons, becomes rather miry in the monsoon; cross by ford the **Maha Nuddy*; pass § *Tanghy*, 10; § *Chuttea*, 6; thence through a jungly country; pass § *Saukradhee*, 11½; cross by ferry the *Braming* river, 2; the **Kursora* river, 3, to § *Kunditter*, 2½; thence cross by ford the **Bitturnee* river; we then enter

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF CUTTACK; Civil Authority, Collector at Balasore (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

Pass §Akooapudda, 8½; thence along a raised road, but rather miry in the monsoon, to §Bareepoor, 10; bazaar and travellers' bungalow. Thence cross the Salindee river, near to *Budruck, 7½; provisions from Budruck, 1½ mile distant, and encamping ground on the Salindee; pass on to §Simkrah, 8½; bazaar and travellers' bungalow; §Soroah, 11½; bazaar; *Khuntapara (Nya Serai), 12; §Balasore, 10½ (Route 71); bazaar; travellers' bungalow; lat. 21° 30'; long. 87°; then cross by ford for six months at low water, and at other seasons by boat, the Boorabolong river to §Hul-deepudda, 8½; bazaar; pass on to §Bustah, 7½; bazaar; Pucca Serai; low and damp encamping ground. Thence cross by ford for three months, and by boat the remainder of the year, the Subaureka river, (Subaurika) which rises in lat. 23° 9'; long. 84° 50'; in Chota Nagpore, flows N.E.; thence E., passes the Chota Nagpore and Raingurh Districts; thence S., enters the Pachete District, flows on S.E.; passes through the Singbhoom, Barrabhoom, Orissa, and Midnapore Districts; thence S.E., and after a course of 317 miles, disembogues into the sea below Peepley (at Pepley, or Pipili), in lat. 21° 35'; long. 87° 25', being obstructed at the mouth by a dangerous bar on the Pepley sand bank, which extends 3 leagues from the shore, lies 4 miles from land, is dry at low water, and has on the East side of a bank a roadstead five fathoms deep, with safe anchorage), we then enter THE MIDNAPOR DISTRICT (Route 7).

Pass on to §Jellasure, 11½; §Dantoon, 12½; §Baidla; Khaunugur, 10; §Muckrampoor, 10; bazaar and tank; §Kurruckpoor, 9½; thence cross by ford in the dry season, but by boat in the monsoon, 3 nullahs, as also the *Cossya river, and 6½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF MIDNAPOR (Route 7).

ROUTE 152.

The traveller is advised to proceed via Route 153 as far as Puddumbutty.

CUTTACK TO NAGPOOR, VIA RAEEPOR.

Distance, 533½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 627½.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuttack to Khuntaghat	5	0
Santudy	9	0
Behra	13	0
Puddumbutty	10	0
Kantillo	8	0
Bailpara	10	0
Burnmoor	14	0
Puddum Talao	9	0
Koosumguruh	8	0
Paungurh	10	4
Kirhee or Kirdhee	14	0
Boad	8	0
Jena Panka	8	0

ROUTE 152—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Bhang Nuddy	12	0
Sonepoor	10	0
Kartung	9	0
Binka	7	0
Rampoor	11	0
Burpalee	9	0
Bominee	11	0
Augulpoor	7	0
Malmunda	10	0
Puttree	14	0
Khera	12	0
Brimkrajpoor	11	0
Ung Nuddy	10	0
Joong Nuddy	17	4
Kopela	12	0
Killaree	12	0
Ararbund	6	4
Mahasoomund	9	0
Arring	10	0
Nowagawn	11	0
Raeepoor	10	0
Koomairee	8	0
Bullaie	9	0
Doorg	11	0
Somnee	9	0
Pindree	12	0
Orarbund	11	4
Checholy	11	0
Baug Nuddy	16	1
Moondeepoor	10	0
Urjonee	11	0
Sakoollee	11	6
Larknee	11	6
Bhundara	13	4
Kurbee	8	6
Right bank of the Kunhan River at Matnee	9	0
Mahulgawn	11	0
Kamptee Cantonment	6	0
Nagpoor City	6	0
	533	7

Leave §Cuttack (Route 152, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a bad road; cross by ford in the dry season, and boats in the monsoon, the *Kantjoorie river to *Khuntaghat, 5; Civil Authority, Collector at Pooree; thence along the banks of the Mahanuddy river to *Santudy, 9; we then enter the *Cuttack Mehals* (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass *Behra, 13; Commissioner at Cuttack; *Puddumbutty, 10, the Route 153 to this place is preferable; *Kantillo, 8; *Bailpara, 10; *Burnmoor, 14; we then enter the SUMBULPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 190, *Madras Hand-Book*); pass *Puddum Talao, 9; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Hazareebagh; *Koosumgarh, 8; *Paungarh, 10½; *Kirhee (Kirdhee), 14; we then enter Boad Mehal (Route 71, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass §Boad, 8; lat. 20° 53', long. 84° 20'. Dawks to Cuttack, 100 miles W.; Nagpoor, 330 E.; Calcutta, 285 S.W.; *Jena Panka, 8; *Bhang Nuddy, 12; we then enter the Sonepoor Mehal (Route 71, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass §Sonepoor, 10; lat. 20° 55', long. 84° 8'; position, right bank of the Mahanuddy, which is here navigable to the sea for 200 miles; *Kartung, 9; *Binka, 7; *Rampoor, 11; *Burpalee, 9; *Bominee,

11; **Angulpoor*, 7; **Malmunda*, 10; **Puttree*, 14; which lies on the river Ung; **Khera*, 12; **Brink-rajpoor*, 11; **Ung Nuddy*, 10, on the Ung river; **Joong Nuddy*, 17½; Joong river; we then enter the NAGPOOR TERRITORY (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.)

Pass on to **Kopela* (Resident at Nagpore), 12; **Killaree*, 12; **Ararbund*, 64; **Mahasoomund*, 9; **Arring*, 10; which lies on the Mahanuddy river; **Nowagawn*, 11; thence along an excellent road to

§ RAEETPOOR, 10 Miles.

Bazaar. Encamping ground.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1857. Here the Horse Battery of the Nagpore Irregulars were disarmed, but Mr. Plowden, the Civil Commissioner, re-armed them.

1858. They rebelled, murdered Sergeant-Major Sidwell, and then tried to induce the 3rd Nagpore Irregular Infantry to join them, but Lieutenant Smith kept them in order until Lieutenant Elliott, Deputy-Commissioner, came in, who tried them the same evening, and hung them all in front of their comrades.

Then cross two nullahs and the Karown river, which rises in lat. 22° 50', long. 85° 13', flows circuitously N.E., passes through Chota Nagpore, and falls into the Soobunreeka river in lat. 23° 16', long. 85° 52', to *Koomairee*; *Bullaie*; water from tanks; then along a plain to § *Doorg*, cross 2 nullahs and the Sew river to § *Somnee*, 11; 9; thence along a rugged, stony road; pass § *Pindree*, 12; good encamping ground. Thence along a good road, pass § *Oorabund*, 11½; thence along a jungly, underwood, grassy country, infested by tigers; pass § *Checholy*, 11; **Bang Nuddy*, 16½; confined, jungly encamping ground; thence along a bad, jungly country; cross a difficult ghat to § *Moondeepoor*, 10; thence along a good road; cross a small ghat to § *Urjoonee*, 11; tank; § *Sakoollee*, 11½; § *Larknee*, 11½; thence along a good road; cross 8 nullahs and the **Kyngunge* river to § *Bhundara*, 13½; tanks and bazaar; fort; bad encamping ground; thence along a good road; cross 4 nullahs to **Kurbee*, 8½; water scarce; then cross a nullah, as also by ford the **Kanhan* river to the right bank at § *Matnee*, 9; provisions from *Mohdu*; thence along a good road intersected by 3 nullahs to § *Mahulgawn*, and 6 miles beyond brings us to the cantonment of § *Kamptee* (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and thence proceed, via Route 279 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

NAGPORE (page 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 153.

CUTTACK TO SUMBHULPOOR.

Distance, 125 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuttack to Khukun	7	4
Kundulpoor	8	4
Attagurh	8	0
Golagund	10	4
Puddumbutty	9	0
Boad, thence, via Route 152, to	81	4
	125	0

Leave § *Cuttack* (Route 15, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and pass along a good cart-road for 3½ miles; thence cross by ferry the **Mahanuddy* river to § *Khukun*, 7½; thence proceed along a tract by the bank of the river, across a wood with hills on the right; we then enter the CUTTACK MEHALS (Route 72, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass **Kundulpoor*, 8½; **Attagurh*, 8; thence cross by ferry, proceed along the bed of the **Mahanuddy* river, to **Golagund*, 10½; water from the river; thence along a better road to **Puddumbutty*, 9; and thence proceed, via Route 152, to

§ *BOAD* (Route 152).

ROUTE 154.

DACCA TO FORT WILLIAM.

Distance, 187½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dacca, via Route 99 reversed, to Barrasut	171	6
Dum Dum	7	4
Fort William	8	0
	187	2

Leaving § *Dacca* (Route 3), we thence proceed, via Route 99 reversed, to § *Barrasut*, 171½; enter the TWENTY-FOUR PURGUNNAHS (Route 1) then proceed along a good pucca road; pass § *Dum-Dum*, 7½; and 8 miles brings us to

†§ *FORT WILLIAM* (Route 1).

ROUTE 155.

DACCA TO JUMALPOOR.

Distance, 126 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dacca to Moraparah.....	11	4
Panchdowa.....	11	4
Gurbaria.....	12	0
Sagoolie.....	12	0
Digahboe, on the right bank of the	5	0
Banar river.....		
Koormoyl.....	10	0
Nowapara.....	11	0
Babookally.....	11	0
Keglore, near Sourara.....	10	0
Kaida.....	11	0
Noondha.....	11	0
Jumalpoor Cantonment.....	10	0
	126	0

Leave §Dacca (Route 8) and proceed across a low country, mostly flooded in November, and impassable until the middle of December; cross by ferry a nullah, as also the *Luckiah river, to §Moraparah, 11½; bazaar, &c.; then along a good path across fields for 9 miles; cross by ferry a nullah to *Panchdowa, 11½; tank; thence the path becomes intersected by two lakes ("Jheels"), which become dry in November, to *Gurbaria, 12, which lies on the Burumpooter-ka-Sota; water from the lakes; thence the footpath leads through bamboo lanes, and across cultivated fields for the first six miles. We then proceed along the banks of the *Burumpooter-ka-Sota for 6 miles; pass at the twelfth mile* Sagoolie; then proceed along the bed of the *Burumpooter river (here called by the natives the "Megna"); cross by ford the Sota as also the *Banar river (Banaar), which leaves the Brahmapootra in lat. 24° 51', long. 90° 4', opposite Jumalpoor; tank; thence flows S. for 120 miles, and in lat. 23° 37', long. 90° 31', falls into the Dulasseeree river, 7 miles above its junction with the Megna; we then enter the MYMENSING DISTRICT, and soon reach *Digahboe, 5, which lies on the right bank of the *Banar; thence along a good road, by the right, 11; *Babookally, 11; *Kegdore, 10, *Nowapara, bank of the river; pass *Koormoyl, 10; close to Sourara; provisions must be procured from §Nusserabad; thence cross by ferry the *Sootee river to *Kaida, 11; thence cross by ford the *Sheerukally nuddy to §Noondha, 11; provisions from Taragunge; thence proceed for 10 miles, and cross by ferry the Banar river, to the Cantonment of

§ JUMALPOOR.

District, Mymensing. Civil Authority, Collector at Nusserabad (Sowara) in Mymensing. Military station. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 50', long. 90° 3'.

DAKES to Nusserabad (Sowara), 25 miles N.W.; Burhampoor, 123 N.E.; Dacca, 86 N.W.; Calcutta, 190 N.E.

CANTONMENT.—These military quarters are commodious, well ventilated, and healthily situated.

POSITION.—It lies at the divergence of the River Konale from the Brahmapootra.

ROUTE 156.

DACCA TO SYLHET.

Distance, 145 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dacca to Moraparah.....	11	4
Motkolah.....	5	0
Nursingdee.....	10	0
Raepoorah.....	10	0
Backergunge.....	6	0
Talshar.....	12	0
Majlispoor.....	12	0
Hurnbaree.....	10	0
Poorikola.....	12	0
Hobbigunge.....	12	0
Thence, via Route 144, to Sylhet.....	44	4
	145	0

Leave §Dacca (Route 8), and proceed, via Route 155, to §Moraparah, 11½; thence cross a nullah to *Motkolah, 5; good encamping ground; §Nursingdee, 10; bazaar; water from the Megna river, good encamping ground; cross by ford in the dry season, but by boat in the monsoon, 2 nullahs, and a branch of the Megna river, to *Raepoorah, 10; tank; thence cross 2 nullahs and we enter THE TIPPERAH DISTRICT (Route 143); pass on to the

BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT,

Which includes Deccan Shabazpore, and lies in lat. 22° 2' and 23° 13', long. 89° 49' and 91° 0'; is bounded on the N. by the Deccan, Jaislpoor, and Dacca districts, N.E. and E. by Bulloa, S. by Bengal, S.W. by the Sunderbunds, and W. by Jessore; has an area of 3,794 square miles, population of 733,800, chiefly composed of Mussulmans and Brahminists, intermixed with Mughls (natives of Arracan and Ava), native Roman Catholics and Baptists, Christians (the offspring of Portuguese and Hindoos), and contains the towns of Backergunge and Nulcheria. It is well watered by the Ganges, Meghna (Lower Brahmapootra), Hattia, Podda, Ballisser (Baroshee) rivers, and also by the Great Lake "Jhil," whose waters teem with delicious fish, rather difficult to catch on account of the swarms of alligators in and about it. The climate is healthy, the thermometer averaging in the shade 88°, and the houses are built on mounds, which prevents them from being swept away by the inundations of the large streams which traverse the district, and in the monsoon converts the depressions of the land into natural tanks or reservoirs. The general aspect of the country is level, jungly, and interspersed with elevated mounds. It abounds in monkeys, wild buffaloes, tigers, leopards, wild swine, deer, rhinoceros, and birds of almost every species,

draught buffaloes, and a poor small breed of kine. Its chief productions are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, pulse, mustard seed, oil seeds, peas, rice, cocoa and betel nuts, a large quantity of which are exported; mangoes, jaks, guavas, plantains, pine apples, limes, turmeric, ginger. The only manufacture is culinary salt, made by boiling the salt water.

We then cross the Megna river, and pass on to the town of

§ BACKERGUNGE.

District, Backergunge. Civil Authority, the Collector at Burrisol, 12 miles S. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 33', long. 90° 22'.

DAWS to Burrisol, 12 miles S.; Calcutta, 125 E.

POSITION.—It lies on the Backergunge Creek, an offset of the Ganges.

Thence pass **Talshar*, 12; **Majlispoor*, 12; **Hurubaree*, 10; and enter THE SILHET (Syhet) DISTRICT (Route 120).

Pass **Poqrikolah*, 12; § *Hobbigunge* (Hobgunje), 12; a large gunge; and thence proceed, via Route 144, to the town of

§ SYLHET (Route 120).

ROUTE 157.

DEHRA TO LANDOUR.

Distance, 12½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dehra to Rajpoor	6	3
Landour	6	4
	12	7

Leave § *Dehra* (Route 54); Dawks to Almorah, 21½; Landour, 12½; Meerut, 113½; Moradabad, 125½; Mussorie, 12½; Seharunpoor, 41½; Simlah, 152½; Soobathoo, 127½, and 108; proceed along a good but steep carriage road, over a gradual ascent, to § *Rajpoor*, 6½; lat. 30° 24', long. 76° 10'; bazaar at the foot of the hills; elephant and camel depôt; thence along a good but gradual steep ascent to **Jisreepance*, 3; then proceed to the top of the hill at

§ LANDOUR, 8½ Miles.

District, Dehra Doon. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Dehra, 12½ miles. Sanatorium for the invalid troops from Meerut and the North Western Provinces. Post Office. Library. Hospital. The Cemetery lies on the N. face of the W. extremity. Lat. 30° 27', long. 78° 10'. Bazaar and water.

POSITION.—It lies on a ridge extending E. of the Sanatorium at Mussorie, to which it is joined by continuous rows of detached dwellings. Elevation, 9,000 feet above the sea.

THE CHURCH is a small, compact edifice.

DAWS to Calcutta, 1,028 miles.

HOTEL.—This large establishment is well arranged and admirably conducted. Tariff, about £15 or 150 rupees per month.

EUROPEAN SCHOOL, ably conducted.

CANTONMENTS.—These military quarters (which command most extensive, picturesque, and magnificent views, not only of the wild and beautiful scenery around it, but also an extensive panoramic view of the distant snow-clad Himalaya Range), are scattered all about the rugged slopes and ridges, and consist of 5 barracks, 7 officers' bungalows, mess and guard rooms, magazine, steward and hospital sergeants' quarters, commissary and barrack masters' stores, "godowns," bakehouse, mule sheds, &c.

THERMOMETER.—The annual average variation between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. is 70°—47°.

ROUTE 158.

DEHRA TO MEERUT,

VIA HURDWAR.

Distance, 113½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dehra to Lucheeewala	11	0
Khanaroo Chokie	8	2
Hurdwar	13	0
Bharapoor Bhourae	11	2
Landhour	7	2
Kazeekpoor	12	3
Muzaffernugur	15	4
Kuttowlee	15	0
Douralla	12	0
Meerut Cantonment	8	2
	113	7

Leaving § *Dehra* (Route 54), proceed along a good road, across a fine, open country, for 6 miles; thence proceed through a dense forest for 5 miles, to **Lucheeewala*, 11, situated on the Song river, the water from which rises in lat. 30° 24', long. 78° 22', in Gurhwal, on the S. slope of the Surkanda Peak, flows S.W., passes Nalapani, thence S. to the confluence of the Sooswa, then S.E., and falls into the Ganges at an altitude of 1,200 feet, in lat. 30° 2', long. 78° 19', the water from which is conveyed here by a channel; thence cross by ford the bad, stony bed of the **Sooswa* river (which rises in lat. 30° 15', long. 78° 5', at an altitude of 2,148 feet above the sea, flows S.E., unites with the Song Nuddy in lat. 30° 4', long. 78° 14', and falls into the Ganges); pass **Khanahoo Chokie*, 8½; encamping ground in the forest, and water from well and river; proceed up a rather steep, difficult, but short ascent, and thence along a good road, through dense jungle and forest; pass into THE SEHARUNPOOR (Saharunpoor, Suharunpoor) DISTRICT; then enter the town of § *Hurdwar*, 11½ (Route 54); Dawks to Meerut, 13½; bazaar; and thence proceed to **Myapoor*, 1½; good encamping ground; water from wells and Ganges; provisions from Hurdwar, 1½ mile distant; then proceed along a heavy road, across a low Kadir (Khadrir) country,

intersected by a nullah, pass *Joallapoor*; **Dharapoor Bhowree*, 11½; water from wells and nullah; cross the **Solancee* (Solani, which rises in lat. 30° 13', long. 77° 55', at the W. base of the Sewalik hills; thence flows S.W., and after a course of 55 miles, during which it is crossed in lat. 30° 4', long. 77° 51', as also by the Ganges canal, which passes along an earthen, masonry, walled embankment, at the spot where the river is bridged by a stone aqueduct erected on fifteen (50 feet span) arches, leaving a waterway of 750 feet, supported by masonry blocks, each 20 feet long and broad, having at least 20 feet below the surface, protected by huge piles and stones, and constructed at a cost of £300,000) and **Puttree* rivers, to *Landhoura*, 7½; bazaar; thence along a bad road, and we soon enter

THE MUZUFFERNUGUR (Mozuffernuggur) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 29° 10' and 29° 50', long. 77° 6' and 78° 10'; is bounded on the N. by Saharunpore, E. by Bijnour, S. by Meerut, and W. by Jumna river, is 60 miles long from E. to W., 40 broad, N. to S.; has an elevation of 960 feet above the sea; area of 1,617 square miles; population of 537,594, chiefly Hindoos, contains 17 pergunnahs and 934 towns and villages, the chief of which are Mozuffernuggur, Boodhanah, Kandlah, Shamlee, Jullababad, Jhijnahanah, Chartawat, Jausut, Kyranah, Thanah, Bhowm, &c. It is well watered by the Ganges, Jumna, Kalee Nuddee, Hindon, Ganges and Doab Canal (which signifies "Tongue of land between two rivers, proceeding upwards from their confluence," but more particularly applied to the Ganges and Jumna rivers). The general appearance of the country is undulating, interspersed with isolated sand-hill ranges. The climate is not very healthy, and extremely insalubrious in the Ganges Khadir. Its productions are rice, in the Khadir, "low" part, sugar cane, goor (341,745 cwt. of which is used for home consumption), cotton, tobacco, barley, maize, millet, pulse, oil seeds, vegetables. Here wolves abound to such an extent that the Government rewards for their destruction, are viz.: 10s. or 5 Rs. for a female wolf; 8s. or 4 Rs. for a male wolf; 4s. or 2 Rs. for a cub of either sex.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was taken from the Mogul empire by the *Mahrattas*.

1803. Scindia ceded it to the E. I. C., except that portion held by Zebulinsa (Begum Sumroo), at whose demise, in

1836, the E. I. C. took possession of it.

Pass **Kazeekopur*, 12½; then along a good road, which, however becomes heavy; pass a few sand hills; pass near *Chupar*, then enter the town of

§ MUZUFFERNUGUR (Mozuffernuggur), 15½ Miles.

Mozuffernuggur District. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Bazaars. Lat. 29° 28'; long. 77° 45'. Elevation, 900 feet above the sea. Population, 7, 264.

DAWKS to Calcutta, via Moradabad and Allyghur, 984 miles; Meerut, 35½.

FORTIFICATIONS.—An old brick fort.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the W. Kalee Nuddee.

Thence proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated country, which, however, becomes very heavy and sandy at the 7th mile, where it is intersected by a fordable nullah; thence proceed to *Kuttowlee*, 15; then the road becomes good, and we enter THE MEERUT DISTRICT (Route 49); pass **Dowalla*, 12; a toll established here for the supply of grass, wood, and earthen culinary vessels; and 8½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF MEERUT (Route 49).

ROUTE 159.

DEHRA TO MORADABAD,

VIA HURDWAR.

Distance, 125½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dehra to Hurdwar, via Route 158	32	2
Bhogpoor	13	4
Aoofgurh	4	4
Nujeeabad	13	5
Nugeena	13	4
Dhampoor	10	7
Sahaspoor	15	2
Sundleepoor	11	4
Moradabad Cantonment	10	7
	125	7

Leave *Dehra* (Route 54), and proceed, via Route 158, to *Hurdwar* (Route 54); thence along a good road, across a flat, bushy, grass jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; pass through **Kunkul*, 2½; **Kutarpoor*, 4½; then cross by ford the **Bangunga* river, 11, to **Bhogpoor*, 24, supplied by the Ganges (which cross by ferry boats of 300 maunds burthen, (3,000 lbs. troy); here the stream is 800 yds. wide, bottom stony, current rapid, fordable in February for elephants, camels, and laden cattle opposite this place); thence cross a nullah; we then enter the Bijnour District (Route 57); Collector at Bijnour; pass **Aoofgurh*, 4½; thence along a good road; pass **Samitwala*, 4; **Mohunpoor*, 1½; **Sahunpoor*, 6; cross a nullah, as also the **Rao*, **Lakreehan*, **Rutnar*, and **Malin* rivers, to

§ NUJEEBAD (Nujeebuddowlah),

1½ mile.

District, Bijnour. Civil Authority, Collector at Bijnour. Bazaars, Lat. 29° 37', long. 78° 5'.

COMMERCE.—An extensive transit trade between Kumaon and the S.

FORTIFICATIONS.—About 2 miles S.E. stands the large square, brick, equidistant, bastioned, angular fort of Puthurgurh.

ATTRACTIONS.—*Tombs.*—Just outside this place stands the mausoleum of the founder of the town, Nujeebuddowlah, a Rohilla chief, which is surrounded by a large square building, containing well arranged apartments for the devotees, who offer up native masses for the repose of his soul.

POSITION.—It stands on low, swampy ground, contains some good, broad, regular streets, and several bazaars. *Length*, 6 furlongs.

DAWKES to Hardwar, 31 miles S. E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—18th century, founded by the Rohilla chief, Nujeebuddowlah.

Pass across an open country, intersected by the *Gaugun, crossed by ford; *Choola river, which cross by pucca bridge, also 3 fordable nullahs; pass

§ NUGEENA

(Nugeenah, or the Birmingham of India).

District, Bijour. Civil Authority, Collector at Bijour. Lat. 29° 27', long. 78° 30'. Elevation, 849 feet above the sea. Population, 15,000.

MANUFACTURES.—Gun barrels, and detonating fowling pieces.

POSITION.—It lies 5 or 6 miles S. of the Belt, which marks the Terai.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 936 miles.

This large, populous, manufacturing town contains several well built brick houses, and extensive bazaars; thence along a good road, intersected by a nullah; pass **Purunea*, 3½; **Sera*, ½; **Munjeri*, 2½; *Peepursena*, 2½.

§ **DHAMPOOR**, 2½. Lat. 29° 19', long. 78° 34'. Bazaar. **DAWKES** to Moradabad, 37 miles N. E. Elevation, 754 feet above the sea. Houses old, but solidly built.

Thence pass through thin bush jungle, intersected by a nullah; pass **Surugthul*, 3½; **Sowhara*, 3½; bazaar; **Gendajoor*, 3½; **Sahespoor* (Sahinspoor) 3½; lat. 30° 24', long. 77° 54'.

POSITION.—It lies on right bank of the **Asun* river, which rises close under a temple, N.W. of the town of Dehra, at an altitude of 2,148 feet above the sea, in lat. 30° 20', long. 78° 4', and is formed of the rivulets which flow in the Gurwhal range; flows N.W., and falls into the Jumna on the left, at an altitude of 1,469 feet, with a fall of 26 feet per mile, in lat. 30° 28', long. 77° 43'. It was a secondary station in the government trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Bazaar. Markets on Saturdays.

Thence along a good road, intersected by a nullah; enter the

MORADABAD DISTRICT (Route 50); pass, **Gurra*, 2½; **Mouree*, 2½; **Khempoor*, 1; **Rustampoor*, 2½; *Sundleepoor*, 2½; four wells; **Mogulpoor*, 4; bazaar; cross a nullah, and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **MORADABAD** (Route 50).

ROUTE 160.

DEHRA TO MUSSOORIE.

Distance, 12½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stage.	
	Miles.	Fur-
Dehra to Rajpoot	6	3
Mussoorie	6	4
	12	7

Leave § *Dehra* (Route 54), and proceed along a good, gradual, ascending carriage road, to § *Rajpoot* or *Rajpur*, 6½; bazaar at the foot of the hills; thence along a very steep road, for 3 miles to **Thirepanee*, 8; then proceed 2½ miles further, and we reach the Junction road to Landour; then along an easy, gradual ascent, to the top of the mountain ridge, and at 3½ miles we reach the town of

§ MUSSOORIE

District, Dehra Doon. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Dehra Doon, 12½ miles; lat. 30° 27', long. 78° 5'. Sanatorium. Elevation, 6,281 feet above the sea. Houses, 100. Bank established in 1841.

HOTEL.—Johnson's Club House, a large structure.

POSITION.—This straggling town is erected on rugged, compact limestone, and soft, black grey slate, heights varying from 6,400 to 7,200 feet in altitude, the mean elevation of the 150 houses being about 6,800 feet. Owing to there not being any level area, they are detached, and at a considerable distance from each other, both on the eastern and western sides.

BAZAAR.—It is well supplied with wheat, barley, rice, honey, turmeric, ginger, potatoes, onions, vegetables, meat, milk, butter. European wines, and liquors are abundant, cheap, and of excellent quality.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Exclusively conducted by native gardeners, at an annual cost £79.

DISEASES.—Affections of the heart, bronchocels (goltre), to which children are much subjected, but cured by doses of iodine.

EDUCATION INSTITUTION.—Here are two private ladies' seminaries, and a boys' school.

BREWERY.—At this excellent establishment good beer, brewed from native barley and English hops, is obtainable.

INVALIDS, suffering from intermittent and remittent fevers, dysentery, liver, pulmonary complaints, consumption, hostile and general debility, derive considerable benefit from a residence at this station.

THE HIMALAYA CLUB.—This excellently well-arranged establishment, which was formed in 1842, contains upwards of 200 members. The accommodation consists of handsome hall, billiard, dining, coffee, and reading rooms, as also ample dormitories and private sitting rooms, for sixteen residents members.

THE CHURCH, called Christ Church, a neat, compact, slated, turreted edifice, was built by voluntary subscriptions, in 1837.

SCENERY.—From this mountainous ridge, which a few years since was entirely covered with immense, huge timber trees, of almost every description indigenous to India, the traveller will obtain one of the most beautiful panoramas conceivable, as before him stands the snow clad summits of the lofty Himalayas, towering to the skies, on the S. lies the rich, verdant, fertile, and varied expanse of the Dehra Doon, the Sewalik range, and in the distance, the vast plain of Hindustan.

CLIMATE.—At the end of midwinter frosts and falls of snow prevail. In March the spring sets in, and then hail and thunder storms predominate until April; from which to June the weather is exceedingly fine and delightful. The monsoon sets in about the middle of June, and continues to Sept., during which the fall of rain is much heavier than in the plains. From September to December, the season is cool, and towards the end of the latter month it becomes frosty.

TEMPERATURE.—The annual average mean and highest temperature at 10 a.m., is 60° to 70°. The Doon breeze, "south wind," sets in at 10 a.m., and continues until 8 p.m., when high north zephyrs wait along the air.

DAKES to Calcutta, via Lucknow, Bareilly, Hurdwar, Dehra (12½), 1,058 miles.

EXCURSIONS.—The following small triangle stations of the Trigonometrical Survey of the Himalayas are easily accessible, viz.: *Dudhiti*, 3 miles W., and 7,254 feet above the level of the sea; and *Masirana*, 4 miles E., and 7,880 feet.

ROUTE 161.

DEHRA TO SEHARUNPOOR (SAHARUNPOOR).

Distance, 41½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dehra to Shorepoor Chokee.....	7	0
Mohun Chokee	8	0
Kherree	10	4
Huroorah	8	2
Seharunpoor Fort	8	0
	41	6

Leave \$Dehra, 7 (Route 54), from which place provisions must be laid in for 30 miles, and proceed along an excellent gradually ascending road, pass on to the encamping ground in the forest, on the banks of the dry-bedded hill torrent, three-quarters of a mile before reaching the Chokee, where

water can be obtained from two wells; *Shorepoor Chokee*, 7; water only by digging in the torrent's bed. Thence ascend the rather steep Pass of Kherree (Lalldurwaza Ghat), passable for carts; then along a road which leads through the bad stony bed of the Solanee river, which here flows between two wooded hills to \$*Mohun Chokee*, 8; water from river; good encamping ground on the left, in the forest, at the foot of the hill; thence along a good road, through a jungly forest; cross two nullahs, also the \$*Solanee (Solani)* river; pass \$*Kherree*, 10½; *bazaar*; wells and river; a large quantity of provisions must be procured from \$*Bhugwanpoor*, 6 miles; then we proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; cross the \$*Solanee* and \$*Kandour* rivers; pass \$*Huroorah*, 8½; wells; thence cross two bridged nullahs, and ford the \$*Hindon* river, and we soon enter the fort of the

\$ SEHARUNPOOR (Saharunpoor).

District, Saharunpoor (Saharunpoor). Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. Population, 34,294. Elevation, 980 feet above the level of the sea. Chief station of the Trigonometrical Survey of the Himalayas, at which all the valuable observations were made. Lat. 29° 58'; long. 77° 36'.

DAKES to Calcutta, 1,007 miles.

CANTONMENTS.—These large military quarters are admirably arranged, and situated on a very salubrious site.

RIVER.—The *Dumoula*.

POSITION.—It lies amidst beautiful mango and palm groves, and cactus and euphorbia inclosures, a mile E. of the Doab Canal, in an open, level, but rather sandy district.

ATTRACTIONS.—

The Horse-Breeding Establishment.

Fort.—This small compact fortress is kept in good repair.

Botanical Gardens.—These most beautifully arranged and well laid out grounds, which are no less than 680 yards long and 470 broad, contain several fine promenades and carriage drives. They were established in 1817, by order of the H.E.I.C. under the able direction of those eminent Indian botanists, Drs. Royle and Falconer, who have here collected the finest specimens of Indian, Chinese, Cabul, American, and European flora, which grow here most luxuriantly, owing to the great range of temperature (from freezing point to 100°) peculiar to this place. In 1826 a medical garden was attached, but Lord William Bentinck discontinued the extra grant for that purpose, and such remained neglected until 1840, when the E. I. C. voted the necessary funds, and ordered Dr. Royle to return to England to attend to the promotion of the vegetable productions of India.

ROUTE 162.

DEHRA TO SIMLA,
VIA MUSSOORIE AND THANA TOONGRA.

Distance, 152½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dehra to Rajpore	6	3
Mussoorie	6	4
Budraj	6	0
Luckwara	7	0
Nagthap, or Nagthah	5	4
Mukha, or Mukta	7	0
Thana Toongra	6	4
Deobun	8	0
Bundrowlee	9	0
Kandha	9	0
Tonse Bridge	5	4
Peuntra	9	0
Chepal	10	0
Puttur Nullah	11	0
Dussowlee (Kussowlee)	8	0
Goond Rana's Durbar	12	0
Fagoo (Phagoo)	14	0
Simlah	12	0
	152	3

Leave *Dehra* (Route 54), and proceed, *via* Route 160, to *Mussoorie*, 12½ (Route 160); thence along a good made road, along the side and summit of the hilly ridge, to **Budraj*, 6; encamping ground; thence down a descent of 3½ miles to the *Jumna* river, which cross by bridge; we then enter

THE JOUNSAR (Jownsar, Jaunsar) DISTRICT,

Which joins that of *Dehra Doon*, lies in lat. 30° 30' and 30° 57', long. 77° 46' and 78° 9'; is bounded on the W. by *Sirmor*, N. and E. by *Gurwhal*, and S. by the *Jumna*; it is 33 miles long N. to S., 23 broad from E. to W.; has an area of 579 square miles; population of 242,684; contains 414 towns and villages, the principal of which are—*Bairat*, 7,559 feet; *Balla*, 6,318 feet; *Bhadraj*, 6,043 feet; *Hariapur*, 1,686 feet. It is well watered by the *Tons* and *Jumna* rivers. The general appearance of the country is rugged and hilly.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—In 1815 it belonged to *Sirmor*, but the British drove out the *Ghoorkas*, and took possession of it.

Pass **Luckwara*, 7, which lies on the *Jumna*; limited encamping ground; travellers' bungalow, close to a temple; thence ascend a good but circuitous zigzag road to **Nagthap* (*Nagthah*); good tent ground; thence ascend a steep ascent, across the *Byrath Hill* to **Mukha* (*Mukta*), 7; good tent ground; we then enter

THE PROTECTED HILL STATES,

Which chiefly consist of *Bhagnul*, *Beejah*, *Beejee*, *Balsan*, *Bussahr*, *Dhamie*, *Dhorcatee*, *Ghurwal*, *Hindoor* (*Nalagurh*), *Joobul*, to which *Ootrach*, or *Turock*, is

tributary; *Keyonthul*, as also its tributary districts, viz., *Poonder*, *Rain Kootee*, *Kuhlor* (*Belaspore*), *Manee-Majra*, *Mangul*, *Muhlog*, *Putteeala*, to which *Keyonthul* is tributary; *Sormoor*, *Mahun*, which have an area of 10,054 square miles; population of 531,020.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1814. When the Nepansee war broke out, *Sir David Ochterlony* invited the chiefs to co-operate with the British, and promised them that the Indian Government would not only confirm them in their hereditary possessions, but protect them from all attempts at aggression, and at its termination.

The fugitive *Rajah* of *Gurwhal* had a portion of his dominions restored to him.

The districts E. above the confluence of the *Mandakini* and the *Aluknunda*, the *Dehra Dhoon*, *Pergunnah* of *Raengurh*, *Subathoo*, *Sewah*, and *Sundock* were retained by the British.

The *Rajah* of *Nalagurh* (*Hindoor*) received *Burrowlee* in exchange for *Malown*.

Bughat was dismembered, and a portion bestowed on the *Rajah* of *Putteeala*, and in

1828, *Kothkal* was annexed to the British territory.

1838. The *Ootrach* (*Turock*) territory was incorporated with *Joobul*.

1849. The remainder became British territory. *Keonthul* was also dismembered, and the excised part transferred to the *Rajah* of *Putteeala*.

Raean Gurh was exchanged with the ruler of *Keonthul* for *Simla*.

1857-58-59. The whole of the chiefs afforded the British Government considerable assistance during the *Sepoy* rebellion, and the conduct of the *Rajah* of *Putteeala* is beyond praise, as his co-operation tendered considerably to break the head of that formidable *emete*.

Thence along a good road, along the top of the range, to **Thana Toongra*, 6½; thence ascend the *Deobun Hill* to **Deobun*, 8; thence down a steep declivity for 4 miles, and proceed along side a hill to *Bundrowlee*; cross the **Deoce Kud nullah* to **Kandha*, 9; proceed along a good road, down a declivity, thence along the left bank of the **Tonse* river; cross the *Tonse* bridge, and proceed along a good road to **Peuntra*, 9; political agent at *Soobathoo* (*Subathoo*); **Chepal*, 10; cross **Puttur nullah*, 11.

This route now passes over eminence rising above eminence, then continues along a narrow path, leading by the very verges of most frightful precipices, up the sides of lofty cliffs, then over tremendous torrents, thence ascending ridge after ridge until we reach the white Bungalow, at that beautifully situated hill station,

§ KUSSOWLEE (Dussowlee), 8 miles.

Territory, British (Hill State of *Baghat*). Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Soobathoo*. Bazaar. *Dak Bungalow*, which commands fine views of

Soobathoo, standing on a distant ridge, and the Lawrence Asylum, which is now (1860) placed under the control of the Indian Government. Elevation, 7,000 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$. —

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,069 miles.

Anderson's Store, at which the traveller can obtain books, beer, cameras, cricket balls, gloves, perfumery, saddlery, telescopes, wide-awakes, &c., &c. Tariff about twice as dear as in England, viz., articles costing 1s. in London will here be purchased at 2s. 6d. each. Sanatorium. Military station, at which large, commodious, and well-ventilated barracks are erected, and disposed in large, long parallelograms, with open spaces for parade and exercise between them. They have good covered galleries at the second story, and are reached from the ground by handsome flights of steps. Shops well supplied. *The Church* is a handsome and well arranged edifice. The Bungalows of the Europeans, neat and comfortable abodes, are situated inside pretty hedges, which abound along a road, having their names such as The Elms, Laburnum Lodge, The Prospect, &c., written on the gateways. The society generally found at this place is convivial and musical, as during the travellers' perambulations he will constantly hear the inmates practising the last new operatic airs and songs, so that the wandering *habitué* of the London Opera Houses will find himself amused by the well-known airs and songs from Norma, Figlia del Reggimento, Don Giovanni, Traviata, Trovatore, La Gazza Ladra, &c.

POSITION.—It is beautifully situated on a hill, about 5 miles in circuit, considerably detached from the chain of which it forms a part. The upper part is an undulating table land, and the entire hill is devoid of any abrupt peak, the N. face of which is less abruptly defined, and extends to the ranges that slope towards the Gumber river, but the vicinity is infested with bold leopards, who venture into the compounds in quest of prey.

THE SCENERY is extremely interesting, but its beauty is considerably diminished by the absence of water. The view of the plain on the W. and S. is boundless, and at the close of the monsoon the Sutlej river is seen flowing along majestically but circuitously at a distance, and its course can be traced from Roopur to Loodianah, whilst the Jumna meanders on the other side. If the traveller stands on the summit of the hill, and glances down the steep (8,000 feet) declivity, he will behold the surrounding country laid out before him like a map, and displaying beautiful magic dissolving views of an almost endless variety of tints and shades, both in the different lights of morning and evening. Then the golden sun is seen sinking into the Sutlej as it flows due W., and turning to the right the tourist beholds a most extensive view of the Plains of the Punjab, and at the lowest spurs of the mountain range, just where the river flows forth from the hills, appears that beautiful group of variegated mountains above Belaspour, the highest of which is called Soorughur. Then looking farther on in the distance to the N., behind those clear white peaks stands boldly forth in magnificent panoramic detail the entire snow-clad mountain rampart, in all its

superb majestic grandeur, whilst on the N.E. stand a group of hills, that of Baghat being the most conspicuous, having snow in the background extending to the E., beyond which direction appears a complete ocean of verdant undulating hills, interspersed with plains, and to the S. an unlimited horizon presents itself, all of which form a most lovely, varied, and beautiful landscape, and which would be perfect, were it not almost devoid of water.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Lawrence Asylum, presided over by the Rev. M. Parker, is picturesquely situated on the hill, opposite this station, and is composed of several detached buildings, consisting of school rooms, with dormitories for both boys and girls (in which iron beds should most certainly be introduced), but kept in a slovenly and uncleanly manner, and workshops, with models of machinery. The boys wear a tunic and leather helmets, rather a Russian-like costume, and are chiefly the offspring of Europeans and half castes, and in appearance look sickly, puny, and inanimate, but have innate predilection to become soldiers; some have entered the Government public offices, but have failed to distinguish themselves. The girls have a much better appearance than the boys, but are evidently not made to perform the household duties in an efficient manner, or else the institution would be kept in a much more cleanly condition, and they would be more frequently sought after as lady's maids than they are (as when placed out in service, they lose both their characters and situations very quickly); neither are they properly educated to fill the bent of their own inclinations, that of becoming "the wives of sergeants," who, most assuredly, wish to possess something more than a doll, viz., an active and careful housewife, and a companion who will nurse them in sickness, and help them to save up a provision against old age or a rainy day, which, most assuredly was the wish and intention of their most exemplary and good founder, the late excellent Sir Henry Lawrence, who expended almost all his private resources in founding and maintaining this noble institution, for the education and support of the orphans of British soldiers in India.

The Chapel, a unique structure, is a most interesting edifice. It is ornamented with a handsome stained glass window, a monumental slab, with an inscription, in memory of Lady Lawrence, who so ably seconded her estimable partner in all his undertakings.

THE CLIMATE is extremely salubrious, but in 1845 it was visited by cholera, which committed dreadful ravages.

The appearance of the hills at first sight is not very imposing, as the lofty ranges are invisible, and the lower ones generally covered with that hazy atmosphere so peculiar to India; and the approach to them from Umballah, *via* Kalka, leads near a tomb and a fine embattled wall, whilst in the distance, majestically looms forth, a large white castle, standing boldly forth on the lofty summit of a conical hill, and as the base or foot is neared, the country is interspersed with several sugar loaf

mounds, thickly studded with brushwood, and surmounted by formidable round stone watch towers, at which the Goorkhas formerly kept look-outs for their enemies, meandering water courses, nullahs, and a gravelly strewn plain of considerable extent; then the village of

§ KALKA.

Bazaar, well supplied. The posting establishments of Mesdames Barnes and Mc. Barnett, the former an Eurasian widow, remarkable for her attention and civility to travellers. Houses, flat roofed, similar to Tartar huts. *Comestibles*, biscuits, grapes (sour), and peaches obtainable. Here the traveller leaves his Palki, and continues his journey in a *Tonjohn, which his bearers carry along to the tune of a low, monotonous humming which (unlike the song of the bearers in Central India, never ceases while the palanquin is in motion. From the moment of lifting till it is put down we have the constant "ho, ho, ho; hee, hee, hee; ha, ha, ha; huh, huh, huh;" intermingled occasionally with something spoken by one bearer to the others, probably about their business. In some other parts of India the bearers carry their burden in silence. The assistance of their monotonous song is however invariably insisted on by the bearers in Madras as one of the conditions on which they undertake to be able to fulfil their engagement within the time stipulated. Some of the bearers intersperse their songs with criticisms on the character of their burden. The bearers in this case are carrying a great weighty man:—

"Oh, what a heavy bag,	Ho, ho!
Sure it is an elephant,	Ho, ho!
He is an ample weight,	Ho, ho!
Let's let his palkies down,	Ho, ho!
Let's set him in the mud,	Ho, ho!
Let's leave him to his fate,	Ho, ho!
No; but he'll be angry then,	Ho, ho!
Ay, and he'll beat us then,	Ho, ho!
Then let us hasten on,	Ho, ho!
Jump along, jump along!	Ho, ho!

The following are their favourable notices of a lady of light weight:—

"She is not heavy, Buthurum! ["*take care.*"]
 Carry her softly, Buthurum.
 Nice little lady, Buthurum.
 Here's a bridge, Buthurum.
 Carry her carefully, Buthurum.
 Carry her gently, Buthurum.
 Sing along cheerily, Buthurum.
 Buthurum!"

The journey is pursued up the zigzag narrow path, winding up the mountain side, leading through dark, green-clad forests, then over hilly mounds and ridges, passing the edge of dreadful precipices, ascending the steep sides of lofty cliffs, and across immense torrents, until they reach the snow-white bungalow of this beautiful hill station, standing amidst a pine forest.

* Tonjohns (Jampanas), a light kind of arm chair, or *chaise a porteur*, with shafts before and behind, between which four bearers are regularly harnessed, who carry the traveller along with slow but even swing, the motion of which is so tiresome and sickening, that to the uninitiated, it produces violent headaches.

SPORTING.—Squirrels and apes afford excellent amusement for the sportsman.

Leaving Kussowlee, the traveller passes along a ravine road, the vicinity of which is generally, and especially at night, infested with jackals and owls, whose lugubrious screams are extremely unpleasant, and soon reaches

§ KUNKER.

Dāk Bungalow, small and dirty. Bazaar, small and indifferently supplied. Population chiefly consists of small, badly clad, and miserable looking men, but the women are generally very handsome, and wear large nose rings.

Continuing our route, we pass down a steep hill side into a deep § Valley, with a bazaar at the end of the path; then cross by a light, handsome, iron suspension bridge, the clear stream which flows down the mountain, close by which stands a dowdy Mosque, at which the priests blow horns and tinkle bells at the hours of prayer. Then ascend the other side of the valley, amidst monotonous scenery, with naked clay and slate hill sides, burned slopes and treeless ridges on the left, and cultivated patches on the right, after which the road winds amidst well cultivated, terraced, hill sides, and the monotony of the journey is broken by the immense number of pack mules which are here encountered, with small loads, descending to the plains; soon after which we reach a travellers' bungalow, at which the accommodation is very bad; thence the route leads over a steep and rugged path, the hill sides near which are studded with villages, down into a very rocky and deep ravine; cross a torrent, amidst large boulders, and we then commence an extremely steep ascent, toiling up which, the bearers are frequently obliged to put down the Tonjohn, rest, and relieve each other, at the summit of which, appears in the front, a verdant wooded hill top, dotted here and there with snow-white looking bungalows. Thence we pass along an excellent road, leading through pine forests, and spots covered with large sized rhododendrons, with waving forests on both sides; from thence the atmosphere gradually becomes cooler and more pleasant; then we pass some native houses at the junction of several cross roads, and on the hill side, and below in the valley, appear rows of detached bungalows prettily situated in flower gardens, and well laid out compounds, on the gateways of which are placed numerous English names, and just through a turn in the road we catch a glimpse of a conical hill, densely studded with white banglas, with a church peering forth behind them, with the steep sugar loaf, fir tree clad Mount Jacko, towering about it; then pass through the bazaar; by several European shops, native magazines, and stores; and proceed up a steep path, lined on both sides with bungalows, and we soon reach that large, commodious edifice, the Club at §SIMLA; or the traveller can proceed to *Goond Rana's Durbar, 12; *Synge, 8, on the bank of the *Gree River; thence up a steep ascent of 6 miles to *Fagoo*; travellers' bungalow; and enter

THE PERGUNNAH OF SIMLA, In the Southern Part of the Himalayas,

Which consists of territory obtained respectively from the Rajahs of Putteeala and Keonthul, and is under the civil jurisdiction of the Board of Administration in the Punjab.

At 12 miles we reach the town of

† § SIMLA.

Territory, the Southern Part of the Himalayas. Resident Deputy Commissioner, Lord William Hay. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Sanatorium. Dispensary. Elevation about 7,866 feet. Population, which is fluctuating, generally averages about 20,000 in the season, but only 2,100 in the winter.

DAWS to Kurnal, 79 miles, and Calcutta 1,057 N.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the route from Soobathoo to Kotgurh, 22 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

THE RIDGE, which has an altitude of 7,866 feet, lies to the E., and ends with the Jacko Peak, which stands 400 feet above it with thickly wooded sides. At the western extremity rises another eminence, destitute of timber, but not so high, having on its summit an ancient ruin, the top of which commands a most magnificent view. On the S. lies a deep, sloping valley, densely covered with pine forests. To the S.W., towering in the distance, stands the Soobathoo range, with the vast plain of Hindostan, and the serpentine Satlej river looming afar off; and on the N. nothing else is discerned but a continual succession of diversified and irregular mountain ranges, with the lofty snowy Himalayas towering in the distance, and which, although 70 miles distant, appear but as 10 miles from the traveller, who gazes with rapture on the sublimity of the *coup d'œil*.

CHURCH.—This neat and commodious edifice cost £1,600, of which sum £500 was subscribed by the Indian Government.

OBSERVATORY.—This handsome building, erected in 1841, is admirably conducted and well arranged for the purpose of carrying on magnetical and meteorological observations, the results of which are published annually, copies of which may be inspected at the East India House, in London, and which show deep research and diligent attention on the part of the talented Superintendents under whose care this institution has been so ably arranged.

THE CLIMATE, which is proverbially healthy, has very often a most rigorous winter, and in February, 1836, the snow on the ground was no less than 2 feet deep, and there remained until the end of May. Average mean temperature is 55° , minimum 86° in June, when the atmosphere closely resembles that of an English July; the monsoon sets in and continues until September.

AMUSEMENTS.—Balls, billiard rooms, racket courts, amateur theatrical performances.

DISEASES.—That peculiar to this place attacks all strangers on their arrival in the rains.

HOUSES.—In 1819 Lieutenant Ross erected a thatched cottage, constructed of spars, grass, and mud. In 1822 Captain Kennedy built a stone and timber shingle roofed house, and in 1841 no less than 100 houses had been finished in the European style. The rent averages from £40 to £150 per annum.

PROMENADES.—The Mall, &c.

BAZAARS.—Water and provisions are extremely plentiful, but rather dear, as they are brought across the mountain roads, after a journey of 4 days.

PRODUCTIONS.—In the vicinity, the cedar, pine, and oak trees abound, and magnificent, rich scarlet rhododendrons grow here most luxuriantly. Potatoes of excellent quality are abundant, as well as almost all the European fruits and esculent vegetables.

SOCIETY.—Here the line of demarcation is rigidly adhered to; Civilians take precedence, then the military and naval officers, after which the high uncovenanted officials; then the writers "Keramnes," who are chiefly Eurasians, and the tradespeople, and the position of each individual depends upon his standing in the Indian service, irrespective of his family connections at home, or private resources of wealth.

This hill Station is composed of portions of territory obtained at different periods from the Rajahs of Putteeala and Keonthul.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The Governor-General's residence.

Drives and Rides.—The canter round Mount Jacko, the gallop down the Mall, and a drive along the Mahassoo road, for 3 or 4 miles, are extremely pleasant, with the wooded height of Mount Jacko on the right, and deep valleys on the left; then the road strikes a Col, and leads along the side of a barren hill, having on the right a large valley, estopped by a lofty cliff.

The Racket Court is the great rendezvous for the habitués of Simla.

The Theatre is a compact, well-arranged edifice, in which, during the rainy season, some excellent amateur performances take place.

The Library contains a well-selected assortment of English literature, newspapers, and periodicals.

THE HIRE of plate, linen, china, glass, &c., can be effected here, but the tariff for such is exorbitant in the extreme, viz., for a pair of branch candlesticks, with shades, 1 rupee (2s.) per diem is charged, and the rate for all other articles is proportionably high.

TARIFF OF COMESTIBLES.—Beer scarce, 2s. 6d (1½ rupee) per bottle; port, claret, and sherry wines scarce, and twice the price per bottle as sold in England; peaches, plums, greengages, grapes, cheap and excellent; preserved meats, fish, poultry, and soups; curries of mutton, veal, and fowl; sweetmeats, fruits; veal and lamb, in joints.

THE CLUB is a large, handsome structure, and the establishment admirably conducted.

THE EUROPEAN BUNGALOWS are generally named after various places and seats in England, some of which afford almost as beautiful a panoramic view as that obtained from the upper end of Interlaken, but devoid of the water between those two beautiful European lakes. That called the Priory is an excellent one-story, shingle-roofed house, with a long verandah in front, separated from the verge of the plateau on which it stands by a narrow flower garden, large hall, dining and drawing-room respectively on the right and left, with a suite of two sleeping and bath rooms attached to each, with a long row of stone huts, cook houses, and servants' offices in the rear. This house can be hired furnished by travellers for £60 to £70 per month, but only with the bare but substantial furniture (linen, plate, glass, china, &c., must also be hired separately). It is a large, commodious building, situated on the opposite side of the ascent to Mount Jacko, just above the Mahassoo road, at an elevation of 50 feet above the road, from whence a zig-zag path, practicable for ponies and quadrupeds, winds to the plateau on which the house stands. A wall of rock, surmounted by a pine-clad forest, extending to the top of Mount Jacko, lies behind it, whilst below is a *cul*, "deep valley," interspersed with ridges and spurs, studded with bangias, rising out of the hill sides, and in the distance stand the upper ridges of the Himalayas, crowned by the snowy range, and between it and their outlines lies a vast expanse, interspersed with valleys and mountains, prettily covered with dells and forests. Here Dr. Russell, the *Times* Correspondent, resided.

THE RAINS, which commence about the 17th or 18th of June, are generally ushered in by a terrific storm of most vivid lightning and thunder, after which the rain falls in torrents like a *douche* bath, and the roaring of the sheets of water falling down the hill sides is terrific, and distinctly audible amidst the hurricane of this grand tempestuous scene. During the season the whole of the atmosphere becomes extremely damp, and every article in a house is as wet as if it had been saturated with water, even in rooms where a good fire is kept. The servants are much addicted to thieving, especially at the close of the season.

DISEASES.—New comers are generally seized with the Simla complaint, when they should take to their couches, place themselves upon low diet, drastics, and take plenty of physic. Cholera and smallpox also prevail to an alarming extent among the natives.

THE ANIMALS that abound here and in the vicinity of the hills, are hoopes, crows, aberdavats, vultures, Turkey buzzards, Brahmines kites, titmice (as large as wagtails, with black bills, blood-red iris, feathered wings, blue breast, white belly, dark blue head, a white band over the eyes, black legs, and bluish black forked twelve-feathered tail), kites, chickoers, "hill partridges," green parrots, parrots, hill rams, with large horns curved backwards, costurabs (as large as a thrush, with long bill, slightly curved downwards, and sharp to the end, and glistening blue-black plumage, and has a shrill, sweet whistle), yellow buntings, reed sparrows, fly catchers, jays (with black iris, head covered with fine black feathers rising into a high crest and top knot, dark slate-coloured bill, white, sharp-pointed

feathers underneath the lower mandible, grey slate neck and wing covers, blue-white barred wings, black, tipped with white extremities, long tail, with black and white-barred tipped feathers), ravens, hill bears (jet black, with a white horse-shoe curved mark on the breast, low claws, cunning eyes, small snow-white, lancet-looking teeth, and thin, long but narrow, tongues—they drink milk, champ their jaws together quickly when in anger, have long sharp claws, broad and powerful bowed fore legs, climb well, stand on their hind legs, and attack with up-lifted forepaws and open mouth); small hill monkeys, apes (three feet high), and rather formidable in appearance; yellow buntings, hill pheasants, whose plumage is extremely beautiful; jays, of beautiful plumage; hill minas (larger than a blackbird, with glossy, jet-black plumage, orange bill and claws, full, bright, dark eyes, with a patch of bright yellow skin near each of them, extremely quick, talk extremely well, and play all kinds of antics); black partridges, fly catchers, which are extremely pretty, who keep screeching "*tie-tara, tie-tara*."

LIFE AT SIMLA is generally passed in the daytime by Europeans in playing at billiards, visiting the racket court, reading at the library, lounging at the shops, cantering round Mount Jacko, then galloping down the Mall; and in the evening dining with friends *en famille*, or at the club-house, where Syces may be seen holding horses, groups of Jampinees sitting by their master's chairs, near the verandah. No sooner is dinner announced than civilians, British officers of both services, the members and guests, hasten to take their seats at the table, in the large room extremely well laid out, in a *Gunter*-like style, with plated épergnes, flowers, &c., around which stand a file of club as well as private servants, as each individual takes his valet with him. The repasts are excellent, and the sweets and pastry first-rate. The exploded custom of drinking wine with each other is here carried on to a great extent. As soon as the pastry is finished, cheroots are introduced, and brandy and water iced (brandy-panee) and wine succeed. The convivial spirits generally commence with some vocal piece of twenty years standing, the chorus to which is often exceedingly well-executed by the entire company; but when the wine gets into their heads, a regular row ensues, and the popular vocalists are chaired amidst most vociferous hurrahs, and then a complete bacchanalian finale concludes the evening, or rather, early morning party. Card parties, chiefly of whist, are also formed in the card-room, and gambling commences, which vice is carried on to an alarming extent at all hill stations and sanatoriums in India, from which all Griffins, "noviciates in Indian matters," are strongly cautioned to abstain, as to lose £70 (700 rupees) at a sitting, is considered quite a bagatelle.

COSTUME OF THE POPULATION.—The police, as well as the headmen of the villages, Tehseel or Thannas, wear large turbans, and shawls over their white robes. The populace wear clean white *dhoties* and turbans. The women, handsome nose rings, bangles, and trousers.

THE HILL PEOPLE are generally fine, agreeable looking men, almost as swartly as the Spaniards; poor, ill-fed, and wear their flat bonnets, decorated

with bright yellow flowers, with a jaunty air. The women, when they wish to put their children to sleep, place their heads at the distance of a few inches from one of those stone troughs which are found in the hills, from which small reed tubes are placed, through which the water falls with a gentle trickling, and in a few moments the child closes its eyes and mouth, and falls off into a calm sleep.

CUSTOMS.—Travellers should not, on any account, neglect the Anglo-Indian etiquette, viz., "to call on everybody," because if he does, he will not be visited by anybody, as this unforgivable offence is too frequently given by strangers, who, through ignorance, neglect the rules of precedence in paying visits, or omit such in toto.

THE VIEWS at and about this hill station of the Alpine range, is not so superbly grand as travellers generally anticipate. The range is like the blade of a saw; the variety of form is not clearly discernible; the outlines being too much blended together, which naturally arises from the distance and size of the objects perceptible, but even when closely approached no character of continuity and regularity appears, as all assumes a confused and irregular aspect; the snow lies very unevenly on the slopes; the monotony and magnitude of its form spoils the beauty of the landscape; the pines appear like small ferns, and the bottom of the intervening valley is lost to sight. Range upon range of emerald-clad forests are seen in the distance, towering with dazzling snow-clad summits to the hazy horizon.

EXCURSIONS:—

TO CHINI (14 days march) situated on the Thibet and Hindostan road. *Attraction.*—The Governor-General's lodge, beautifully situated amidst lovely scenery and an exhilarating climate.

TO KUSSOWLEE, via § *Kearee*, travellers' bungalow with good accommodation. § *Solon*; travellers' bungalow erected on a plateau above the village, which stands on the edge of a pond, swarming with frogs; encamping ground in the fields; small temple close at hand, but very dirty. The Government School is conducted by a Baboo, educated in Bengal (stipend, £50 per annum), pupils, 20, who are taught arithmetic, Hindustani, geography, Persian, spelling and writing.

TO THE HILLS.—**HINTS.**—The traveller should take care to hire a number of Coolies to carry his individual comforts, such as soda water, beer, tins of preserved meats, tent furniture, viz.: chairs, tables, personal baggage, &c., as he will require to provide himself with every trifle that he may require, all of which they carry slung on bamboos.

Route.—Leaving Simla, we proceed along a winding road, delightfully shaded by lofty pines, amidst a most beautiful, varied landscape, with mountains in the distance, and the course of the Sutlej meandering along, many thousands of feet beneath, the banks of which are thickly studded with lovely, variegated, coloured, wild flowers, with a barrier of pines, rhododendrons, clematis, and creepers on the right, a deep gulf on the left, with a descent of some hundreds of feet, so that the broad clusters of the sharp pointed fir trees beneath appear as diminutive as pin points, and far in the distance is seen numerous

verdant, fertile valleys, dotted with hamlets, just discernible by the faint haze of smoke that issues forth from their huts; then continuing along the mountain sides, which the traveller traverses, well protected from the scorching rays of the sun by thick verdant foliage, until we reach a very pretty, two-story, wooden Swiss *chalet*, with noble verandah, commodious balcony, windows, *à la Suisse*, and an elegant porch, most beautifully perched on the summit of a hill, *entouré* by a tpe of fine trees, and having in the front a well laid out and admirably-kept flower garden, planted with fragrant exotics. The interior is admirably arranged with well proportioned rooms, fitted up with those English home comforts, *grates*, for fires are here essentially necessary, as the climate becomes cold enough for them. Here, if the traveller have the *entré*, he may pass a few days most agreeably, provided he have resources within himself, and does not mind the midnight concert of wolves and jackals, with whose melodies the hill sides resound. We then proceed to

MAHASOO.—The *Settlement of the Thibet Squatters* consists of about 12 or 18 logwood, crossway-laid wattled huts, with plastered mud interiors, flat roofs, with hole for the smoke to escape, and in size about 6½ to 7 feet high, by 12 feet square, inhabited by a people whose unprepossessing women bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese, both in features and complexion, wear long, fine, plaited hair, falling down the back, and decorated with a long band of silk or cloth, thickly studded with gold and silver coins, large turquoises, and pieces of coloured glass fastened to a knot of hair on the top of the head, falling in two large flaps over the ears. Their costume consists of a thick, short skin, or fur jacket, worn over several petticoats, *à la mode Swiss*, and their feet covered with short, badly formed boots. They smoke and chew tobacco immoderately. The men wear similar habiliments, but their head gear consists of a round cap. Animals: musk deer.

Thence continuing our route, we proceed along a badly kept road, which has in many parts the culverts broken down, swamps formed in the hollow parts, and portions of the causeway leading into the valleys carried away by land slips, amidst Alpine scenery, and we reach

PHAGOO (Fagoo), beautifully situated amidst well cultivated potato fields, the produce of which is carried to the market at Simla, and the neighbouring valleys and hills thickly studded with superb lofty pine forests, interspersed with gigantic acycomores and oaks, many of which are picturesquely twined with beautiful creepers and green ivy, and thickly thronged with chattering and screeching green parrots; thence we proceed to

THOG (Theog); travellers' bungalow. *Coolies*, if required in great numbers, must be collected (*Begaree* "forced labour" having been abolished long ago), which is thus carried out, viz.:—The Coolies who wish to return to their own districts, to quit the boundaries of which they are strongly averse, and therefore we would naturally inquire by what means are they induced to emigrate to our colonies and the French settlements? stand on the elevated points, over the valleys, and keep crying out, Ho! Coo-lee! Coo-lee-wallah! Ho-o-o-o-o! continuously for many

hours, which, added to the shrill cries of the jackals, wolves, and night hawks produce a most lugubrious melange of strange unpleasant sounds. Their daily pay averages from 2 to 3 annas (3d. to 4½d.)

Comestibles.—Beef, mutton, eggs, vegetables, and poultry, are obtainable.

The Civil Courts, held here by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill States, are well worth attending, should the traveller be traversing this district at that period, as he will then have ample opportunities of witnessing the various races of these Hill States.

Thence we proceed on ponies, along a very dangerous road, in many parts of which it will be necessary to dismount, as a false step would cast the traveller headlong into wild ravines, thickly studded with broken cliffs and strata; then cross a long platform bridge from which the natives frequently remove the beam pines, so that the traveller will act prudently by making his bearers or coolies examine it previous to trusting himself upon it; after which we pass along the verge of yawning precipices, on beams of wood, morticed in the rock, or cut into the face of the cliff, through tunnels constructed through projecting portions of the mountain, the *tout ensemble* of which bears a very close affinity, as "Dr. Russell, the *Times*' Special Correspondent," most justly observes, "to the route from *Forclaz*, via the *Tête Noire* to *Chamonix*." Thence we proceed along a very zig-zagging road to

MUTTEANA (Matteana).—Travellers' bungalow, which consists of one room, is one of the best in the hills, and stands in a most beautiful position, 8,227 feet above the sea. The treeless mountain sides face the S. in broad undulations, and those with a N. aspect, are densely covered with pine forests.

Sporting.—Abundance of game, especially minauls (monals, menalls), and cogplasse, a kind of pheasant, lurk in the lofty mountain range, behind the bungalow, which the sportsman can ascend (the cliffs of which are at an angle of 45°) by being carried up by the hill people, who are much more sure-footed than the Swiss Alpine Guides, in what the European hill residents call "a *tray or tandy*," and as he ascends with his retinue of bearers and beaters, the whole party will appear to spectators beneath not much larger than dogs. The sound of the reports of the rifles, and shouts of the beaters in the clouds, for such literally appears to be their position, is peculiarly curious.

NARKUNDA (Nakanda).—Travellers' bungalow, situated at an elevation of 8,676 feet above the sea.

Excursion to the superb forest, which consists of deodar, yew, fir, and oak trees, the under ground of which is densely covered with beautiful creepers, wild roses, fragrant exotics, and then return through the pale blue snap-dragon fields, where may often be seen

The Rajah of Bussahir, a young man, of middle stature, round features, and intelligent but evil-eyed. He speaks English fluently, is much addicted to drinking, and a thorough sportsman. He generally wears a brocaded caftan, plain velvet skull cap, and tight silk trowsers. He pays the British a tribute of £.00 per annum: his revenue yields £600 per annum, but he is in debt £2,000, borrowed at 12 per cent, chiefly contracted to de-

fray his share of the Thibet and Hindostan road, and the expenses of his daughter's marriage.

Thence proceed along a hilly and wooded country, abounding with minauls, deer, martens, chickore, calidge, and cogplasse pheasants, which will afford the sportsman excellent shooting, providing he is a good shot, as all the birds rochet and fly very high.

***BAGEE.**—Travellers' bungalow, which is in bad repair, as the rain penetrates through the roof in the moonsoon, stands at an altitude of 8,708 feet above the sea. The traveller, on his return journey, should make a rambling tour on the hills, and descend the steep hill side, below the travellers' bungalow; pass the ravine, at the end of which flows an impetuous mountain torrent, which cross by a single planked bridge; then ascend a very difficult zig-zag path, leading across a wood, intersected by waterfalls, large boulders, and rocky precipices; and we then reach the summit of a hill, thickly covered with delicious wild strawberries, and commanding a wide expanse of valleys, situated amidst mountains, as regular and perfect in their undulations as the waves of the briny ocean; then pass an old deserted fort, formerly tenanted by Goorkhas, and similar in form to a Chinese Pagoda; thence we encounter numerous flocks of sheep ("the beasts of burden" of these districts) loaded with rock salt, and we soon reach

§KOSHAL.—Encamping ground beneath a superb cluster of trees. Sheep and honey obtainable. Pheasants abound. Coolies not obtainable.

Excursion to the two pretty villages situated at the foot of the plateau, which contain some narrow, two-storeyed, peaked, slate-roofed houses, having outer wooden balconies, in one of which stands a *Devota*, "idol shrine," which consists of a walled enclosure, having a curiously carved, ornamental stone gateway, with an iron-plated door, well secured with strong bolts, and having the top of it, as well as the wall around it, ornamented with deer, goat, and mountain sheep horns, pieces of copper coin and bright metal, all nailed irregularly on them both. It is guarded by a *Darban* (Durwan) "doorkeeper," who can (but with reluctance) be induced to open the gate, when the traveller will behold inside the court the *Idol*, a screen covered with six brazen or silver gilt heads, representing a female face similar to that of a full moon, and a quantity of corn generally lies inside the enclosure, which the Durwan states is kept to make bread for the Deity. Thence the traveller proceeds through fields covered with purple flowers and prince's feathers (the seeds of which are eaten by the natives); then pass a line of hills, ascend to the summit, and proceed to the

Residence of Khoom Dass (a distinguished chief of the hill districts attached to the Rajah of Bussahir), a comfortable balconied abode, but having a stone prison very closely resembling a pig-stye.

Thence along a rough mountain road, which gradually descend to a level with that broad, full, deep, and rapid hill torrent, the Booroo river; then pass along its rough banks, which abound with teal; then over the rickety bridge across a deep (100 feet) chasm, and pitch the tents on the opposite side of the river, from which the natives can obtain small delicate fish similar to barbels, close to a hamlet;

here the atmosphere in the latter end of September becomes hot, and butterflies, caterpillars, and numerous insects swarm; thence we leave *Rooroo*, and proceed across a valley studded with rice fields, the sides of which over the river are no less than 1,500 feet high, receding at a sharp slope in terraces studded with hamlets, and overhung with beetling crags; then pass on to a cluster of buildings, close to which stands

The Stronghold of the Rance (Larce) of Syree, a three-storied, high-peaked roofed, structure, with gables fantastically decorated with dragon's heads, the stones of the windows being curiously carved, and the structure enclosed within a strong wall. Thence proceed up a very difficult ascent, the road along which is infested with leopards, and we then reach the romantic ally situated

Castle of the Jubbul Chief, standing on a small *Mamelon* in a pretty valley *entouré* by lofty hills. The structure, which has several turrets and keeps, stands alone, and is enclosed by outhouses and a high wall, accessible by a planked gateway. Travellers generally pitch their tents on another *Mamelon* some distance off, and close at hand is a one-roomed bungalow which tourists can occupy. The old towers of the castle are much shaken by the ravages of time, and have been repaired with odd brickwork or rude masonry. The frontage appears quite as formidable as that of the British Metropolitan Prison, has high, three-storied towers at the angles, and a lofty gateway with towers in the centre, with similar side walls except in parts where Old Father Time has made a breach, which enclose a square with towers at the angles. The Inner Court is badly paved with rough stones, and leads to a deep gateway, half closed by a ponderous iron-clamped gate, surrounded by ranges of two-storied buildings, having carved verandahs extending round the *salle à manger*, and latticed balconies, supported by richly carved wooden roofs, with dragon-mouthed tin spouts which carry off the rain. The windows are glassless, and the mimic court of this hill chief is composed of heterogeneously clad courtyards. The traveller will not fail to notice the *Coolies* in this locality, who are a stout, short, muscular, and handsome faced race, and wear scarcely any clothing. Close at hand is a *Deota*, "shrine," the blowing of the horns and beating of drums at which is generally extremely annoying.

Then leave *Jubbul*, proceed up a very steep mountain side to the source of the Ghirree river, and pass hamlets standing at intervals, and placed above each other, peopled with wretched looking inhabitants; so steep do the rocky zigzags now become that the traveller will find it imperative to dismount from his pony while the hillmen who follow in his retinue will *push him* along. The habitations now passed closely resemble Tartar dwellings, the halting places being situated in the most eligible spots, commanding striking and picturesque views, and as we pass along the Territory of Jubbul, with its baronial stronghold and hamlets, lies down in the valley in comparative Illiputian order, and below the sweeping curved hill sides appear *Coolies* laden with heavy burdens, and after

two hours' tedious climbing, the steepness of the ascent diminishes, and we arrive at one of the summits, close to which stands a small hollow surrounded by trees, near which flows a clear bright stream, the source of a great mountain river which becomes a tremendous torrent a few miles beyond, amidst beds of wild strawberries and fragrant exotics.

Near at hand stands

Cooper's Hill, a most superb mountain, abounding with fine deer, and the largest game of the Himalayas. The sportsman, accompanied by his beaters, will find capital sport in the woods close by, as they abound with bears, leopards, musk deer, &c. The thermometer is about 42° in this locality at the end of September, in which small snakes (23 inches long), whose bite is deadly, abound. Then quit the source of the Ghirree river, and ascend a steep and slippery hill, the summit of which commands a most superb view of the snowy range of the Himalayas, which quite surpasses in grandeur any Alpine scenery in the known world. And the other side towards Chumbah presents one of the wildest and grandest landscapes it is possible to conceive, for the mountain appears as if rent in twain, having one side straight, forming a precipice 3,000 feet above the valley below, with stupendous and frightful looking crags, on which grow a few scattered pines in this abode of minnows, jutting out from its sides; a path composed of mountain and precipitous curves leads along the summit of this abyss, to pass over which is quite a task for men of the strongest nerves; then it descends as boldly as the route of the Gemini for several hundred feet, and at the bottom stands one of the most superb and noble group of cedars ever seen by human eye. The locality is infested with venomous snakes, 25 inches long, whose bite causes instantaneous death; the traveller then wends his way for several days amidst scenery equally as grand and marvellous, the forests near which are infested with bears and serpents 40 feet long, with bodies as thick as a slender pine tree, until he arrives at

MAREE.—Encamping ground, in a beautiful meadow, in the centre of a Deodar tree forest, and thence proceed to

CHUMBAH.—If the traveller choose to have the woods beaten in this vicinity he will find excellent sport, as they abound with calidge, coglass pheasants, minnows, and deer; then he again reaches

MAHASOO.—Thence the road leads through superb forests of deodar, koolar (cedar), sycamore, and oak trees, interspersed with large fern beds, asters, beautiful fragrant exotics, gigantic rocks covered with moss and lichen. The culverts of the bridges are rotten and dangerous for horsemen to pass over. Slugs 9 inches long and 3 inches broad infest the road, from which are seen curious ranges of serrated hills, crowned with aiguilles, above which tower in majestic grandeur the snowy Himalayan range.

KUNDRELA (Kundrala).—Traveller's bungalow, consists of two rooms, but it is a very miserable and comfortless structure, and stands at an elevation of 9,375 feet above the sea.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1858. Here Dr. Russell, the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, or as the natives call him, the *Malakaukbar*, "Queen's

news writer," presented the Rana of Jubbul with a double barrelled opera-glass, a gift much prized by that prince.

Then we proceed along a more open country, the hill sides of which are stupendously steep, descend to the banks of the Shies river, where a village stands in a rugged, but pretty spot, on a plateau overhanging it. It is an excellent stream, in which the natives catch *marseir*, 5 to 6 feet long, and the banks abound with kingfishers and ouzels, leaving which we proceed up a continuous ascent for 10 miles, and 5 miles further brings us to

§SOONGREE.—Travellers' bungalow, beautifully situated, overlooking a wide valley, studded with hamlets and villages, 2,500 feet below it.

Holy Fair.—A great native festival is held here annually, on September 10th or 11th, in the valley, into which the traveller should descend, the hamlets in which are composed of curiously formed stone quadrilaterals, twice the height of the base, with balconies half round, up which the inhabitants ascend by means of ladders, the upper part being formed into granaries, having lofty slate or shingle roofs, with the angles and gables elaborately ornamented and carved, with tin or wooden spouts—and the boundaries consist of hill sides densely covered with almost perpendicular forest trees, rising fold after fold, with hills of barren crags and jagged peaks of granite towering above each other to the clouds. We then descend, Alpenstock in hand, down a steep descent, knee deep in flowers, clover, corn, and underwood; pass a small cataract, and about midway we reach a small plateau, through which meanders a clear hill stream, and soon arrive at the clover meadow, and proceed to the verge of the forest which hems it in, near which stands the two storeyed stone castle of Burrus Rum (the most influential and intelligent of the Rampore (Rampoor), statesmen) who was made Teseeldar of Simlah, in 1858, by Lord William Hay, a fine, noble edifice, which Dr. Russell, "The Special Correspondent of the *Times*" so graphically describes, as resembling one of those square *keeps* which are seen both in Ireland and on the Scottish borders. It is surrounded with spacious latticed balconies. Thence we proceed down a long descent to the verge of the plateau, on which

The Festival is celebrated. Here the Local Band, generally augmented by that of the Rajah of Buzsahir, both comprising two silver and one kettle drum, two silver flageolets, one pair of silver cymbals, two hollow brass trumpets, one huge trombone, and one serpent of truly gigantic dimensions. The musicians then proceed in double file, down a nullah, then up the hill side, and pass through a belt of trees on to the *fair* ("Mela") which is held in a verdant meadow almost entirely surrounded by pine-clad hills, towering to the skies, and certainly presents one of the most interesting scenes conceivable. The Rajah's (for that prince generally attends this gala) carpet is spread in the centre of the daisy and buttercup meadow, and the multitude assembled averages from 1,200 to 1,400 hill people and 30 women. Then the *idol* (Deesha), a horrible, unsightly looking thing is brought forth, and that Prince bows to it and presents pecuniary offerings to its priests. It is borne,

seated in a large chair on men's shoulders, by long pliant poles, and consists of a large flat oval-shaped piece of wood covered with red cloth, having attached to it seven gold or silver gilt masks, representing a female face in alto-relievo, with thick lips and round eyes, all arranged in the form of a lozenge, and having from the rim above the head a number of large yak's tails and silk streamers hanging down to the ground, which entirely conceals not only the chair, but also its supporters, so that the seven heads with their meteor curls appear as if advancing by mechanical contrivance, except that the bearers' legs are visible, and who jerk the poles to keep time with the music, which wafts the tails and streamers up and down, which, together with the ghastly appearance of the metal faces, produces a horrible *coup d'œil*, and around it the hill people dance and gesticulate most wildly. Then all the music ceases except the drum, which is beat but faintly, soon after which the bearers of the idol jerk the poles in such a manner that the entire paraphernalia is set in motion, and the seven heads move about so quickly that they seem to form but one gigantic face, and the priest, who is generally a wild, dirty looking personage, with hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, long beard of coarse black hair, who previously walks slowly and with solemn step by the side of the idol, then begins to sway his body backwards and forwards, shakes off his cap, which is repeatedly replaced on his head by one of the attendants, and works himself up into a complete state of delirium, and then exclaims that, "he is inspired," upon which questions are put to the idol (kalee), to which that wily impostor responds, soon after which exhibition the drum ceases, the bearers remain quiet, the figure resumes its quiet hideous appearance, but the priest looks generally quite jaded and exhausted. A few rupees are given him, and then the show ends.

The Appearance and Costume of the hill women in this neighbourhood is very picturesque. The old women wear a kind of coronet of hair, fixed on their brows, clasped with silver buckles, set with large bosses of the same material, with a frontage of amber and gold. Their foreheads are broad and smooth, brows straight and black, long up-curling lashes, dark eyes, straight and fine noses, with wide, thin rimmed, rigid nostrils, mouths with haughty curves, and a handsome set of pearly teeth; and they are generally wrapped in shawls, and bedizened with coarse, yet valuable jewels. The head dress of the middle class of hill women consists of a fine, worked, silver coronet, behind which the hair is formed into a thick wreath, and fastened at the back of the head to a high roll of cloth, from which dangles numerous coloured streamers. On festival occasions they gather up their gowns into one enormous bustle below the waist, and letting it fall in long folds on the ground, it sways to and fro as they walk, and conceals from view their feet, which are extremely small and pretty. They adorn themselves with amber and turquoise ornaments, but upon ordinary occasions they merely wear a kind of bedgown. The male population invariably wear flat, round, black cloth caps, ornamented with yellow flowers, coarse tunics, puttoo

trousers, with shoes made of knitted whip cord, with stout leather soles. They are much addicted to drinking "rakes," an intoxicating beverage made from corn.

The Climate in the middle of September is beautiful, the sky cloudless, the air balmy, and the atmosphere so clear that a panoramic view of hundreds of miles lies: pread before travellers, and the snowy range, from Chumba on the W. to Gundrootee on the E., distinctly visible.

Thence we proceed along a good road, leading through a superb forest, situated on a steep mountain side; then cross by decayed bridges several rather formidable ravines and waterfalls; and then along a road which is much grander in appearance than the most superb passages of the Via Mala. The traveller should have his tent pitched in that spot, on the hill side, which stands at a great elevation, which will form a very picturesque and pleasant encampment, as there is no travellers' bungalow within a considerable distance, and which plateau is about 50 yds. round, intersected by a clear mountain stream, and almost surrounded by lofty towering mountain sides, 3,000 ft. high, whilst in the distance may be seen a wide expanse of hill and valley. Here the sportsman will be enabled to amuse himself, as plenty of chichoreas, argus, and calidge pheasants and minnows abound. Pass the Bumberelly bungalow. Thence the country becomes more open, and the road has on the left a superb, deep, beech tree valley, intersected by a stream which in the moonsoon becomes a great torrent. The houses passed *en route* along this part of the country are substantial, two-storied, stone structures, well-roofed, with spacious balconies, and capital out-offices. (Rampore lies in the valley, 2 days' journey but is "as hot as Agra, and as filthy as the Chinese bazaar.") Pass on to

BOWLEE.—Travellers' bungalow, a small two-roomed structure, pleasantly situated on a sharp col, which rises steeply from the road, which is rather level above the valley of the Sutlej, amidst one of the grandest views in the universe, as it embraces a fine *coup d'œil* of the snowy range of the Himalayas, with the eternal snow-clad, jagged rocks glistening above, which appear as if they were close at hand, although it requires many, many days to reach their base. The valleys beneath are of enormous depth, studded with villages. The hills on the opposite side have their bases covered with beautiful vegetation, but gradually rise into desolate, barren peaks, and shining granite and mica plateaux, having beyond, but at an immense distance, the serrated lines of the snowy range of the Himalayas, peering forth from out of which are seen two sharp *aiguilles* (at which an incarnation once took place, hence the reason why multitudes of Indians make pilgrimages to this spot, to offer up their adorations in view of them, but some it is stated by native report even creep up them, and there deposit their offerings to Mahadeo), which bear a close affinity to those of Mont Blanc, but on which snow does not rest, as there is a wide glacier beneath; four travellers, when *en route* to the Cheetoul Pass in 1848, perished in the snow. Should the traveller arrive here on a clear day the *coup d'œil* of that entire snow range, the

Indo-Gangetic Himalaya chain, will appear like a complete blaze of diamonds, but to behold such is a *rara avis*, as the peaks are generally cloud-topped, and a clear sunset has seldom been seen by European eyes to fall upon

THE HIMALAYA RANGE,

Which is a vast group of mountains, extending in an irregularly curved line, over 22° of long. from the deile above Cashmere, on the N.W., (its W. extremity lying in long. 73° 23', and its E. in long. 95° 23'), through which the Indus flows into the Punjab plains, and separates this range from the Hindoo Koosh, to the S. bend of the Sanpo (Dihong), on E., prior to its confluence with the Brahmapootra. The S. extremity of this range (The S. Himalaya range), is situated midway of the above defined limits, close to the lake Manasarwar, which extends from the N.W. into Thibet, divides the drainage system of the Indus from that of the Sanpoor, (Brahmapootra), and is generally supposed to be the grand central axis of Asia, from which the Himalaya chain stretches to the N.W., for an equal distance on the one hand, and S.E. on the other, casting off at right angles lateral ranges, sloping S. to the plains of Hindustan. The sources of the various streams which form the drainage system of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapootra rivers spring forth from deep narrow valleys, separated from each other by these meridional ranges. The mean elevation of this culminating range averages from 18,000 and 20,000 feet, and nearly uniform about these elevations, and presents alternations of high and low portions, the lower parts or passes, so called because they afford the means of passage for travellers from one side to the other, 17,000 to 18,000 ft. high, are situated at the upper extremities of the river basins. The lateral chains start from the elevated portions of the central axis between the passes, and gradually diminish in height, but not uniformly of progression as they approach the plains of Hindustan. The majority of these gigantic peaks (26,000 to 28,000 ft. high), are situated to the S. of the central axis. Dr. Thompson very ably divides this range into viz:—The E. and W. section. That section designated "the Indo-Gangetic range occupies the central position, and extends from the source of the Sutlej, in lake Manasarwar, to the vicinity of Roopur, in lat. 76° 40'. The great Himalaya, which bounds India to the N., in a continuous gigantic peaked chain, from the S. bend of the Brahmapootra, to the sacred lake of Manasaravara extends to the W., from the sources of the Sutlej to the superb peaks of Dayamur, and thence to the sources of the Gilgit and Kunar rivers, where it joins the Pamur and Hindu Kush (Hindoo Koosh). The highest peaks on the W. range, are Nanda Devi, (25,749 ft.); Gyu peak, (24,764 ft.); Monomangli, (23,900 ft.); and Porgyal, (22,700 ft.) The above two sections present insurmountable obstacles to communication between the countries which they divide, and separate the Botia of Thibet, with its dry and treeless country, from the Hindus of India, with its warm, humid climate, and luxuriant vegetable productions, and also divide the waters of the Sanpo and Ganges rivers. The two separate portions of the W. Section have the interior moun-

ains of the chain extending at right angles to its axis, viz. from the sources of the Sutlej, to the banks of the Indus.

The Western Section is 700 miles long, from the source of the Sutlej to the Peaks of Dayamur, on the Indus, and includes the Indo-Gangetic and Bara Lacha ranges, and the elevations of its various summits are thus stated in *Thornton's Gazetteer of India*, viz:—

PEAKS.	Height in feet.
1. Monomangli (Gurla)	23,900
2. Kunlas Peak	22,513
3. Gula Ghal Peak	21,258
4. XX	20,479
5. XIX	22,707
6. XVIII	22,511
7. XV	22,491
8. Nanda Devi	25,749
9. XIII	22,385
10. XII	22,385
11. A. No. 1.	23,531
12. XI	20,758
13. A. No. 3.	23,317
14. N	23,482
15. L	22,266
16. K	22,570
17. I	23,300
18. Kamet (<i>the highest</i>)	25,550
19. VIII	23,236
20. Badrinath Peak	22,954
21. VII	23,441
22.	22,754
23. H	21,894
24. G	22,556
25. U	21,612
26. Kedarnath	23,062
27. M	22,792
28. St. Patrick	22,798
29. St. George	22,654
30. Rudru Himala	22,390
31. Swarga	22,906
32. The Pyramid	21,579
33. Jaonli Peak	21,940
34. K.O.	21,772
35. F	21,964
36. G. Srikanta	20,296
37. Rock Peak	21,078
38. Windy Peak (Kyobrang)	20,169
39. Glacier Peak	20,544
40. Raldang, W. Kailas	21,103
41. Pyramidal Peak	20,106
42. Porgyal	22,700
43. Chang Razing Peak	20,500
44. Gyu Peak	24,764
45. Parang Peaks	19,500
46. Zaskar Ridge	20,000
47. Ser and Mer	20,000
48. Bal Tal Peak	19,650
49. Dayamur	20,000
50. Peak N. of the Peshawar	20,493
Mean Elevation	20,000

The limits of the snow line on the S. slope 18,500

The Geological Structure of these mountains consists of gneiss and a schistose formation, composed of micaceous, chloritic, and talcose schists, veins of granite along the lines of the points of the greatest elevation; the great peaks are chiefly composed of schistose rock, but granite veins are distinctly visible

on the faces of the highest points, except that of Kamet which consists of granite alone. The crystalline schists are penetrated by granite veins, overlaid with slaty beds, along the bottom of which, near the mica, schists, and gneiss, is a line of granite veins, and above these are slaty beds (9,000 feet thick, and generally having an altitude of 14,000 feet), consisting of coarse slates, grits, and limestones, slightly affected by slaty cleavage, but devoid of fossil remains, above which, the region, as far as it has been explored, consists of fossiliferous rocks, with a regular succession of silurian to the tertiary periods.

Sporting.—The Kustoorees (Musk deer) which is larger than the common red deer, is of a dark brown colour, covered with coarse hair, has boar-like tusks, short tail, and the male valuable for the musk bags, which is cut off near the navel whilst the body is warm, sold in the hills, considered as a Muzzur (which the chief presents to an equal on ceremonial visits), are capital hunting, and seldom seen lower than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; tigers, leopards, hyenas, which prowl about in the dark nights, but hide themselves most adroitly during the day; bears (large black and white) which attack men, and are hunted with the large, powerful hill dogs; jackals; hares, quite as large as the latter; foxes extremely sly, reddish-grey colour, with yellow patches on the shoulders, and extending along the bend of the ribs to the flank, with brush, dark on the upper side and red underneath, and the tip white for four inches.

The Eastern Section is 800 miles long from the confluence of the Dihong with the Brahmapootra, in the E. to the Kales river, and forms the boundary of Nepal on the W. This portion supports the lofty peaks of Kinchinjunga and Dhwalagiri, both of which, when viewed from Patna (150 miles distant), present a long line of snow-clad pinnacles towering above the dark line of the lower but also very lofty range. The elevations of its summits are thus given in *Thornton's Gazetteer of India*, viz:—

PEAKS.	Height in feet.
Kinchinjunga (<i>the highest</i>), situated in the N. E. angle of Nepal, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher in perpendicular altitude than the Andes, whose summits are, viz:—Sarat, 25,267 feet, Illimani, 23,952 feet, Chimborazo, 21,440 feet ..	28,176
The Dhwalagiri, in lat. 29° 10', long. 83° ..	28,000
Goosainthan, in lat. 28° 20', long. 86° ..	24,740
Tingri Madan, 80 miles W. of Kinchinjunga, about ..	26,000

Clear Views of the Himalayas at a sufficient distance from them to behold the distant snow-clad peaks peering forth above the ridges, are extremely rare, on account of the continuous deposition of vapours, which continually hover over the forest-clad ranges during the greater part of the year, and the haziness of the arid atmosphere of the plains in the winter, but at the close of the rains, when the S.E. monsoon terminates, such are obtained at a distance of 200 miles. The angle subtended by the gigantic peaks does not exceed a degree, consequently it is so low that they seem like white specks, resting low on the horizon, and just tipping the lower, dark, outer wooded ranges, which rest on a hazy

belt, but never appear to remain on the visible horizon, on account of the density of lower atmospheric strata, and nothing so disappoints the traveller as the remarkable lowness of this stupendous mass, who very naturally conceives that his sight will be gratified with the appearance of dazzling peaks, towering to the sky. At a nearer approach, the snow-clad summit sinks behind the wooded heights, long ere the latter assume gigantic proportions, and, when they do so, they seem like a dark, lurid, grey, green mass of vegetation, destitute of variation or brightness of colour, unenlivened by any break of rock, precipice, or cultivation, but some spurs project nearer, and the valleys appear to recede into the first great chain that conceals from human eye the country around, but the finest view of the magnificent scenery in this locale is under this range, where the traveller will behold ridges broken into the most picturesque shapes, with abrupt rocks, slopes densely covered with huge pines, and trees of variegated foliage rearing their lofty heads amidst the most exquisite flowering and aromatic shrubs, and trees of delicious fruit, above which peer forth and are lost in the hazy horizon, the majestic and magnificently grand, snow-clad summits of the Himalaya chain, the sight of which leaves not only a pleasing, but an indelible impression upon the traveller's mind. Continuous to Kinchinjunga, to the E. of Nepal, stands the pretty Territory of Sikkim, which, when viewed at a distance from the plains of Hindustan, seems like a mass of consecutive parallel wooded ridges, extending E. and W., having in its rear the beautiful line of snow-clad peaks, with occasional breaks in the foremost ranges, through which the rivers debouch. No pines rear their lofty heads on the outer Sikkim Range, the soil and climate of which, being extremely damp, is hostile to their growth; neither are the colours of the foliage so varied and bright as that which adorns the tropical perennially humid forests. The extensive tracts of the Himalayas still remain almost unexplored, but a succession of lofty, rugged, eternally snow-clad mountains, 20,000 feet high, cover that portion of the Bootan Territory which lies in long. 95°.

The Himalaya Range, from its N.W. extremity, where its continuity with the Hindu Kush is broken by the Indus, takes a S.E. direction, giving rise in its course to the Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, and Ravee rivers, after which it is penetrated by the Sutlej, which afterwards debouches into the plains, near Roopur. Further to the E., it flows along in its original direction, casting off, in its progress, the numerous feeders of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers. Its entire chain has an average breadth of 150 miles, and is 1,500 long. For a more detailed description, which had it been extended further, would necessarily have exceeded the limited bounds of this work, in which the sketch of this range is merely an outline of the bare noticeable facts concerning it, the traveller is referred to Dr. Hooker's most valuable work *On the Climate and Vegetation of the Temperate and Cold Regions of East Nepal and the Sikkim and Himalaya Mountains*, the result of that learned physician's personal observations. Frazer's Tour in the

Himalayas. Dr. Thomson's Sketch of Climate and Vegetation of Himalaya. The Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal, Part 1st (1842), the paper by Herbert. Major Cunningham's Physical, Statistical, and Historical Account of Ladak. Capt. Strachey On the Snow Line in the Himalaya, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, 1851, page 301. Dr. Royle's Botany of the Himalayas. Pemberton's Bhotan. Elphinstone's History of India. Thornton's Gazetteer of India.

ROUTE 163.

DEHRA TO SOOBATHOO,

VIA SIDOWRAH AND BARRH.

Distance, 128½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 127½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sahaspoor or Dehra to Synspoor	15	0
Right bank Jumna at Raj-Ghat	9	0
Kullaisur	11	4
Khizerabad	9	1
Billaspoor	11	6
Sidowrah	7	4
Nurraingurh	9	0
Raspoor	10	4
Ramgurh	10	0
Munim Majra	6	0
Pinjore	8	0
Barrh	8	0
Soobathoo	13	2
	128	5

Leave § Dehra (Route 54), and proceed across an open, undulating, grass jungly country, along a good cart track, which gradually slopes to the *Asun river on the left; cross by ford in the dry season, and by boat in the rains, 7 nullahs, as also the *Beendhal and *Tonse rivers; to § Sahaspoor (Synspoor), 15; thence along a road intersected by 10 nullahs; cross by boat, 50 tons burthen, the wide (600 yds.) channel, stream 100 yds. in the dry season, clear, deep, and rapid *Jumna river (as also by ford at Dukranes, if near there, or having unladen camels); we then reach, higher up the river, the right bank of the Jumna, at Raj-Ghat; we then enter

THE KYARDA DOON.

Which lies in lat. 30° 28', long. 77° 36', which district was granted in 1823 by the British government to the Rajah of Sirinour.

Then proceed along a good cart track, along the right bank of the Jumna, with hills in the distance on the left, having on the right, for the 4 first miles, the Kyarda Valley, and the low, wooded hills on the S., close to the road-side; pass 5 nullahs, as also the *Batta river (Bhuthah), which rises in lat. 30° 30', long. 77° 28', 7 miles E. of Nahun, and after collecting all the Doon streams, flows E., then S., and then falls into the Jumna, where it passes through the Sewalik range, in lat. 30° 26', long. 77° 40', after a course of 80 miles to *Kullinur, 11½; thence we proceed for 4

miles along a hilly, but afterwards level, cultivated country, across a good, but rugged, narrow road; cross a nullah to § *Khizerabad*, 9½, and enter the PROTECTED HILL STATES (Route 162), and proceed along a good cart-road, through a flat, undulating, cultivated country, intersected by 7 nullahs and the **Bollie* and **Soam* rivers; pass § *Billaspoor*, 11½; then cross 6 nullahs, also the Sursuttee and the Adha rivers, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SIDOWRAH.

Territory, the Protected Hill States. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Umballa. Bazaar. Lat. 20° 23', long. 70° 16'.

POSITION.—It lies near the base of the Sub-Himalaya range, near the left bank of the Markunda.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is well defended by a brick, high-towered wall, with 4 tiers of pierced loop musket holes.

DAWKs to Calcutta, 1,047 miles N.W.

We then pass along a good but heavy road, leading through the bed of the **Khandra* river; cross 3 nullahs, as also the **Markunda* and **Roona* rivers to **Nurraingurh*, 9; thence along a very bad road, across an elevated, undulating, rutty, jungly country; cross 5 nullahs, also the **Bagnah* (Bagnee), which rises in lat. 28° 5', long. 89° 31', flows 150 miles, and joins the Guddada in lat. 28° 18', long. 89° 50'; **Simlotun* and **Dangeree* rivers to § *Raepoor*, 19½; bazaar and wells; thence along an undulating country, with ridges between the nuddees **Dangeree*, **Toke*, and **Kunjsura*, also 6 nullahs; pass § *Ramgurh*, 10; thence along a flat cultivated country, intersected by several *Kools* ("water courses"), cut from the Guggur river, and 6 nullahs to § *Munni Majra*, 6; bazaar; thence along a good road, ascend a steep ridge to *Munsa Devi*, 2, quite impassable for carts; thence over a low hilly range, which bounds the Pinjore Doon on the S., and then extends nearly parallel to the **Guggur* river on the right, with low wooded hills on the left; cross 3 nullahs to

§ PINJORE (Pinjor).

Territory, Rajah of Puttecala's District. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Bazaar. Altitude, 1,900 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 48', long. 76° 59'.

DAWKs to Calcutta, 1,053 miles.

POSITION.—It lies at the confluence of two streams, both of which fall into the Guggur (Gaggar, Keuker, Kagar, Gagar) river in the Pinjor Doon (Valley Dale), 6 miles wide and 30 long, level, with hills on the S. It is well watered by the Guggur and Sursa nuddee, and abounds with buffaloes, pea fowl, wild fowl, black and grey partridges, elephants, leopards, tigers, lions, wild cats, deer, *chitals* (spotted axis), *para* (hog deer), *kaka* (native roebuck), peacocks, monkeys, barn-door fowls.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It was formerly well fortified by a strong fort, which was dismantled by Doulut Rao, Scindia's officer, the French adventurer, Bourquin.

WELL.—This large baoli is most carefully constructed, and exquisitely embellished with Hindoo sculpture.

CLIMATE.—So exceedingly unhealthy that all the population quit it in the monsoon.

THE PALACE OF THE RAJAH.—A very handsome yet plain edifice, pleasantly situated in the centre of a most tastefully and well arranged garden, subdivided, on the natural slope of the ground, into six terraces, which rises successively above each other; through it flows a canal of clear water, ten feet wide, and in a line with it stand beautiful marble fountains extending from the entrance, both extremely well supplied with water from the hills, which falls in broad cascades from terrace to terrace, behind which waterfalls are placed illuminated lamps, which are brilliantly lighted up on festive nights, when the effect produced by their rays on the foaming cascades is extremely beautiful. Both on the right and left of these romantic grounds are lines of fountains which extend to various other parts of the gardens. In the middle is an artificial lake having in its centre a small Mahal (summer-house), which commands one of the most enchanting views imaginable. The thickly wooded valley, interspersed with beautiful cultivation, and intersected by the Kosilla river meandering along it, appears on one side closed in by dark green-covered hills, overspread with verdant rice fields, rocks, woods, hamlets, and formidable hill forts, whilst jungle-covered heights dotted with small circular forts and villages conceal it from the plains, views of which, covered with the golden haze of sunset, are now and then obtained through the gaps of the range. This retreat is also most artistically encircled by handsome, small fountains, from all of which issue forth *Jets d'eau* representing the most exquisite floral productions of India, and which does indeed prove an Elysium during the hot season. The immediate vicinity is densely but at the same time not too profusely covered with beds of roses, shrubs, handsome trees and rare exotics, the delicious and fragrant perfume of whose variegated flowers impregnates the whole atmosphere.

Thence along a good road for 5 miles, intersected by four nullahs; thence up a gradual ascent to

§ BARH, 8 miles.

Water from a Kool, and Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of the hills.

Thence along a good road, which leads along hills, which are impassable for laden cattle, but half-laden animals can traverse it. Pass the **Punchukes* (water mill), 6½, near Kuttul, at which travellers generally halt, and thence cross the Gumber river, and enter

THE SUBATHOO (Soobathoo) PERGUNNAH,

Which lies in lat. 30° 58', long. 77° 8'; is bounded on the W. by Kothar, and surrounded on all the other sides by Burrowlee. The appearance of the district is that of a table land with its neighbouring hill ranges, 4,600 to 8,000 feet above the sea. It is populous, well cultivated and irrigated. Its productions are wheat, barley, maize, millet, ginger, cotton, opium, tobacco, oil seeds, red pepper, hemp, vegetables, apricots, peaches, walnuts, apples, wild pears, raspberries, melons, strawberries (small and

tasteless). Wood, with the exception of pine, is very scarce. The climate is very healthy. The hot season, which is not intense, commences in May and ends in June, when the monsoon sets in, and ends in September. In November, hoar frosts prevail; in December and January, ice is produced of considerable thickness, and snow falls five inches deep, but only lies three or four days.

We then reach the town of

§ SABATHOO (Soobathoo).

District, Sabathoo. Resident Political Agent. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and water, the supply of which is hardly sufficient for the cantonment, so that in seasons of drought it is procured from springs $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and 400 feet below the barracks, which are commodious and well arranged. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$. Elevation, 4,500 feet above the sea. Sanatorium.

DAWKES to Calcutta, N.W. 1,075 miles; Dehra, 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 108.

PORTIFICATIONS.—The Old Fort has been converted into a jail, in which are confined the criminals from Simla and the delinquents of the Cantonment.

CANTONMENT.—Well situated, but badly supplied with water, especially in the hot season. Common is very large and lined with gardens, and shabby bungalows. The residence of Mea Sing Bahadur, whose sons are being educated by an intelligent baboo, consists of a large room, 30ft. high, long and broad in proportion, with a loft at one end, and a few small apartments adjoining the principal one on the ground floor.

ROUTE 164.

DEHRA TO SOOBATHOO,

VIA KYARDA AND NAHN.

Distance, 108 miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dehra, via Route 163, to Raj Ghat.....	24	0
Kyarda	9	0
Koolar, or Kalroon	9	0
Nahn	12	0
Bunettie	9	0
Suran	11	0
Bhol	18	0
Soobathoo	16	0
	108	0

Leave § Dehra (Route 54), and proceed, via Route 163, to the * Raj Ghat, 24 miles; thence along a good road, through grass jungle, interspersed with trees, with hills at a distance on the right and left; pass Kyarda, 9, which lies on the Batta river; thence we proceed along a made road, up the Kyarda Valley, which gradually narrows until we reach * Koolur, (Koolar, Kalroon), 9, where the channel of the Batta flows between the hills, water from it; thence ascend a low hilly ridge, and proceed along a level, narrow valley for several miles, and at the 9th mile, proceed up a rather steep ascent, enter THE SIRMOR DISTRICT, and proceed to the town of

§ NAHN

Territory, Sirmoor. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Travellers' bungalow, a pucca building; Bazaar large, and well supplied. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$. Elevation, 3,207 feet above the sea. Climate extremely salubrious.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,065 miles; Sabathoo, 54, S.E. POSITION.—It lies on a granwacke formation hill, at the W. extremity of the Kyarda Doon.

PALACE.—This regal, large, stone edifice, with the Zenana of cut stone in the old Hindu style, stands in the centre of the place.

TEMPLES.—Here stand on beautifully picturesque sites, three large Hindoo Temples, and residence of the Raja of Sirmoor.

TANK.—This fine reservoir, from which excellent water is obtained, lies in the centre of the place, and on the edge stands the neat monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant Thackeray, and three other British officers, who fell at the siege of Jalluk.

The Streets in this large, handsome, clean, well arranged town, which stands on the uneven crest of a rocky hill, are constructed like flights of stairs cut out of the rock, similar to those of Malta, all of which are well paved and extremely clean, and contain stone, lime-cemented, flat, mud-tempered roofed houses, which are thus rendered impervious to the monsoon.

If the traveller is independent of the stage bungalow, he should proceed from this to Bunettie, 9; Suran, 11; Tikur, 12; Kuddoo, 12; and Soobathoo, 9; if not, then proceed along a declivity, after which, up an ascent to * Bunettie, 9; travellers' bungalow; thence along an ascending and descending circuitous road, amidst mountain ridges; pass * Bhol, 18; travellers' bungalow; thence along a good road, which descends considerably for 6 miles, and we soon enter THE SOOBATHOO PERGUNNAH, (Route 163), and at the end of 16 miles enter

§ SOOBATHOO (Route 163); travellers' bungalow.

ROUTE 165.

DELHI CANTONMENT TO ALWUR,

VIA FEEROZPOOR.

Distance, 110 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi to Kuttub Minar	13	4
Jarsee	13	0
Sonah	13	4
Udhar	13	0
Nugeena	13	0
Feerozpoor	9	0
Nougawa	13	0
Ram urn	8	0
Alwur	15	0
	110	0

Leave § Delhi by the ruins of the Cashmere Gate (Route 244, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed along a good road; pass § Kuttub Minar, 13; bazaar; good encamping ground; thence along a good road, across a rocky ridge; cross a nullah to

Jarsee, 12; bazaar; thence hills lie on the right and left; enter the Goorgaon District; pass *Padshah-poor*, 34; bazaar; lat. 25° 22', long. 77° 8'. Position: Amidst rocky hills. Dawks to Delhi, 25 miles S.W.; cross a nullah. Thence proceed to *Sonah*, 10½; bazaar and hot spring; *Udhar*, 13; wells; *Nu-geena* (Route 159), 13; wells; and 9 miles further we enter THE FERROZPORE DISTRICT OF THE CIS-SUTLEJ BRITISH TERRITORIES (Route 121; *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and enter the town of *Ferozpoor* (Ferozpoor, Route 121, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass on to *Nougawa*, 13; and then enter THE ALWUR (Machery) TERRITORY (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass *Ramguruh*, 8; and 15 miles brings us to the town of

ALWUR.

Territory, Alwur. Civil Authority, the Rajah under the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmere. Bazaar. Capital of the territory. Elevation of the rocky range, 1,200 feet above the adjacent country.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a mud wall with gates, defended by bastions, and extending up the steep side of the mountain. Lat. 27° 34', long. 76° 40'.

Dawks to Delhi, via Ferozpoor, 110 miles. S.W.; via Rewari, 108; Calcutta, via Muttra, Agra, Etawah, and Allahabad, 900 miles N.W.

POSITION.—It is situated at the base of a rocky quartz and slate range.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Fort*, which contains the *Temples* erected by the Hindu populace, but which closely approximate in appearance to Mahomedan structures.

The *Palace* of Rao Raja is of cubical shape, having the walls pierced with a great number of small windows, covered with rude paintings, representing combats of elephants, processions of the Ruler and his family, and scenes of Hindu mythology.

The *Summit* of the hill is crowned with an ornamental fort, which is used as a retreat by the Rajah in the hot season or perilous times.

The *Tank*, which was excavated by the late Rajah, is situated close to a large, white, elegant, and well finished marble *Pavilion*. It is a small, badly built place.

ROUTE 166.

DELHI CANTONMENT TO ALWUR,

VIA REWAREE.

Distance, 108½ Miles.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi to Sohul-ke-Serai	14	4
Hursoo-ke-Gurhee	13	0
Pataudee	13	0
Rewaree	13	6
Kotkasim	15	3
Futtehabad	7	3
Kishengurh	8	0
Bahaderpoor	12	0
Alwur	11	1
	108	1

Leave Delhi by the ruin of the Cashmere Gate (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a bad road, across a rocky ridge, to the W. of the city, but not too difficult for carts, to *Sohul-ke-Serai*, 14; bazaar; thence the road becomes heavy in several parts, is intersected by 3 nullahs, one of which is very deep bedded, and quite unfordable after much rain; we then enter THE GOORGAON DISTRICT.

Pass on to *Hursoo-ke-Gurhee* (Gurhee Hurseoro), 13; tank; lat. 28° 25'; long. 77°. Dawks to Delhi, 27 miles S.W. Bazaar; thence along a sandy; heavy, bad cart-road, across an undulating, low, irregular hillock, partially cultivated country, to *Pataudee*, 13; bazaar; and at the eighth mile the road becomes very heavy; cross a nullah, and at the end of 13½ miles we reach *Rewaree* (Rewaree); tank; lat. 28° 11'; long. 76° 41'; population, 26,936. Dawks to Delhi, 50 miles S.W. Bazaar; thence along a good road to *Kotkasim*, 15½; thence cross by ford the *Sabee* river, and we enter THE ALWUR DISTRICT (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere; thence proceed to *Futtehabad*, 2½; pass to *Kishengurh*, 8; lat. 27° 49'; long. 76° 47'. Dawks to Alwur, 23 N.E. Thence along a bad road, through the *Kishengurh Pass*, which leads across a low rocky range; pass *Bahaderpoor*, 12; lat. 27° 40'; long. 76° 48'. Dawks to Alwur, 11 miles N.E. Thence along a good road for 11½ miles to the town of

ALWUR (Route 165).

ROUTE 167

DELHI TO HANSI.

Distance, 89 Miles.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi to Mudeepoor	6	4
Mahadurgurh	12	0
Samplah	12	0
Rotuck	15	0
Modena	10	0
Mohim	9	4
Moondahul	5	4
Hansi Cantonment	15	0
	89	0

Leave *Delhi* (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road; pass *Mudeepoor*, 6½, situated 1½ mile before reaching *Seetaram-ke-Serai*; provisions and good encamping ground; *Langloe*, 3½; *Kumrudenaingurh*, 1; *Moonda*, 1½; *Tekeree*, 4; *Mahadurgurh*, 2; *Jackoda*, 4½; *Rohod*, 4½. THE ROHTUK (ROHTUCK) DISTRICT OF HURRIANA (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). It is well watered by the Feroze and Old Delhi Canals.

Pass on to *Samplah*, 12; thence pass *Ismael*, 2½; *Kuthoura*, 4½; *Sadkheree*, 2; *Jogee-ke-Mul*, 2½, and 15 miles brings us to the town of

ROTHUCK (Rohtak).

District, Rohtak. Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner Resident. Bazaar. Population, 10,350. Lat. 28° 59'; long. 76° 38'.

DAWKs to Delhi, 42 N.W.

POSITION.—It lies on a water course 45 miles long, constructed by the British Government in 1825 to convey a supply of water from the Ferozshah Canal.

Thence along a heavy road; pass *Modena, 10; thence along an excellent road, pass *Aurkura, 4½; and then enter

THE MATH PERSUNNAH, and proceed for 5½ miles to the town of

MORIN (Morin, Mohum).

Bazaar. Population, 5,660.

DAWKs to Hansi, 24 miles S.E.

THE WELL is a very fine, stone lined Baoli, 130 feet deep, with stone stairs, 20 feet wide, reaching to the surface, close adjoining is a two-storeyed large shaft, reached by a noble staircase, and communicating with the Baoli by large arched openings.

Thence along a heavy, bad road to *Moondahu; we then cross over a very excellent road to *Sourka, 4; *Dhana, 6½; and at 4½ miles we reach THE CANTONMENT of HANSI (Route 247, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); Civil Authority, Assistant at Missar.

ATTRACTION.—The monument erected to the memory of the Europeans murdered here, in 1857, having this inscription:—"Sacred to the Memory of (the names) victims of 1857."

ROUTE 168.**DELHI TO KURNAUL.**

Distance, 79 Miles.

By Government Route Book, 78.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi to Alleeppoor.....	10	0
Barotah.....	10	4
Bur-ke-Chokes, near Rujeroo, or Rujuloo	13	4
Somalha.....	11	0
Panepur.....	12	0
Gurounda.....	10	0
Kurnaul.....	12	0
	79	0

Leave \$Delhi (Route 244, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed along a good road; cross by bridge a branch of the canal in front of the Delhi Cantonment, close to \$Alleeppoor, 10; which lies 1

mile on the right of the road; the canal flows between it and the encamping ground, which adjoins the police chokce; then cross the canal, 2½, by pucca bridges; pass *Koornee, 2½; we then enter the PANEEPUR DISTRICT; pass *Nurella, (Nurelluh), 1; lat. 21° 51'; long. 77° 10'. Dawks to Delhi, 16 miles N.W. Pass *Seffecabad, 8; *Barotah, 2½; wells; \$Soneput (Soneput), 7; population, 16,570; lat. 29° long. 77° 4'; Dawks to Paneeput, 27 miles S.; bazaar; *Bur-ke-Chokes, near Rujeroo or Rujuloo, 6½; good encamping ground opposite; thence along a heavy road to \$Gunour, 2½; \$Somalha, 8½; wells; thence the road becomes good; pass *Dopra, 1; *Kuriunsee, 2; *Chopra Truckee, 4; to the town of \$Panepur, 5; encamping ground, 1 mile N. on the right of the road; thence along a good road; pass *Kuchrowlee, 4½; *Ganjpur, 1½; \$Gurounda, 4; bazaar; thence along a good road, crossy bridge the Delhi Canal, 6; and pass on to the town of

†\$KURNAUL (Karnal, Carnawl).—Cantonments 1 mile distant.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—Here, May 27th, 1857, died, of cholera, General Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, who had taken the field in person to attack the rebel Sepoys at Delhi.

ROUTE 169**DELHI TO MEERUT.**

Distance, 43½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi to Shahderah.....	6	4
Left bank of Hindon river, near Fur-ruckhnugur.....	8	0
Begumabad.....	13	4
Meerut (Meerut).....	15	4
	43	4

Leave †\$Delhi (Route 244, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed along a good road, then cross by bridge of boats the Jumna river, and also by bridge of boats the Delhi Canal, close to Saleempoor; and pass on to *Shahderah, 6½; then proceed along an open and partially cultivated district to *Bhoperah, 3½; \$Furruckhnugur, 8½; then cross by ford the *Hindon river to the left bank, 1½; pass on to *Sonair, 1, close to *Beetimpoor, 5; *Mordahnugur, 3½; *Ubbupoor, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to \$Begumabad (so-called from Begum, "princess," or "lady," and Abad, "town"); bazaar; Seral (native travellers' lodge); lat. 28° 51'; long. 77° 28'; thence proceed along an excellent road; pass *Boorborore, 6; *Purtabpoor, 1; *Koonda, 1; and 5 miles brings us to the jail at the Cantonment of Meerut, and 2½ miles beyond we reach the town of

\$MEERUT (Meerut, Route 49).

ROUTE 170.

DELHI TO MHOW,

VIA REWARREE NEAR JEYPOOR, TONK BONDAR,
KOTAH, OONJIN, AND INDORE.

Distance, 507½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances at Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sohnl-ke-Seral	14	4
Hursoo ke Gurhee	13	0
Palaudee	13	0
Janth	8	0
Bharawas	10	0
Shahjehanpoor	12	0
Byrode	10	0
Goorjurbas	8	0
Kote Pootlee	10	4
Praugpoor	8	0
Bhabra	1	4
Munahurpoor	13	4
Samote	11	0
Nangul	10	4
Jootwara	8	0
Neouta	11	0
Reinwal	9	0
Madhooraipoor	9	0
Bunwara	13	0
Right bank of the Banas river, near Tonk	15	0
Neombola	11	4
Nugur	11	0
Nimwah	10	0
Doogaree	8	0
Doobiana	13	0
Boondee	10	0
Talrah or Talerah	10	4
Kinsaree	11	4
Kotah	2	0
Jugpoora	10	0
Hunoteea	8	0
Muckundura	14	4
Via Route Agra to Mhow	169	1
	507	5

Leave *Delhi* (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and pass along a very bad road, across a rocky ridge, and proceed, *via* Route 165, to *Pakadee*, 40½; thence along a good road, which after a few miles becomes heavy; pass the **Sabee* river, which is dry from November to July, to *Janth*; encamping ground W.; we then enter the *GOORGAON DISTRICT*; pass through the town of

REWARRREE, 5 miles.

Collector at Goorgaon. Bazaar. Population, 26,936. Lat. 28° 11', long. 76° 41'. Dawks to Delhi, 50 miles S.W. Old Cantonment.

Proceed to *Bharawas*, 5; wells; bazaar; lat. 28° 8', long. 76° 39'; thence along a good road, across an open country, interspersed with hilly ranges on the right, which extend parallel to the road, and 3 miles distant from it, to *Shahjehanpoor*, 12; bazaar; thence along a good cart-road, across a flat country, with hills on the right for 8 miles; cross a nullah, and thence along a rutty, circuitous road, between

hills, and we enter the *ANWUR (Machery) DISTRICT* (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and hasten on to

BYRODE, 10 miles.

Governor-General's Agent at *Ajanera Bazaar*. Wells. Lat. 27° 55', long. 76° 27'.

Dawks to Delhi, 32 miles S.W. Thence the road becomes good for 6 miles, after which it is very heavy, and leads across the dry sandy bed of a nullah, with hills at a distance on the right and left; pass **Goorjurbas*, 8; we then enter the

TOORAWUTTEE DISTRICT OF JEYPORE OR BUTESEE,

Which lies in lat. 27° 42', long. 75° 59', and was held by the *Jeypure Rajah*, until the British took possession of it, when that territory was in a state of anarchy, but was again restored to that prince in 1837.

Thence proceed along a bad, heavy, sandy road, with the *Sabee* river flowing parallel on the left, and we soon enter

KOT POOTLEE, 10½ miles.

(From *Kot*, "fort," and *Pootlee*, "the village Pootlee.")

Fort, which was held by the *Mahrattas* until Lord Lake expelled them, and granted it to the *Rajah* of *Kegri* (*Khatree*). Bazaar. Lat. 27° 43', long. 76° 16'. Dawks to Delhi, 90 miles.

We thence proceed along a good road, enter the *Jeypure Territory* (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and soon reach

SPRAUGPOOR (Praugpoor), 8 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 39', long. 76° 18'.

Dawks to Delhi, 107 miles S.W.; *Jeypure*, 54 N.E.

Thence cross two nullahs, after which the road becomes very heavy and bad, passes by hilly ridges on the right and left to *Bhabra*, 11½; bazaar; at the foot of a hill, on the right side of the road; cross by ford 2 nullahs; pass **Shahpoora*, 7; bazaar; it is defended by a rampart; lat. 27° 25', long. 76° 12'; Dawks to Delhi, 125 miles S.W.; Mhow, 382 N.E.; cross by ford the **Sabee* and another **Nuddy* to *Munahurpoor*, 13½; lat. 27° 10', long. 76° 1'. Dawks to Delhi, 132 miles S.W.; Mhow, 375 N.E.; cross by ford in the dry season, and boat in the rainy, the **Bownee* river, which falls into the **Banguna* river; thence along a heavy, bad cart-road, through the long, narrow, *Soorstees Ghatter*, between a low, hilly ridge, to

SAMOTE (Samot), 11 miles.

Tank. Lat. 27° 13', long. 75° 54'; Lies at the back of a fortified hill, and is defended by a rampart. Bazaar.

Dawks to Delhi, 143 miles S.W.; Mhow, 364 N.E.

Thence the road becomes very heavy, with hills on the right and left, and after a few miles only on the left, pass **Nangai*, 10½, which lies on the *Bande*; thence the country is open; cross a nullah; pass **Jootwara*, 8; wells; provisions from *Jeypure*,

3 miles E.; thence cross 2 nullahs to § *Nwouta*, 11; § *Reinwa*, 9; then cross by ford the sandy bottom of the *Bande river; pass § *Madhooraipoor*, 9; thence along a grassy plain, intersected by a nullah, and we enter the TONK DISTRICT (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Bunawara*, 13; wells; thence cross the heavy, sandy, deep (2 feet) bed of the *Banas river, to the right bank, near

§ TONK, 15 miles.

Bazaar; lat. 26° 10', long. 75° 56'; defended by a wall and mud fort; Capital of Ameer Khan's District. Dawks to Delhi, 218 miles S.W.; Mhow, 289 N.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Banas river.

Thence along a good road, through a cultivated district; pass § *Neembola*, 11½; bazaar; wells; proceed between a hilly range, 3½, to § *Nugur*, 7½; bazaar; we then enter the BOONDEE DISTRICT (Route 236, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross a nullah to § *Nynwah* (Neinwah), 10; bazaar; lat. 25° 46', long. 75° 55'. Dawks to Delhi, 251 miles S.W.; Mhow, 256 N.; thence along a good road, but part of which is rocky and uneven, through an undulating, jungly country; cross 2 nullahs to

§ DOOGAREE (Dungri), 8 miles.

Bazaar. It is surrounded by hills with a lake to the W.; Rajah's Palace on the E. bank of the lake, on which stands a temple, dedicated to Mahadeo, on a tongue of land. Dawks to Boondee, 19 miles N.E. Lat. 25° 40', long. 75° 52'.

Thence the road becomes bad, and country jungly; cross the steep banks and rocky uneven beds of 3 nullahs; as also the *Bujan and *Maize rivers to

§ DOOBLANA (Dublana), 13 miles.

Bazaar; lat. 25° 35', long. 75° 44'. Dawks to Boondee, 9 miles N.; Delhi, 272 S.W.; Mhow, 235 N.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1774. Omeda, Rajah of Boondee, made a stand against the Jeypore troops, who had taken his capital, and was slain in the conflict.

Thence along a good road for 5 miles, after which it is covered with loose stone and pieces of rugged rocks; pass through the § Boondee Pass, and we soon reach the town of § Boondee, 10 (Route 236, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); encamping ground S.; thence along a good road, intersected by 2 nullahs, across an undulating, densely covered jungly country; cross by a stone causeway the *Tye Nuddy to *Talah (Talerah), 10½; encamping ground on the bank of the nuddy; we then pass along a good road, across a cultivated country for 4 miles, and enter the KOTAH DISTRICT (Harowtee), (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Kinarree*, 11½, which lies on the steep and rocky left bank of the Chumbul; provisions from Kotah; thence cross by ferry the *Chumbul river, the right bank of which is good, to § *Kotah*, 2; encamping ground. E. (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence proceed along a bad, rocky, loose, road, through dense jungle; pass § *Jugpoora*, cross 3 nullahs to § *Munotea*, 8; then along a

good road, through an undulating, well-cultivated country, except when passing through the Muckundura Pass, where it leads over rocks and loose stones, between jungly covered hills; cross a nullah to § *Muckundura*, 14½; bazaar; a long narrow street; pass through it, and proceed, via Route 15, to § *Mhow* (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), 169½ miles.

ROUTE 171.

DELHI TO MUTTRA.

Distance, 97½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Delhi to Kissen Dass-ka-Talao.....	11	0
Pureedabad.....	10	0
Poorullao or Peertal.....	13	4
Bamnes Khara.....	13	0
Hornul (Hodul).....	13	0
Chattah.....	15	0
Jeyt.....	12	0
Muttra Cantonment.....	10	0
	97	4

Leave + § *Delhi* (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and Routes 6 and 46 of this Hand-Book). Pass by the ruins of the Cashmere Gate, through the city by the Turkoman Gate, also by the Old Fort and Humayon's Tomb; thence proceed along a very good road, for 5 miles; cross a nullah, and pass along a very bad, heavy road, to **Kissen Dass-ka-Talao*, 11; thence along a bad, rutty cart-road, intersected by ravines, with a low rocky ridge, extending parallel to the road, on the right, and we soon enter

THE BALLAMGURH, or Bulubgurh, Bullamgurh, JAGHIRE.

(Ballam, "spear," and Gurh, "fort.")

It lies in lat. 28° 13' and 28° 33', long. 77° 17' and 77° 36'; has an area of 190 square miles; population of 57,000; annual net revenue, after paying the entire expenses of the government, £3,000. Military force of 450 men; is bounded on the N.W. by Delhi, N.E. and E. by Boolundshuhur, and S. and S.W. by Gurgaon. The general appearance of the country is pretty and well cultivated.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

When the British entered Delhi, it was governed by two princes, one designated the *Fouidar*, who presided over the town and its vicinity, and the other, the *Killadar*, who governed the fort of the capital (Bulubgurh). The latter, was deposed by the English, and the former (Bahadur Singh), was firmly established in the entire government, on condition that he should keep up a well-organised road-police to watch over the territory, which then extended from Boorea-ka pool to Mooza Phuthalla, situated on the route to Muttra, between Sikree and Pulwal.

1829. That ruler died, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, whose minister conducted the government so injudiciously, that it was placed under British protection; but on that Prince attaining his majority, the administration was handed over to him.

1857. During the Sepoy rebellion, the Rajah, who belongs to the Jaut tribe, sided with the mutineers, and was captured by the British troops.

Cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to

§ FURREEDABAD, 10½. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Delhi. Bazaar. Large tank. Manufactories of bows and arrows. Lat. 28° 25', long. 77° 23'.

DAWKs to Delhi, 21 miles S.

Thence along a good road for 6 miles, after which it becomes bad, especially in the monsoon; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BULUBGURH (Ballamgurh).

Territory, Ballamgurh. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Delhi. Bazaar. Lat. 28° 20', long. 77° 23'.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Temples.—Here are several fine edifices, adjoining to which are kept up a stud of handsome Bhraminy bulls, the emblems of the pure Hindoo lineage of the Rajah.

Palace.—This small but compact edifice contains an open, arched hall, with a beautiful marble fountain in the centre of its pretty and well-constructed court.

DAWKs to Delhi, 29 miles S

This town, which is rather well built, is composed of small, narrow streets, with lofty houses, all crowded together in great disorder.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE. In 1857, The Rajah raised the standard of revolt, but his reign was of short duration, as he was captured by the British troops, and the *émée* suppressed.

Supplies should be laid in at this place, from whence the road becomes bad, to **Jhar Soutlee*, 2½; **Sickeree*, 2; **Peertullao* (Peertal) 3½. Tank only. We then enter THE GOORGAON DISTRICT OF REWARREE; pass **Bugolah*, 2; **Alahpoor*, 2½. We enter the PULWUL PERGUNNAH, and proceed to § *Pulwul*, 2½; bazaar; population, 10,062; lat. 28° 9', long. 77° 25'. Dawks to Delhi, 41 S.; **Burolah*, 4; **Baminee-Khera*, 2. Collector at Goorgaon. Tanks and wells. We then pass into THE REWARREE DISTRICT (Route 170); **Metrolee*, 2½; **Kuttehla*, 2½; **Burcharee*, 4½; § *Hori* (Hodul), 3½; bazaar,

tank, and wells. We then enter THE MUTTRA DISTRICT (Route 10); pass **Kotebund*, 4½.

§ *Kossee* (Kosy), 3½; bazaar. Lat. 27° 48', long. 77° 29'. Here Holkar rested in 1804, when making his rapid retreat from General Lord Lake's victorious army; pass **Ajeeepoor*, 2½; **Deothan*, 1½; § *Chattah*, (Chatah) 3; bazaar; large, handsome looking fortress, but with the interior quite in ruins, lat. 27° 43', long. 77° 34'. Dawks to Muttra, 22 N. W.; thence along a very heavy road; pass **Seemree*, 4; **Billouttee*, 1; **Akbarpoor*, 1½; **Chotmah*, 2½; **Jeyt*, 3; thence along a very heavy, bad cart-road, to the town of

§ MUTTRA, and at the end of the 10th mile we reach the Cantonment (Route 10).

N.B. The traveller can, if he feels disposed, proceed from Delhi to § *Kutub*, 13½; and thence to § *Furzedabad*, 12½; and then, as above described, to § *Muttra*. Total distance, 102½ miles.

ROUTE 172.

DELHI TO NEEMUCH.

Distance, 371 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi, via Route 170, to Reinwal.....	181	4
Phaggee.....	10	4
Chouslah.....	12	4
Malpoorah.....	11	4
Deogong.....	14	0
Kekree.....	13	4
Koderah.....	14	0
Shahpoora.....	15	4
Thence, via Route 255, reversed (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>).....	98	0
	371	0

Leave †§ *Delhi* (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and Routes 6 and 46 of this *Hand-Book*), and proceed along a heavy road, through an open and partially cultivated country, via *Route 170*, to § *Reinwal*, 181½ (Route 170); thence ford the sandy bottom of the **Bandee* river; pass § *Phaggee*, 10½; lat. 26° 34', long. 95° 38'. Dawks to Delhi, 192 S.W.; Neemuch, 180 N.E. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere; bazaar; thence along a heavy road, cross the **Mashee* nuddy to **Chouslah*, 12½; provisions from *Diggee*; thence along a good road, intersected by a nullah; pass § *Malpoorah* (Malpura), 11½; bazaar; lat. 26° 17', long. 75° 25'. Dawks to Delhi, 216 S.W.; Neemuch, 155 N.E.; thence along an open country, across a good road, and we soon enter the AJMERE TERRITORY (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Deogong*, 14; lat. 26° 10', long. 75° 26'; Dawks to Ajmere, 60 miles S.E.; Tonk, 31 W.; cross a nullah, and enter the

KEKREE FERGUNNAH.

Which contains a population of 67,080; then pass on to

§ **KEKREE**, 13½; bazaar; lat. 26° 1', long. 75° 20'. Dawks to Nusseerabad, 35 S.E.; Ajmere, 50 S.E.; Boondie, 56 N.W.; population, 4,025; defended by a strong mud wall.

Cross 3 nullahs to § **Koderah**; thence along a good road; cross 2 nullahs; thence it becomes bad and heavy near the *Kharru nuddy to § **Shahpoora**, 15½; bazaar; thence proceed, *via* Agra, to † § **Neemuch**, 98; (Route 255, reversed, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 173.**DELHI TO NUSSEERABAD.**

Distance, 243½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Delhi, <i>via</i> Route 170, to Samote	142	4
Kaladehr, or Kaladera	12	0
Kurrumsir	12	4
Jabner (Jobneer)	10	0
Akoda	13	0
Doo loo	10	0
Rehiana	10	0
Chonsula	11	6
Kunhpora	11	4
Nusseerabad	10	0
	243	2

Leave † § **Delhi** (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and Routes 6 and 46 of this *Hand-Book*), and proceed along a good road, across a hilly country for 3 miles, after which it becomes open and cultivated; pass ***Choumoo**, 6; bazaar; ***Tankera**, 2½; ***Jugsinghpoo**, 1½; ***Kaladehr** (Kaladera), 2; wells; ***Doo**, 9; ***Raethut**, 6; ***Buss**, 3; ***Kurrumsir**, 1½; wells; ***Kherce Louaro**, 3; ***Moorepoo**, 3; ***Dhanas**, 2; cross a nullah to § **Jobneer**, 2; bazaar; lat. 26° 56', long. 75° 28'. Dawks to Delhi, 177 miles S.W.; Nusseerabad, 66 N.E.; thence along an undulating country, with hills on the left at a distance; cross a nullah to § **Akoda**, 13; § **Doodoo**, 10; bazaar; 700 houses; lat. 26° 40', long. 75° 18'.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is defended by a mud wall with a slight renee and ditch, 20 feet at top and 8 feet at bottom, counterscarp 12 feet, scarp 16 feet, in the parapet of 4 feet slope, and 3 feet base, berm, 12 feet, rampart, exterior slope, 14 feet, interior ditto. 10 terre pleine 3 feet, and parapet 4, thin crested 3 feet base, the whole about a mile in circuit.

CITADEL, 50 yards square, masonry, and faced with earth covered with lime plaster, having a parapet which forms a line of defence between the renee and rampart. It has a triple line of fire.

Cross 2 nullahs to the E., (where there is a good well), and W. (where there is a tank), gates covered by mud outworks, and circuitous entrances; § **Rehiana**, 10; bazaar; we then cross a nullah, as also the ***Mashee** river, and we then enter the **KISHENGERH DISTRICT** (Route 9); pass § **Chonsula**, 11½; cross two nullahs; enter the **AJMERE DISTRICT** (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § **Kanhpoo**, 11½; thence cross 3 nullahs, and at 10 miles we reach

† § **NUSSEERABAD** (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 174.**DINAPOOR TO GHAAZEEPOOR.**

Distance, 99½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dinapoor to Muneah	8	6
Left bank Soane river at Kulwar Ghat ..	8	4
Arrah	8	0
Gujrajunge	12	4
Ranee Sagur	13	0
Chota Bhojpoor	10	0
Near Buxar	2	4
Near Kurumadee	13	0
Mahomedabad	14	2
Ghazeepoor Cantonment		
	99	2

Leave † § **Dinapoor** (Route 1), and then along a good road, through a well cultivated country; pass **Muneah**, 8½; thence the road becomes heavy and extremely bad as the Soane is approached, which cross by ferry, and we then enter **THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT** (Route 1); we reach the left bank of the Soane at Kulwar Ghat, 4; thence along a good road, through a flat, well cultivated country; pass § **Arrah**, 8; then cross five bridged nullahs to § **Gujrajunge**, 8½; § **Ranee Sagur**, 12½; § **Chota Bhojpoor**, 13; cross 2 nullahs near Buxar, 10; encamping ground; bazaar at Buxar; tank, 1½ mile. Thence cross by boat-sand ferry, the **Ganges** at § **Buxar**, 1. We then enter **THE GHAAZEEPOOR DISTRICT** (Route 1); pass close to § **Kurumadee**, 2½; pass along a good road to

§ **MAHOMEDABAD**, 13; bazaar; in 1857, the **Tahseel** was plundered by the mutineers.

Thence cross 2 nullahs, as also the **Bysoo** river, at 1½ miles we enter the town of

§ **GHAAZEEPOOR** (Route 1).

N.B. Should the traveller have to travel from Ghazeepoor to Dinapoor, he must proceed, *via* the above Route, to § **Arrah**, then to **Kuttesur**, 1½, and **Dinapoor**, 14½.

ROUTE 175.

DINAPOOR TO GORRUCKPOOR,

VIA CHUPRAH.

Distance, 148½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dinapoor to Lall Begwah	4	4
Singkee Bagh	9	0
Chuprah	10	4
Seraya	14	0
Maharajgunge	12	0
Sewan Allygunge	11	2
Burrage	14	0
Butwah	6	4
Simore	12	0
Kuseeah	16	2
Pocowlee	15	3
Pipraitch	12	0
Goruckpoor Cantonment	11	4
	148	7

Leave †§ Dinapoor (Route 1), and thence cross by ferry the Ganges river, to *Lall Begwah, 4½; enter THE SARUN DISTRICT, (Route 1); thence along a good road by the left bank of the Ganges; pass § Singhee Bagh, 9; bazaar. Thence along a very good road to

§ CHUPRA OR SARUN.

Territory, Sarun. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Civil station lies N. of the town. Bazaar. Population, 80,000. Lat. 25° 45', long. 84° 48'.

POSITION.—It lies on very low ground, on the left bank of the channel of the Ganges, and extends about a mile along the river side; on the E. it joins Sahibgunge; thence to Govingunge, Cheraiad, Doonsgunge, and Revelgunge, about 14 miles from it, so that for the whole of that distance, the appearance of the bank of the river is that of a long, narrow town of mud, tiled, roofed houses, interspersed with some fine, large, handsome residences of the wealthy Mahajans traders.

STEAMERS to Dinapore, Patna, Benares, Calcutta, &c., see Calcutta (Route 1).

DAWKES to Dinapore, 24 miles N.W.; Goruckpoor, 124 miles S.E. See Calcutta (Route 1).

FACTORIES.—Here are several British ones.

CLIMATE.—Notwithstanding its low situation, the river being only separated from the main channel of the stream, by a large swampy island, it is considered extremely salubrious. The monsoon prevails from October to July, when no vessels of any description can navigate the channel.

DAWKES to Benares, 118 miles N.E.; Allahabad, 180 miles E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. Held for some time by the rebel Sepoys, when the Collector fled unnecessarily, for which he was severely censured by the Indian Government.

Pass on to § Seraya, 14; bazaar. Thence across a level, well cultivated country, over a good road; cross a nullah, and we enter THE GORUCKPOOR DISTRICT (Route 61), and proceed to § Maharajgunge, 12; bazaar. Lat. 27° 2', long. 83° 32'. Population, 750. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 28 miles; § Sewan Allygunge, 11½; bazaar. Thence cross by temporary bridge, the * Dhaw river, and cross 2 nullahs to § Burrage, 14; bazaar. Thence cross by temporary bridge the * Jerhie river to * Butwah, 6½; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass on to * Simore, 12; thence the country becomes level, well cultivated, and wooded with excellent mango trees; cross 2 bridged nullahs to * Kuseeah, 16½; also by ford or ferry, the Chota Gunduck river (Duhra, "Old," Gunduck); it rises in lat. 27° 20', long. 83° 50', at the base of a mountain, flows S. for 52 miles, is then sunk below the surface, has a clear stream in Feb., about 40 feet wide, knee deep, and 56 miles beyond, its channel is 100 yds. wide, clear, with gentle stream, 30 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep, flowing along pure sand; here it becomes very narrow, with a deep clayey channel, but stagnant and dirty in Nov.; 42 miles further it is 150 to 200 yards wide, navigable by canoes in the dry season, although full of weed and scarcely any current, and in the monsoon by native boats 36 tons burthen, and then falls into the Gogra on the left side, in lat. 26° 1', long. 84° 12'; to § Pocowlee, 15½; bazaar; § Pipraitch, 12; bazaar; thence cross 3 bridged nullahs, proceed through dense jungle for 11½ miles to the town of

§ GORUCKPOOR (Route 61).

ROUTE 176.

DINAPOOR TO HAZAREEBAGH.

Distance 137½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dinapoor to Bankipoor	7	0
Neema Nudawa, or Neema Nowada	16	0
Jehanabad	14	0
Belah	16	0
Gyah	14	0
Koolah	10	0
Dunghye	17	0
Kanachuttee	12	6
Penarkoo	8	4
Kutkumsandee	9	4
Hazareebagh	12	4
	137	2

Leave †§ Dinapoor, (Route 1), and proceed along a very good road; pass § Bankipoor, 7; encamping ground, near the Golah; cross by ford or ferry, a nullah, as also the * Pompoon Nuddy to § Neema Nudawa (Neema Nowada) 16; bazaar; thence cross a nullah, and enter THE BEHAR DISTRICT, (Route 6), Pass

§ JEHANABAD, 14; bazaar. Lat. 25° 3', long. 83° 52'; population 1,000; houses, 200. DAWKES to

Hazareebagh, 116 N.W.; Benares, 50 S.E. Collector at Gaya.

Thence along a flat, partially cultivated country, with hills at a distance, cross 2 nullahs, and pass *§ Delah*, 16. Bazaar. Dawks to Patna, 45 S.; lat. 24° 58', long. 85° 3'; thence along a low, rice country, interspersed with rocky hills to the town of

§ GAYAH.

Gaya, Gyah, Elahabad, so called when enlarged by Law, who commanded the French Forces, in 1757 and 1761; Sahibgunj, from *Sahib*, "gentleman," and *Ganj*, "market.")

Territory, Behar. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar. Population, 32,000; houses, 6,400. Lat. 24° 48', long. 85° 4'.

Dawks to Patna, 55 S.; Calcutta, 265 N.W.

HOSPITAL.—This handsome, large, well-arranged edifice, is principally established for the relief of sick and wounded pilgrims.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Vishnupod (from pad, "foot-step," and Vishnu), is a very handsome, elegant, edifice, 82 feet high, surmounted by an octagonal pyramid (100 feet high). It was erected by the religious and superstitious Mahratta Princess, Ahalaya Bai of Indore.

PILGRIMS.—About 200,000 resort hither annually, to perform their ablutions at the Phalgu Torrent, which is considered as a sacred stream, and to which several handsome ghats give access.

THE RAMNA, Shikurgas, "Game preserve." This spot, which was formerly the Rajah's hunting and shooting ground, lies between the two divisions of the town, and contains the British government establishments.

This large town, the capital of the Behar district, is subdivided into two parts, viz., 1, the Elahabad, in which reside the priests and their followers, and was greatly enlarged and embellished by the French Commander, Law, in 1758. It is an antique looking place, most of the dwellings being two or three storeys high, brick or stone cornered, turreted, irregular, projecting, galleried houses, which, as they all stand on elevated sites, render the appearance of the town, as approached from a distance, extremely picturesque; the Streets are, however, narrow, crooked, uneven, and beastly dirty, as piles of filth impede the passage. 2. The Sahibgunj, the abode of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants, contains some fine, handsome, wide, straight streets, lined with an avenue of trees on each side, and having an excellent carriage road in the middle. It is well arranged, and the well built mud huts, and brick houses stand in neat gardens (compounds).

† THE VICINITY AND SUBURBS.—Shrines, and places of pilgrimage abound, and it frequently happens that, when a person of high rank visits them, which often occurs, that individual expends no less than £4,000 or £5,000.

Thence pass along a good road to *§ Koslah*, 10; *§ Bazaar*; *§ Dunghye*, 17; and then proceed, via Route 147, for 4½ miles, to

§ HAZAREEBAGH (Route 205, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

N.B. The traveller can also, after leaving *§ Gaya* proceed to *§ Bood Gaya*, 6½; *§ Surwah*, 10½; to, *§ Dunghye*, 10; and thence, via Route 147, for 4½ miles, to *§ Hazareebagh* (Route 205, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 177.

DINAPOOR TO JUMALPOOR,

VIA RAJMAHAL AND MALDA.

Distance, 442½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bankipoor.....	7	0
Futwah.....	14	0
Bukhtearpoor.....	14	0
Bar.....	12	0
Mukra.....	10	0
Moranchee.....	12	0
Balgoozer.....	11	0
Hybatgunge.....	14	6
Hussungunge.....	13	6
Kullianpoor.....	11	4
Afzulgunge.....	10	0
Bhaugulpur.....	13	4
Right bank of the Goga Nuddy.....	12	0
Colgong.....	8	0
Fialapoor.....	11	0
Gungapersad.....	12	5
Sickree.....	9	4
Mussaha.....	8	9
Rajmahal.....	10	4
Manickchuck.....	5	0
Nougureah.....	12	0
Maldah.....	12	0
Mohudypoor.....	12	0
Seebgunge.....	12	0
Huzzoopoor Nuwabgunge.....	12	0
Godagurry.....	9	0
Komurpoor, or Komeerpoor.....	10	0
Nuwabgunge (Nuwabgunge) Bauleah.....	8	0
Via Route 113 to Jumalpoor.....	135	4
	442	3

† Leave *Dinapoor* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 110, to *§ Rajmahal* (Route 1); then cross by ferry the Ganges river, and then enter the MALDAH DISTRICT (Route 1). Pass *§ Manickchuck*, 5; then along an excellent road, which is inundated in the moonsoon; cross by ford the *§ Bagiretty* nullah to *§ Nougureah*, 12; bazaar; thence proceed, via Route 115, to *§ Seebgunge*, 36 (Route 115); then along a good road, cross by ferry boats, at *Nuwabgunge*, the Mahanuddy river; pass *§ Huzzoopoor Nuwabgunge*, 12; we then enter the RAJESHTY DISTRICT, and pass on to *§ Godagurry*, 9; *§ Komurpoor* (Komeerpoor), 10; and then proceed, via Route 113, to

§ JUMALPOOR, 143½ miles (Route 113).

ROUTE 178.

DINAPOOR TO KATHMANDOO.

Distance, 197½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dinapore to Bankipoor	7	0
Hajeeipoor	8	2
Lallgunge, near Singhea	14	0
Buckrah	13	0
Dewree (Deorea)	13	0
Sahibgunge	14	0
Boputpoor	10	0
Purkowiee	10	0
Sogowlee (Sugowlee)	10	0
Bella	7	0
Mijereah	7	0
Mooree	8	0
Bisowleea	10	0
Beecheakoh	12	0
Hetoundah	13	0
Bheempdee	13	4
Tambee Kaunnee	8	0
Chitlong	7	0
Thakote	6	0
Kathmandoo Residency	7	0
	197	6

Leave † *Dinapore* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road to *Bankipoor*, 7; Civil Authority, Collector at Patna; encamping ground near the Golah; thence cross by public ferry (opposite Patna) the Ganges river; we then enter the **TIRHOOT DISTRICT** (Route 114), and pass on to

§ HAJEEPOOR (or Pilgrim's Town), 8½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Muzufferpore. Resort for pilgrims. Thana. Horse and cattle fair annually.

POSITION.—At the confluence of the Gunduck with the Ganges.

Thence along a well cultivated country, dotted with hamlets; pass *§ Lallgunge*, near Singhea, 14; *§ Buckrah*, 13; thence cross the Byah nuddy; *§ Dewree* (Deorea), 13; we then enter the **SARUN DISTRICT** (Route 1); pass on to *§ Sahibgunge* (Saheb Gunj), 14; lat. 26° 14', long. 85°; Dawks to Mozufferpore, 80 miles W.N.W.; Collector at Chuprah. Pass on to *§ Boputpoor*, 10; *§ Purkowiee*, 10; thence pass on to

§ SGOOWLEE (Sugowlee), 10 miles.

Lat. 26° 44', long. 84° 47'; bazaar; bungalow depot, belonging to the Resident of Nepaul, on the bank of the Sekraneh nuddy, 1 mile N.; Dāk (dawk) Mutsud-dee stationed here.

Thence cross by ford, in the dry season (when it is 24 feet deep, but which overflows its banks on the N. in the monsoon, as far as **Bella*, 7), the Sekraneh river; pass on to **Bella* (Belha), 7, lat. 26° 18', long. 86° 30'; Dawks to Durbunga, 36 miles N.E.; Mongheer, 69 N. Then along a bad road, across an open country, pass the Tillawee nuddy to **Mijereah*, 7; and then enter

THE NEPAUL TERRITORY,

Which independent kingdom of N. India lies in lat. 26° 26' and 30° 17', long. 80° 15' and 88° 15'; is bounded on the N. by Tibet, E. by Sikkim and Darjeling, S. by Purnea, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Goruckpoor, S.W. by Oude, and W. by Kumaon; is 500 miles long from E. to W., 160 broad; has an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea; an area of 54,500 square miles; population, 1,940,000, chiefly composed of the heroic Ghoorkas (of Hindoo descent, the conquerors of this territory; the flower of the Nepaulese army, and whose gallant and extraordinary feats of arms, during the Sepoy war in India, in 1857 and 1858, will ever render them illustrious as soldiers, and entitle them to the gratitude of the British nation), Newars, the aborigines, who are of Mongolian descent, as is evident from their flat noses, high cheek bones, small eyes, and copper-coloured complexions, they are most industrious and skilful artizans, and the Bhotas, Dhanwars, and Mhanjees, who are the husbandmen and fishermen of the kingdom. It is divided into the provinces of Chayanpoor, Khatang, Khachi, Gorkha, Malebum, Muckwanee, and Mooring. The chief towns are Khafmandoo, the capital, Patu, Bhatgong, Old Newar, &c. It is well watered by the Coosy (Kosy), Bori-Gunduck, Gunduck, Bhagmutty, Trisur Gunga, and Kurnhalli rivers. The general appearance of the country is much diversified. On the frontier lies the Terai Forest land, now, 1860, annexed to this territory, and adjoining it is the great dense Nepaul Forest, beyond which to the N. lies a hilly tract, and further in the distance the alpine region, comprising the lofty diversified peaks of Dhoulagiri, Gossainthan, and Kinchinjunga, towering to the skies. Between these mountainous districts is the beautiful, verdant, fertile valley of Nepaul, which is 12 miles long from N. (in which direction is seen the precipitous Sheepoori, nearly the highest mountain range, overtopping all the other hills by which the vale is encircled, and thence to the W. lies the Khukunni ridge, which together with Bheerbundy and Chumpabaldi, which join one or two smaller peaks, as also Chandraghiri to Phalchoak, and thus forming the mountain girdle, unites itself to Naga Arjoli Hill) to S. (in which direction lies the lofty Phalchoak range), bounded by lofty hills, at the bases of which rise Swiss-like collines; and 9 miles broad from E. (where stand the celebrated Rain choak and Mahabut, Mahadeo-pokhra ranges) to W. (having at its extremity in this direction the low, steep brushwood Naga Arjoon (so called from the idol which stands upon it) Ridge, formerly called Maroor, which extends behind Sambhoo Nath; at which place stands the gilded spire and turreted temple, the centre of the terrace, on the summit of a hill, 300 feet above the plain, and discernible at an immense distance; the ascent is by a very handsome flight of steps cut out of the rock, at the basement of which is erected the colossal figure of the Bhootian legislator (the God Bondh), having in thie distance the Dhochoak range), also inclosed and bounded by stupendous mountain ranges, and having a circuit of 50 miles. It is generally supposed to

have been an immense lake, the water of which must have receded to the Blagnatty river.

The traveller is strongly urged to ascend the summit of the Chaundraghri range, from whence the panorama is extremely beautiful and diversified. Open to the vista lies the lovely fertile Nepaul Valley, interspersed with numerous picturesque hamlets, dotted amidst rich, verdant fields, intersected by clear meandering rivulets. In the front lies a complete amphitheatre of diversified scenery, studded with cities, temples, &c., and having in the background the lofty Sheopoori, the snow-capped peak, forest-clothed towering Jib Jibea, and the majestic Himalaya ranges. The climate is similar to that of Southern Europe. In the winter, snow not only lies on the hilly ridges, but falls in the valley; hoar frosts occur, and the tanks and pools of standing water freeze. In March the thermometer in the valley has an average of 65° and 70°, but it often falls as low as 50° to 54°. Although the sides and summits of the ranges are ascending, the atmosphere there is as cold as in Russia. The monsoon sets in from the S.E., and earlier than in Upper India. It is extremely unhealthy at the foot of the Terai Hills (where the Sepoy rebels sought shelter, and at which spot putrid fevers prevail, and destroy human life in a few days) from March to the end of November. Its productions are saul, sissoo, phullamikh, (iron wood), kalkaht, (blackwood), of which the furniture is made in India; saji, bhurra, sumli, multa, ebony woods (in the Nepaul Forest); copper and iron mines, both extremely productive, and yielding good specimens; arsenic and pyrites, ores of lead, building stone, rice, wheat, pulse, potatoes, which so greatly degenerate that fresh imported roots from Patna are sown annually; peaches, raspberries, walnuts, mulberries, elephants' hides, ginger, honey, &c. Its manufactures are, cutlery, pieces of ordnance, muskets, brass, copper, and iron utensils, casting of bells, coarse cotton fabrics, fine paper, and beautiful flat bricks, used extensively for fronting houses, in lieu of stucco. It abounds in rhinoceroses, tigers, elephants (entrapped by throwing nooses over their necks by hunters mounted on elephants, like the South American lasso); sheep and oxen, the breed of which is becoming much improved, as English cattle are now imported for that purpose. Sir Erskine Perry's bird's-eye view of India gives an excellent account of this territory.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1768. The Ghoorkas (who are of Hindu origin), conquered this territory.

1790. The Nepalese invaded Thibet and pillaged its temples.

The Grand Lama then sought the assistance of China, and sent 70,000 men against them, whom he defeated and pursued to Noakote, and then annexed the entire territory to China, which subjection they soon threw off.

1792. The British and Nepalese Governments entered into political relations with each other.

1801. The treaty of Dinapoor was agreed upon, and by it the British guaranteed the Ex-

Rajah of Nepaul's income (as he had been forced to abdicate in favour of his son, and then resided at Benares), but which not being forthcoming by the Nepaul Government, such occasioned the British Government considerable loss.

1804. The Anglo-Alliance was broken, and then the Nepalese made various marauding incursions into the British Territory, which became so numerous and annoying, that in 1812, negotiations were entered into with a view to prevent their repetition, but such being broken by the Nepalese, war was declared against them.

The British attacked, and were repulsed from Kalinga Fort, and the officer in command, General Gillespie, killed.

Sir David Ochterlony then took the field, and by his discretion and military zeal retrieved the honour of the British arms.

The Nepalese then entered into a treaty, which was ratified by the Governor-General, but on its being sent to Khatmandoo the Nepalese rejected it.

Sir David Ochterlony then resumed the war with the utmost vigour.

1816. The Nepalese sent an emissary to the British with the ratification of the treaty, which was accepted, and this still continues to form the British Government's political relations with this formidable power, which, in

1857-58-59-60, became considerably strengthened by the distinguished and active part which their Commander-in-Chief, the Nepalese Prince Regent, General Jung Bahadoor, K.G., and his gallant army, took in the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion, who eventually hunted the rebel chiefs down, many of whom perished in the Terai jungle, among whom it is reported, but not credited, was that arch fiend, Nana Sahib, the Beast of Bhoteor, and his advisers, and the others yielded themselves up to him, when they were handed over to the British authorities.

EMINENT CHARACTER.—The Nepalese Prince Regent, General Jung Bahadoor, K.G., who passed the greater portion of his youth in gambling, in which he was peculiarly successful. When his uncle was nominated Prime Minister of Nepaul, he repaired to Khatmandoo, with an intense desire for distinction. It is stated that he was often mixed up in many adventures, which would be regarded in European life as most questionable; and native historians have even affirmed that he was privy to the assassination of his uncle, the Prime Minister, who had incurred the Queen of Nepaul's displeasure. Certain it is, that on the demise of the Prime Minister, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief under the new Prime Minister, a most notorious favourite of the Queen's. Strange to add, that minister was also murdered, as it was affirmed by one of his colleagues in office. Jung Bahadoor suggested that the assassin should be executed, and the remaining colleagues installed in the government; but this proposal not being very cordially received by that individual, that Prince executed a coup d'état, made a signal

to his troops to seize him, but the son dreading the incarceration of his parent, sprang forward to protect his father, when he was slain; the father then attempted to retaliate, but he himself was killed by a shot from the Prince's rifle. Then fourteen chiefs attacked Jung Bahadoor, who, nothing daunted, shot thirteen of them successively with his trusty weapon, and the only chieftain that escaped his deadly aim, was, singular to relate, the actual murderer of the Prime Minister; but, just as he reached the door of the apartment, he was thrust through the body with a sword. Thus, Jung Bahadoor became Prime Minister, and soon after his accession to power, a most powerful conspiracy was formed against him; this he soon discovered, seized and executed the ringleaders, expelled the king, queen, and her sons from the kingdom, but proclaimed the heir apparent as sovereign, and himself regent. The deposed monarch made an attempt to regain possession of the throne, was captured, and still remains a close prisoner, but is occasionally allowed to take a seat beside his son, the present usurper, a mere puppet king. Jung Bahadoor is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rajah of Coorg. He arrived at the Court of St. James's in 1849, visited the most remarkable places in England, was hospitably entertained by that patron of arts and sciences, the late Duke of Devonshire, and in 1851, on his return to India, was fêted in a most magnificent manner, by Sir Erskine Perry, Knight, then Chief Justice of H.M. Supreme Court at Bombay, and now a Member of the Indian Council.

His just appreciation of the friendly and hospitable reception which he experienced at the court of St. James's has been most nobly acknowledged by the chivalric manner in which he has united with the British Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, to defeat the Sepoy rebels; and to his honour be it stated, that he offered his own and the services of his heroic troops to the Governor-General of India, at the first outbreak of the Sepoy rebellion, which offer was most respectfully declined, but when the danger of the mutiny developed itself, the Governor-General requested his assistance, which was unhesitatingly and most cordially granted, first, by sending bodies of his troops to take the field under the command of British officers, with whose heroic deeds and daring exploits every Englishman is familiar, afterwards by his advancing in person at the head of a large army, co-operating with Lord Clyde, and subsequently by his hunting down and effectually destroying the rebels in large bodies, who had taken refuge in his territory. Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon him the Order of the Garter, and the Indian Government have ceded to him certain portions of the Terai, for which it appears he had covenanted. A very interesting paper has been published semi-officially in Oude. It gives a curious account of the state of Nepal during the Indian mutinies, and of the difficulty found by Jung Bahadoor in repressing the active sympathy of the Nepanese for the Hindoo rebels.—The paper is written by the native Governor of Bootwal, the fortress on the Tirhoot frontier in which the Begum has been living. According to the writer, the Nepanese sympathised passionately

with the mutineers. They considered the cause of Hindooism involved, and from May to November, 1857, threatened repeatedly to descend into the plains. Nothing but Jung Bahadoor's iron severity restrained them from invasion, and when in November he intimated his intention of assisting the British, the Zemindars were so irritated that they impressed the lowest rabble they could find as recruits. On the return of these rascals, rich for life with the plunder of Goruckpore, the popular feeling rose to its height; Jung Bahadoor was threatened with death, and was compelled to imprison some of the leading conspirators in Benares. At the same time, he himself, bitterly irritated by the non-removal of Colonel Ramsay, allowed the border Zemindars to make incursions on their own account, but hanged any Ghoorka who talked too freely of invading the territory of his ally. When the defeated mutineers entered Nepal they were nearly 30,000 strong, and immensely wealthy. They declared that the British were breaking caste throughout whole districts by force, and again Jung was threatened by the half-maddened Nepanese. He had, however, recovered his temper, issued a proclamation threatening all enemies of the British with instant death, and at last, after months of delay, contrived to expel the intruders. The paper is a most naïve affair, and, we believe, is as true as a paper written by an Asiatic can be. The writer adds one very pregnant fact. Every one in India at all familiar with native intrigues had been wondering all through the mutinies at the non-appearance of Ranees Chunda Kour, Runjeet Singh's favourite, and mother of Dhuleep Singh, the Maharajah, who constantly visits Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It was known that she was living at Katanmadoo, and known, too, that she alone possessed real influence over the Sikh mind. Lord Dalhousie always said her arrest was worth a campaign, and her appearance in the Punjab would have been a frightful calamity. Jung knew that as well as the British, and all through the mutinies he had her whereabouts reported direct to himself twice a day—a service which, whatever its motive, it would be difficult to over-estimate. Jung is Regent of Nepal, his actual position corresponding, not with that of Premier, but that of the Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI., and his full length portrait, as large as life, may be seen in the East India House.

Pass **Mooree*, 8; we then enter the Terai Forest; pass **Bissowleea*, 10, which lies on its border; bad water; thence along a level road, much intersected by fallen timber trees, through the great Nepal Forest; thence across the bed of the **Kholaur* Beecheakoh torrent, and in the channel we reach **Beecheakoh*, 12; dhurmsalla built of brick, and tile roofed, stands on elevated ground, at the foot of the first hill, lat. 27° 17', long. 85° 1'.

DAKES to Khatmandoo, 32 miles.

Thence proceed along the bed of the torrent, and at 8 miles cross the Chureaghutty Range; thence along an easy descent and good road; cross the **Kurro Nuddy*, which is here 2 feet deep, to **Hetowdah*, 13; dhurmsalla and encamping ground; no carts can proceed beyond this place; then pass up the bed of the Raptee Airawati torrent, which cross

no less than 22 times, between lofty hills, densely covered with large, thick, twining creepers, which overlap both sides of the track, to **Bheempoke*, 33; thurmsalla; thence up an ascent; cross the **Cheesapanee Hill*, on the top of which stands the formidable fort; then proceed down a descent, enter the bed of the Tambar river, which rises on the S. face of the Himalaya range, flows for 60 miles, during which it is joined by the Yangma, Kumbachen, Yalabong, Khabil, and Hinwa rivers; thence W. for 30 miles, and falls into the Coosy, in lat. 26° 57', long. 87° 1'; pass **Tambeh-Kaunnee*, 8; thence proceed along the bed of the torrent which passes between lofty hills; then cross the **Ekdunta Hill*; proceed some distance and encamp in a romantic spot, 6; pass onto **Chutlong*, 1; thence proceed across the Chandra-Gir Hill, ascend a difficult eminence; then down a descent into the VALLEY OF NEPAUL (Nipal), to **Thankote*, 6, and encamping ground; thence proceed along a good road, across rather rutty ground, to the city of

§ KATHMANDOO.

Territory, Nepal. Civil Authority, the Resident-Military station. Capital of the Territory. Barracks, large and handsome. Officer commanding the Nepaulese Army, Prince Jung Bahadoor. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 42', long. 85° 18'. Population, 50,000. Houses, 5,000.

DAKWS to Goruckpore, 137 N.E.; Gorkha, 53 E. by S.; Dinapore, 197.

RIVER.—The Bishumutty on the east bank.

Streets.—They are narrow and dirty, containing brick-tiled roof, four-storeyed, plain houses.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Temples.—Here are several brick edifices with two, three, and four sloping roofs, gradually lessening in size towards the summit, with beautifully gilded roofs. The most curious are the large wooden edifices of this description, standing on elevated spots, and scattered all over the town and about the suburbs.

The British Residency is a large plain structure.

Palaces.—The residences of the Rajah and the Commander-in-Chief are plain but commodious buildings.

This large city, the capital of the Nepal kingdom, extends about 1 mile along the bank of the river (here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad), and is entered from the W. by two light bridges on the N., and the other on the Southern extremity is thrown across the river.

ROUTE 179.

DINAPOOR TO MULLYE,

VIA MUZUFFERPOOR.

Distance 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dinapore to Bankipoor	7	0
Hajeepoor	8	2
Etharkhan-ke-Serai	8	3
Mircha	16	2
Muzufferpoor	10	3
Thence, via Route 114	50	4
	100	6

Leave † *Dinapore* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 178, to † *Hajeepoor*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a good road; pass † *Etharkhan-ke-Serai*; bazaar; wells; but wood and earthenware culinary pots are both scarce; thence cross 2 nullahs by ferry and temporary bridges in the monsoon, but by ford in the dry season; also the **Byah* river (Byar) which rises in lat. 26° 8', long. 85° 1', flows S.E. for 80 miles, crosses the Monghyr District for 25 miles, and then falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 20', long. 86° 6'; pass **Mircha*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a very good road for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the town of † *Muzufferpoor* (Route 114), and then proceed, via Route 114, for 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to † *MULLYE* (Route 114).

ROUTE 180.

DINAPOOR TO BURNEAH,

VIA MUZUFFERPOOR.

Distance, 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dinapore to Bankipoor	7	0
Hajeepoor	8	2
Kundhoulce	12	0
Hurloohunpoor Sookce	12	0
Poosah	11	0
Chuck Missee	8	0
Durbangah	12	0
Soorie Puttee, or Shoree Puttee	10	0
Cojan	12	0
Bejah	12	0
Scoopul	14	0
Maheepoor	14	0
Mungiee Serai	8	0
Nathpoor	5	0
Gurreah	11	0
Syfrunge	11	0
Hansah or Goonmuttee	12	0
Jagallie	10	4
Burneah	201	6

Leave † *Dinapore*, (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 178, to † *Hajeepoor*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a road which soon becomes bad in the monsoon; pass **Kundhoulce*, 12; thence cross by ford in the dry season, but by temporary bridges in the monsoon, a nullah and the **Byah* river; pass **Hurloohunpoor Sookce*, 12; thence cross by ferry 2 nullahs and the **Little Gunduck* (which rises in lat. 27° 22', long. 84° 22') near Fort Soomeysur, flows S.E. for 120 miles, then enters the Tirhoot District, and about 70 miles further falls into the Bagmuttee, in lat. 25° 45', long. 86° 2' to **Poosah*, 11; bazaar. Dakws to Dinapore, 50 N.E., Burneah, 150 W., lat. 25° 59', long. 85° 41'. Pass on to **Chuck Missee*, 8; thence cross by ferries the **Little Bagmuttee* and Buckiah river (Bukia, Buckea, which rises in lat. 27° 6', long. 85° 40', on the N. face of the Himalayas, flows S. 35 miles through the Nepaulese District of Muckwanee, thence passes through Tirhoot, and falls into the Bagmuttee, in lat. 26°, long. 85° 56') to † *Durbangah*, 12 (Darbhanga, Durbangah, from *Dewar*, "palace," and *Bangah*, "gate," because the

river *Bukia*, in the monsoon, swept away the gate of the palace; police station, "thana;" lat. 26° 8', long. 85° 58'. Thence cross by boats in the monsoon, and by ford in the dry season the **Kumlah* (the name given to the Gogaree in its upper course), as also the large jheel, "lake," rather than river **Jewutch*; pass **Soorie Puttee*, 10 (Shoree Puttee); thence along a good road, intersected by a branch of the *Kumlah*, which only contains water for four months, in the monsoon; pass to § *Oojan*, 12; **Bejah*, 12; thence cross a nullah, also by ferry the **Tiljooga* (or *Tiljuga*, which rises in lat. 26° 51', long. 86° 39', flows E. for 40 miles and falls into the *Coosy*, on the right side, in lat. 26° 40', long. 87° 12') and **Muhnee* rivers, the latter of which dries up after the monsoon, to **Soopout* (Sooopole) 12; thence cross a fordable nullah to **Mahespoor*, 14; then cross a nullah, as also by ferry the **Daose* river: we then enter THE PURNEAH DISTRICT (Route 116), and proceed to **Munglee Sera*, 14; Collector at Purneah; cross a fordable nullah to **Nathpoor*, 8; 4 bazaars; houses, 1,600; population, 8,000; lat. 26° 18', long. 87° 10'. Position, On the right bank of the *Kosie* (*Cosy*), which here divides into three channels. Commerce.—A very extensive and lucrative transit trade between Nepal and Hindostan. Dawks to Dinapore, 152 S.E., Purneah, 50 N.W. Thence cross a nullah, and proceed along a heavy, sandy road, through the dry bed of the *Kosie* river; pass § *Gurreah*, 5; thence along a bad road, cross 3 fordable nullahs, as also the **Kumlah*, which is ferried by boats in the monsoon; pass § *Syngunge*, 11; § *Hamah*, 11 (Goonmuttee); § *Jagatla*, 12; thence over a fordable nullah, as also the **Khata* river, cross both by ferry boats in the monsoon; and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PURNEAH (Route 115).

ROUTE 181.

DINAPOOR TO CHITTRA,
VIA SHEERGHATTY.

Distance, 114 Miles.

ROUTES,	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dinapore, via Route 176, to Gyah (Gayah)	67	0
Chirkee	10	0
Sheerghatty	11	0
Looneengah	16	0
Chittra	10	0
	114	0

Leave † § *Dinapore* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 176, to § *Gayah* (Gayah), 67 (Route 176), thence along a good road; pass **Chirkee*, 10 miles, and we soon reach the *Thannah* of *Sheerghatty* (Shergotty), and proceed to the town of

§ **SHEERGHATTY** (Sheerghatty), 11 Miles.

(Route 6).

Thence along a good road for six miles, after which proceed up a very steep ghat, 1 mile long, up which carts must be pushed along. We then enter the

RANGHUR DISTRICT (Route) to **Looteengah*, 16 miles, and 10 miles farther brings us to

§ **CHITTRA**, 10 Miles.

Lat. 24° 13', long. 84° 57'.

DAWKS to Hazareebagh, 32 miles N.W., Calcutta, 250 N.W.

POSITION.—It lies in a wild, forest jungly country.

ROUTE 182.

ETAWAH TO FUTTEHGURH.

Distance, 61½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Etawah to Moonjh	13	4
Kissunee	12	0
Bineeah	11	0
Left bank of Nuddy near Bhorekpoor	10	4
Futtehgurh	14	4
	61	4

Leave § *Etawah* (Route 14), and proceed along a good road, cross a fordable nullah, as also the **Singoor* river to within ½ mile of § *Moonjh*, 13½, which lies on a mound. Pass **Kissunee*, 12, wells; thence cross the fordable **Rhind* Nuddy, and we then enter the

FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT (Route 6); and proceed to § *Bineeah*, 11; bazaar; water from a jheel, "lake," and wells; thence cross by ford the *Eesun* river, and by ferry or temporary bridge the **Kall* Nuddy to the left bank near § *Bhorekpoor*, 10½; lat. 27° 12', long. 79° 34', Dawks to Futtehgurh, 14 miles S.W., as also from § *Chibberamou*, 3 miles distant; thence along a very narrow, heavy, sandy road to

THE CANTONMENT OF FUTTEHGURGH (Route 48), 14½ miles.

ROUTE 183.

ETAWAH TO GWALIOR (The Residency of)

Distance, 83½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Etawah to Bindeapoor	12	0
Birgowah	11	6
Bhind	6	0
Malgowah or Mahengwah	12	0
Gohud	13	6
Bahaderpoor	11	4
Juraiwa	8	6
Gwalior Residency	8	0
	83	6

Leave § *Etawah* (Route 14), and we cross by ferry the **Junna* river, and proceed along a narrow, circuitous, and raving road for about 3 miles, thence it becomes good, leads through a highly cultivated country, to **Bindeapoor*, 12; thence along a bad road, cross by ferry the **Chumbul* river, which is

fordable for elephants and camels. In December, and whose banks are lined with dense ravines, enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Cross by ford the *Koharce river, to \$Birgouah, 11½; encamping ground, on an uneven spot on the right bank; thence along a bad road, to

§ BEHIND, 6 miles.

Encamping ground. W., near the tank. Bazaar and tank. Lat. 26° 33', long. 78° 52'.

FORTIFICATIONS.—A double rampart, the inner of masonry, and outer mud-towered Fort.

DAWS to Etawah, 29 miles S.W., Gwalior, 54 N.E.

ATTRACTIONS.—In the vicinity stand three handsome columned, stone-arched edifices, inclosed in handsome and well arranged pleasure grounds, their origin unknown, supposed to have been temples or mausoleums.

Thence along a good road, through an open country; pass **Mahingwah* (Mahingwah), 12; wells; we then enter \$*Gohud* 13½; cross by ferry the **Besules* (Baislee) river, which re-cross at the 6th mile; thence proceed some miles and then cross by ford the **Omrar*, to **Bahuderpoor*, 11½; encamping ground on the left bank of the river; thence along a good road; pass **Jurairce*, 8½; water supplied by the Omrar, which flows close by; thence proceed, and pass through the old town of

\$**GWALIOR**, 7, which lies N. of the Fort, and 1 mile brings us to THE RESIDENCY OF GWALIOR (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 184.

ETAWAH TO LUCKNOW,
VIA BELAH AND NANAMOW GHAT.

Distance, 132 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Etawah to Gopeegunge	11	4
Etarolee.....	8	4
Bicarrah.....	10	0
Belah.....	10	4
Jainpoor.....	12	4
Mukunpoor.....	9	0
Nanamow.....	8	4
Nohutgunge.....	2	0
Near Tuckeah.....	14	0
Meahgunge.....	10	4
Noelgunge.....	15	4
Near Futehgunge.....	8	0
Lucknow Cantonment.....	11	0
	132	0

Leave \$*Etawah* (Route 14), and proceed along a good road, across a fertile country; cross a nullah, to \$*Gopeegunge* (Gopengang), 11½, Milkmaid's Mart, from *Gopt*, "Milkmaid," and *Gang*, "Mart or Market;" bazaar and wells. Lat. 26° 47', long. 79° 10'.

DAWS to Etawah, 11 miles E. Cross the **Bingar* Nuddy, to \$*Etarolee*, 8½; cross a nullah, and then enter THE BELAH (Beylah) DISTRICT.

Pass on to **Bicarrah*, 10; water scarce; cross the **Rhind* Nuddy, to \$*Belah* (Beylah), 10½; bazaar. Lat. 26° 49', long. 79° 44'. **DAWS** to Etawah, 40 miles E. We then enter THE CAWNPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1). Pass **Jainpoor*, 12½; water scarce; thence along a bad, heavy, sandy, ravine road, across a partially cultivated country, to

§ MUKUNPOOR, 9 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 54', long. 80° 7'.

DAWS to Cawnpore, 34 miles N.W.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Tomb of the Mussulman Saint, Muder*, who is stated to have lived 395 years, stands most picturesquely on an eminence, (surrounded by trees of variegated foliage, at the foot of the Esun river), is covered over with a canopy of cloth of gold, which is frequently completely saturated with otto of roses at the visiting season, and is placed in the centre of a four-windowed fret-work, and square mausoleum. It is annually visited by hundreds and thousands of pilgrims, who flock thither in dense crowds.

The *Beautiful Small Mosque*, with a handsome fountain in the front.

We then cross the **Esun* river, to

§ NANAMOW (Manstow), 8½ miles.

Bazaar and Ghat. Lat. 26° 52', long. 80° 10'. It stands on a well-wooded bank, on the right bank of the Ganges, which is here crossed by bridge of boats and ferry.

DAWS to Futehgurh, 49 miles S.E.

Thence cross by ferry or bridge of boats, the Ganges river, and we then enter THE OUDH DISTRICT (Route 1); proceed to

§ NOBUTGUNGE, 2½ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 26° 53', long. 80° 11'. It lies on the left bank of the Ganges.

DAWS to Futehgurh, 60 miles, S.E.; Lucknow, 60, W.

Thence along a bad road, pass close to \$*Tuckeah*, 14; bazaar; thence along a good road, to

§ MEAHGUNGE, 10½ miles.

(from *Meah*, its founder, and *Gang*, "market").

District, Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow, Officer commanding. **Bazaar.** Lat. 26° 48', long. 80° 33'.

DAWS to Futehgurh, 77 miles S.E., Lucknow, 34 W.

RIVER.—The *Sace* lies E. of this place, and is crossed by a dilapidated brick bridge, built by the Financial Oude Minister (the *Esarrah*, *Almas* *Ali Khan*).

This town, standing on a level site, with a lake on two sides of it, which answers the purpose of a ditch, and once a place of considerable importance, was erected by the Oude Financial Minister of the Nawab Vizier, Saadat Ali. Here he constructed a large palace, beautifully situated in pleasure grounds, and fortified it, but which is now nothing better than a pile of ruins, amidst grain fields.

Thence along a good road, cross by bridges a nullah, and the Sye (Sae, Sambu Suti, so called because small fossil winkle and periwinkle shells are embedded in large quantities in its banks, and is in all probability the Sambus of Megasthenes), which rises in lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$, between the Ganges and Gomtee rivers, flows serpentine S.E. where it is crossed by a brick bridge, during which it is navigable by boats of 10 tons to Rae Bareilly, 130 miles from its mouth, and is crossed by a stone bridge at Mohau, by ferry at Pertabghur, also by brick bridge between Allahabad and Jounpore; and after a course of 130 miles falls into the latter on the right 10 miles below Jounpore; pass on to

§ NOELGUNGE

(Nawalganj, so called from *Nawal*, "Minister of Oude," the founder of this place, and *Ganj* "Market").

Encamping ground, W. Bazaar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$. Branch roads to Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Thence along a good road, and proceed close to § *Futtehgunge*, 8; bazaar and wells; thence across the *Budlee Tuckrah Plain*, 3, after which we enter the once narrow streets of the city of

§ LUCKNOW (Route 38), and at the end of the 11th mile reach

The CANTONMENTS AT LUCKNOW.

ROUTE 185.

ETAWAH TO MUTTRA.

Distance, 98½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Etawah to Jeswunthugur	9	6
Moorlydur-ke-Seraf	14	4
Shekoabad	8	4
Feerozabad	12	4
Etimadpoor	13	6
Kundoolsee	12	0
Buldeo	15	6
Muttra Cantonment.....	12	0
	98	6

Leave § *Etawah* (Route 14), and we proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; pass § *Jeswunthugur*, 9½; bazaar; thence along a good, but heavy road, we then enter the MYNPOORIE DISTRICT (Route 6); pass * *Moorlydur-ke-Seraf*, 14½; thence the road becomes good, and across a sand hilly country, partially cultivated, and dotted with hamlets, to

§ SHEKOABAD

(Shikohabad, "Town of Majesty," from *Shukoh*, "majesty," and *Abad*, "town," so called after Dara Sheko, (eldest son of Shah Jehan, who was dethroned and executed by his brother Aurungzebe), 8½; wells and bazaar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$ long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

DAWES to Etawah, 32 miles N.W.

We then enter the AGRA DISTRICT, (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); then the FERROZABAD PERGUNNAH, 14; and thence proceed, via Route 17, to § *Etimadpoor*, 26½ (Route 14); pass § *Kundoolsee*, 12; wells and bazaar; we then enter the MUTTRA DISTRICT, (Route 10); pass § *Buldeo* (Buldeo Mandit), 15½; bazaar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

DAWES to Muttra, 12 S.E.

Thence along a sandy, heavy road; cross by bridge of boats in the dry season, and ferry boats in the monsoon, the Jumna river, and at 12 miles we enter

THE CANTONMENT OF § MUTTRA (Route 16).

ROUTE 186.

ETAWAH TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 32½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Etawah to Machera	12	4
Rutbhanpoor	10	0
Mynpoorie	10	0
	32	4

Leave § *Etawah* (Route 14), and proceed along an excellent road, cross the Singoor river, to * *Machera*, 12½; Kutcha and wells, then enter

THE MYNPOORIE DISTRICT (Route 6), and proceed on to § *Rutbhanpoor*, 10; bazaar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$; thence ford a nullah, and cross by pucca bridge the Eesun (Esun) river; pass through part of the town of

§ MYNPOORIE, and at the end of the 10th mile we enter the § *Mynpoorie Cantonment* (Route 6).

ROUTE 187.

FORT WILLIAM TO DELHI,

VIA NEW LINE OF ROAD.

Distance, 887 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cox's Bungalow	10	0
Right bank of the Hooghly river, 1		
Ghyretty Ghat	9	0
Hooghly	8	4
Tarragona	11	0
Boenchee	10	4
Dulla Bazaar	13	0
Burdwan	11	4
Surrool	11	4
Bood Bood	11	4
Gopalpoor	11	0
Undal	11	0
Bograh	12	0
Namutpoor	12	0
Neersa	12	0
Gobinpoor	12	0
Rajapeta	12	0
Paopoor	11	0
Doomree	11	0
Bagodur	11	0
Uthra	10	0
Dhourara	11	0
Burhee	13	0
Churparum	12	0
Budwah	9	0
Surwah	12	0
Sheerghatty	11	0
Maudunpoor	16	0
Nourunga	14	0
Baroon	14	0
Dharie	3	0
Sasseram	12	0
Jehanabad	16	0
Mohunee	14	2
Nobutpoor	14	4
Mogul Serai	15	4
Benares Cantonment	12	2
Thence via Route 6, to Allahabad	74	6
Thence via Route 6, to Cawnpoor	124	2
Thence via Route 6, to Allygurh	183	3
Thence via Route 6, to Delhi	83	5
	887	0

Leave *Fort William* (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass *Cox's Bungalow*, 10; cross the **Hooghly river* (Route 1), to the right bank at the *Ghyretty Ghat*, 9; then enter the *HOOGHLY DISTRICT* (Route 1), and proceed to = **Hooghly*, 8½; **Tarragona*, 11; = **Boenchee* (Boenchee), 10½; bazaar; lat. 23° 6', long. 88° 15'; we then enter the *BURDWAN DISTRICT* (Route 1), and pass on to **Dulla Bazaar*, 13; = **Burdwan*, 11½ (Route 7); **Surrool*, 11½ (Surrool); lat. 23° 40', long. 87° 42'; bazaar. It stands on the left bank of the *Ajl river*; **Bood Bood*, 11½; **Gopalpoor*, 11; **Undal*, 11; we then enter the *BANCOORAH DISTRICT* (Route 6). Pass **Bograh*, 12; and enter the *MAUNSHOON DISTRICT* (Beerhoon),

(Route 6); then pass on to **Namutpoor*, 12; **Neersa*, 12; **Gobinpoor*, 12; **Rajapeta* (Rajabeta), 12; lat. 24° 8', long. 86° 40'; bazaar; **Paopoor*, 11; and we soon enter the *HAZAREEBAGH DISTRICT* (Route —), and thence proceed to **Doomree*, 11; *Bagodur*, 11; **Uthra*, 10; **Dhourara*, 11; **Burhee*, 13; **Churparum*, 12. We then enter the *BEHAR DISTRICT* (Route 6); pass on to **Budwah*, 9; **Surrah*, 12; bazaar; lat. 26° 5', long. 75° 8'; **Sheerghatty* (Sherghatty), 11 (Route 6); here the route is infested with wolves and jackals. Pass on to **Maudunpoor*, 16; **Nourunga* (Aurangabad), 14; **Baroon*, 14; cross the *Soane river*, and we then enter the *SHAHAB DISTRICT*; pass **Dharie*, 3; **Sasseram*, 12 (Route 6); **Jehanabad*, 16 (Route 6); we then enter the *MOHUNEE FERGUNNAH*; pass **Mohunee*, 14½; cross the *Durgowtee river* and enter the *BENARES DISTRICT* (Route 1). Pass on for 14½ miles to the town of

§ NOBUTPOOR.

(Noubutpoor, so called from *Naubat*, "Sentinel," and *Pur*, "Town.") Route 6.

Church Yard, close to it, is studded with graves, and contains those of two privates of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment, who were drowned here in 1858.

POSITION.—It stands on the **Kurumnassa river*, which is here crossed by a graceful, hard, fine-grained, light, red sandstone bridge.

Then pass on to **Mogul Serai*, 15½ (Route 6); bazaar; lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 12', and 12½ miles brings us to the city of *†† Benares* (Route 1), and thence proceed, via Route 6, to the town of = *†† Allahabad*, 74½ miles (Route 6); and thence, via that route, to the towns of = *†† Cawnpoor*, 124½ miles; **Allygurh*, 183½; and

†† DELHI, 83½; (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 187A.

CALCUTTA TO DELHI, PER RAIL AND ROAD,

VIA RANEEGUNGE, BENARES, ALLAHABAD,

CAWNPUR, AND ALLYGURH.

Distance, 909½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Raneeunge, via Railway ..	122	0
Benares	321	0
Allahabad	74	6
Cawnpoor, per Rail	125	0
Allygurh	183	3
Delhi	83	5
	909	6

Leave = *†† Calcutta* (Route 1), and then cross per steam ferry the **Hooghly river*, here a mile wide, to *Howrah Ghat*; thence proceed to the railway terminus, a very fine, large, handsome building, most

commodiously arranged with all the necessary railway departments, at

—†‡ **HOWRAH (Howra),**

District, 24 Pergunnahs.¹ Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Bazaar. Lat. 22° 36', long. 88° 23'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Hooghly river.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the site of Old Fort William. Upwards of £20,000,000 of merchandise passes through it annually.

RAILWAY TRAINS.—For Fares, &c., see Time Table, Calcutta, (Route 1).

ATTRACTIONS:—

Mint.—This establishment, which was founded in 1829, cost £3,000.

Church, a fine, handsome edifice.

Old Artillery Ground, very extensive.

The Scorching Ghaut House of Chitpore, near which is an old temple, where innumerable human sacrifices were formerly immolated.

SHIP YARDS.

Refreshment Rooms at Station.—Tariff: Bed, 1 rupee per night; board and residence, 3 rupees per day; supper, 1 rupee; hot ditto, 1½ rupee; breakfast, 2 rupees; hot tiffin, 1½ rupee; cold ditto, ½ rupee; ditto, if sent out, 1½ rupee; Allsop's pale ale, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; per pint bottle, 6 annas; ditto C. beer, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; ditto per pint bottle, 6 annas; Bass's pale ale, per pint bottle, 6 annas; porter, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; ditto, per pint bottle, 6 annas; London bottled ditto, per quart bottle, ½ rupee; sherry, per quart bottle, 2 to 3 rupees; ditto, per pint bottle, 1 to 1½ rupee; port, per quart bottle, 2 to 3½ rupees; Castillon brandy, per quart bottle, 2½ rupees; ditto, per glass, ½ rupee; ditto, with soda water or lemonade, ½ rupee; soda water, per bottle, and lemonade ditto, 4 annas

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1687. Here the British established themselves.

1690. Removed themselves to Calcutta, at which time they were protected by an army of only 100 strong.

1727. The shipping increased to 10,000 tons.

Thence we steam along, across a country abounding in "*puhi*" grass, "*chitun*," whose bark is used to raise blisters, "*nona*," a beautiful weeping plant and the delicious, esculent "*kachu*," after which we pass along the backwoods of Bengal, interspersed with beautiful mango groves opposite.

Proceed to *Suikra* (the Southward of Calcutta), (Route 6), and where there are large Government Salt Godowns; lat. 22° 34', long. 88° 24'; we then stop at

‡ **BALLY (Balli).**

Population great, but no census has been taken, among which are several thousands of Brahmins, whose forefathers, when the Brahmin Nurdkumar

was hung at Calcutta, by order of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, plunged into the Ganges to purify themselves, after having witnessed the execution, and solemnly vowed never to enter the City of Palaces again.

BRIDGE.—Iron, with masonry piers, supported on 2,000 piles, and cost £6,500. Ferry: A little lower down this Khal formerly produced a yearly profit of £300. Sugar works lie to the right. Rum distillery. Suspension bridge, constructed by Colonel Goodwyn, on Dredge's principle. Railway depôt, which lies N. of the bridge, contains several large furnaces for the manufacture of coke, also an English one for creosoting the railway sleepers. The railway terminus, a well arranged and commodious building.

Thence the railway embankments are planted with aloe, 80,000 of which were procured from the Government Botanical Gardens, which already bear signs of a strong fence. We then pass amidst verdant rice fields, intermixed with *pan*, "betel nut" plantations, shaded from the sun, and *katafs*, "bread tree fruit," and interspersed with mud built, bamboo, thatched hamlets, picturesquely dotted, amidst cocoa, palm, date, and plantain groves, about which and all along the line are to be seen snipes, stalk, long-crested, snow-white egrets, paddy birds, snakes, large, brilliant plumaged jays, king crows, white buzzards, kites, voracious vultures, many of them started by herds of native foxes seeking fallen cocoa nuts; every now and then as we pass along may be seen beautiful green fly catchers, hoopals, black and white king-fishers hovering on the brinks of the tanks, rooks, long-winged terns, and sandlings, cluster about the paddy fields when flooded. Here the *Populace*, some of whose complexions are very black, darker than the Ethiopean, and others as tawny as the Moors, are seen entirely in a state of nudity, except the small piece of cotton cloth with which they conceal their private parts, by wrapping it round their hips and bringing the ends between their legs; the male portion are square shouldered, thin chested, hollow thighed, big kneed, large footed, and lank heeled, with coarse black hair, long tufts of which hang down the nape of the neck to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun, their scalp half shaved, and their bald skulls shining like the most highly polished ebony. The females, whose countenances are wilder and more ferocious looking than the men, have their persons, as far as the knees, enveloped in a fold of thin calico, wearing underneath a small, short, silk or cotton bodice, not lower than their breasts, which it supports, ornament their noses with huge gold or brass rings, ears with heavy, massive ear-rings, wrists, up to the elbow, with thick gold or brass armlets, their ancles with similar ornaments and even their toes are covered with small gold or silver bells, made in the form of the keys attached to an English breaking-in horse mouth bit. They carry their infants straddle-legged on their hips whilst performing their habitual avocations, either in carrying heavily laden baskets on their heads, or kneading dung cakes, which they use as fuel. Steaming along at a rapid rate, at the 10th mile we pass the topes of several beautiful "*casuarina*" trees, which vary the scenery at the

opposite side of the river at Titighur, which was some years ago celebrated for ship-building, and where vessels of 1,450 tons were launched, a feat which could not be accomplished at the present time (1850). We then reach the station at *Conna-gur*, 2½ miles, the vicinity of which is extremely populous, and soon arrive at

† — **SERAMPORE**, 3½ miles.

(Route 1).

ATTRACTIONS:—

Old Danish Warehouse, on the bank of the river, opposite which in the last century no less than 20 ships of 10,000 tons were to be seen, but now not more than one vessel casts anchor here.

Church cost £1,850, the Governor-General, Marquis of Wellesley, subscribed £100; used by the Episcopalians; morning and evening service.

Baptist Mission, founded here, in 1799, by Drs. Carey, Ward, and Marshman, all of whom are interred in the cemetery. It has circulated 10,000 copies of the Scripture in 16 different Indian languages. Close to the College stood Dr. Carey's house; the site is now 60 feet in the river, which has washed away much of the bank.

The Botanical Gardens, established by Dr. Carey in 1800, occupy 6 acres, and when in its most flourishing days contained 3,000 species of plants.

Paper Steam Mills.—The first established in India, are well worth a visit.

Roman Catholic Chapel, erected by Baretto, in 1766, with Convent adjoining.

Alleen, on the river side, so often referred to in the *Life of H. Martyn*.

HOTELS.—Here are two excellent establishments; *Tariff*, board and residence, 4 rupees (8s.) per day, or 20 rupees (£2) per week.

Thence we proceed on our journey, pass on the right *§ Budeebaty* (Bidabuty), *§*, celebrated as the seat of native doctors, then across the Market Garden Ground's Country, which supplies Calcutta with no less than 100 boat loads daily of fruit and vegetables; then by Putta Ghat skirt the FRENCH TERRITORY (Route 1), which was bristling with French bayonets a century ago, when France contended with Britain for Indian supremacy. Pass near *§ Ghyyetty*, celebrated for the French Gardens, as also the magnificent regal seat of the Governor of Chandernagore, where there is a saloon 36 feet high, in which Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and Sir W. Jones were entertained with theatrical representations; thence we soon reach

§ BHUDDESHUR.

POSITION.—It lies between the railway and river Hooghly.

COMMERCE.—It is the great *entrepôt* for grain.

REMARKABLE OBJECTS.—Here stands an image to which the Hindu women in May offer no less than 100,000 *bilva* leaves.

This large, opulent town is entirely of modern growth, as 40 years ago not a house stood on its site. We then pass on to the Chandernagore Station, which is just beyond the town of

— † **CHANDERNAGORE**, 5 miles, (Route 1.)

Territory, French. **Civil Authority**, Governor of Pondicherry; ditto of Chandernagore, **Military station**. **Post Office**. **Lat.** 22° 50'; **long.** 88° 23'. **Population**, 32,670, of whom only 218 are Europeans.

DAKES to Calcutta, 17 miles N.

POSITION.—It is pleasantly situated on the extremity of a recess of the picturesque reach of the Hooghly river, which was in 1757 deep enough at this place to admit of the navigation of line of battle ships. Its bank is high, and considerably elevated. Length, 2 miles along the bank of the river, and 1½ mile inland.

This handsome, large city was occupied by the French in 1672, and in 1740, when Calcutta was only a cluster of mud huts, and contained 4,000 brick houses. It has now, however, fine broad quays and well built streets, all of which are completely overgrown with grass, and presenting the appearance of departed greatness. The native town adjoins the French part, in which are jumbled together huts, dwelling houses, Brahminical temples, and ghats

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1700. The French occupied this place.

1742. Built the fort.

1757. It was captured by the British, who restored it in 1763, re-captured in 1793, but again restored in 1816.

HOTELS.—Here are two excellent establishments. **Tariff** as at Serampore.

DEFENCES.—The extensive ruins of the Old Fort lie 30 yds. W. of the Hooghly. It was erected in 1742, well fortified in 1757, when the English took it by sailing three line of battle ships up the river by a narrow passage, which was pointed out to Admiral Watson by a French officer, who afterwards destroyed himself because his father called him a traitor, and refused to receive a large sum of money which he had sent him. It was cannonaded for three hours, and the only remains of the fortifications are the mound and ditch to the North.

Cemetery, which is well arranged, and contains some neat monuments, lies to the North.

The Italian Missionary Church lies on the banks of the river.

Thence we pass to the West of *§ Biderra*, at which place in 1760 a most obstinate battle was fought between the English and Dutch, when the British were victorious. We then pass close to

§ CHINSURA,

(Route 1).

CHURCH.—Built by the Dutch Government in 1763, contains curious escutcheons of Old Dutch Governors, one of whom died in 1685.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE, built by General Perron, who amassed a large fortune in the Mahratta service. It contains 600 pupils, has an annual endowment of £5,000 left by a Mussulman; has two departments, viz., English, which has 450 pupils; Oriental, 150.

FREE CHURCH SCHOOL, well arranged and attended.

HOTEL.—Tariff, 5 rupees (10s.) per diem, £10 per month.

BARRACKS.—These unhealthy but large buildings stand on the site of a fine Dutch Fort (pulled down in 1827); attached to them are the Dutch Gardens, with a noble avenue of trees planted by the Dutch.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.—It lies N. of the barracks, and was erected in 1695, at which period the Armenians traded extensively in Bengal, and were very influential politicians. **THE CEMETERY** lies close to the church, and there repose the Old Dutch forefathers of the hamlet.

We soon afterwards reach the station at

§ = **HOOGHLY**, the Old W. Port of Bengal.

(Hooghy, or Hûgly), 4 miles (Route 1),

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1540. The Portuguese settled here.

1599. They built the fort on the site of the Collector's Cutchery, opposite which stands the Old Church of Bandel, (which place was given to the Portuguese by the King of Gour), the oldest Christian church in Bengal, built in 1599 A.D., in commemoration of Queen Elizabeth sanctioning the establishment of the Hon. E.I.C.; the steeple is discernible from the railway station.

1625. Factories erected by the Dutch.

1640. Also by the Danes, French, Portuguese, and English, for the purchase of saltpetre.

1632. The fort was besieged for 3½ months, when it was undermined, the Portuguese then retired to their vessels, the captain of one of which, with 2,000 persons on board, blew his ship up rather than fall into the hands of the Moslems. Out of 64 large vessels and 200 ships anchored off the town, only three escaped, and 4,000 Portuguese were made prisoners. The images and pictures of the Roman Catholic Church were destroyed by order of the Emperor of Delhi, but the priests who were taken prisoners to Agra obtained 777 bighas of rent free land for Bandel. It was the residence of Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, who here raised a Portuguese company of Infantry.

1686. The English and Moslems fought a desperate engagement here; the British fleet cannonaded the town, and burnt 500 houses with £300,000 of British merchandise.

1742. The Mahrattas sacked it.

1757. It was the commercial emporium and granary of Bengal.

1757. The British cannonaded it.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is noted for the Festival of Novenna, celebrated in November, and also for the refusal of its priests (Augustinians) to submit to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta.

ATTRactions.—*The Imambara*, which is a very handsome high Mussulman edifice, stands on the banks of the river, two miles S. of the Church, is generally considered as one of the finest Moosulman structures in this Presidency, and was erected at an enormous cost of money.

Then we pass the bold and striking brick pier wood superstructure Satgan bridge, which cost £2,500, and is constructed across a small stream, which was formerly navigable for vessels of large burden when the Hooghly river flowed by it to the W. of Serampore, and of the low marshy ground near Howrah, entering the Tolly's nullah, passing by Baripur and Rajgunje (both now not less than 20 miles distant from its present bed), and thence fell into the sea below Diamond Harbour. Then the wretched miserable Satgan village was a large city, well defended by a formidable fort, the foundations of which are still visible, near Trunk Road Bridge, close to which stand the ruins of an old mosque, and in the adjoining grounds are seen some fine mausoleums of distinguished Moslem officers, who fell in the battle of Pundooah. Here the Dutch in the last century had their gardens (country seats), to which they used to walk out from Chinsura to dinner in the heat of the day. It was once a royal residence. In 1566 it was a large trading city, most probably the Bengal emporium of Pliny, and the great commercial depot, until the arrival of the Portuguese in India, who, in 1630, removed all the public offices to Hooghly, then the Calcutta of that age. And here many European mercantile firms amassed large fortunes. In the Emperor Akbar's time the Satgan river formed the N. frontier of the ancient kingdom of Orissa. The Romans are supposed to have traded here. The river has silted up, and masts of ships have been found in the river's bed, near this spot. The train then twice crosses the *Great Trunk Road*, where crowds of children of both sexes, in a state of nudity, perform curious antics, and toss up their hands in high glee as the engine steams along. This spot is a scene of immense traffic, 73,000 pedestrians, 49,000 loaded bullock hackeries (country carts), 18,000 empty ones, 65,000 laden bullocks, and 400 government daks (dawks), pass annually between this place and Burdwan, and the salt brought down along this road to Calcutta amounts to no less than 12,962 tons annually. We then reach the station of

= § **MUGGRA**, 5 miles.

Here is erected an iron bridge over a stream, through which the Damuda river (Damoodah), now flowing W. for 20 miles, a century ago forced its passage to the Hooghly river, at Nya Serai, N. of Hooghly, the channel of which is choked up with sand, after which it forms itself a new one, now enters the Hooghly near Diamond Harbour (Ronte 1), and forms that terror of nautical men called "*The James and Mary*." The Calcutta shipbuilders still use the sands of the old bed.

We then proceed for 8 miles, and on the right stands a noble Mosque, 200 feet long, containing 60 domes, in which sound reverberates like the whispering gallery at St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and also a Tower literally encrusted with the hoar of five centuries. It is 120 feet high, the view from its summit is truly magnificent, as it embraces the whole of the country as far as Hooghly (14 miles). The pilgrims who flock hither annually in January call the Iron rod at its summit "Shah Sufi's Walking Stick," and opposite is the tomb of that Mussulman leader, who was signally overthrown at this spot. In 1200 it was a royal city, well fortified with a wall and deep trench 5 miles in circumference, the remains of which are still visible round the town. The railway is constructed on a portion of its site; and not far off is a large Moslem cemetery, out of which when making the railway, an immense number of skulls were dug up. We then reach the station of

= § PUNDOOAH.

(Perua, Pundova, Purroah), 9 miles.

Population, 3,000; and noted as being Dacolties or Thugs (see Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Lat. 23° 3', long. 88° 18'. Dawk station for bearers. Bazaar. Also celebrated as the site of the "Battle of the Cow," in 1340, at which period it was strongly fortified, and the residence of a Rajah. The origin of this famous conflict was that "The Mogul translator of Persian at the Court of the Hindoo Rajah of Pundooah killed a cow at the birth of his child, and buried the bones so as not to offend the populace, but the jackals prowling about dug them up. The people finding them rose up in arms, and insisted upon the cow slayer being given up to them for punishment, which being refused they seized the innocent child and slew it. The prince being appealed to by the Mogul refused redress, upon which he gathered up the bones and repaired to the Emperor, at Delhi, who sent an army under the command of Shah Sufi, who, as a reward for this exploit, was offered by his uncle, Firoz Taglac, the Emperor, the Government of Bengal, which he declined, and led a life of religious seclusion at this place, where he died. The Hindoos were defeated; engagement after engagement took place, until at length, after 60 Hindoo Sovereigns had been slain, they were finally defeated. About 200 yards W. of the line stands a Tank which was considered sacred, as it was affirmed that it possessed the extraordinary virtue of restoring life to the soldiers who perished in battle, hence the Hindoo supposition that this place was utterly impregnable. The Moslems, however, destroyed its efficacy by casting a piece of cow into the water. The tower already described was erected in commemoration of this conflict. A little to the W., on the left of the village, lies the noble tank of Pir-pukur, dug in 1300, 40 feet deep, which is remarkably picturesque, and surrounded with Imambaries, Pir-sthans, Mussulman Mausoleums (Moslem Saints' Tombs), probably of the one who fell in the bloody Battle of the Cow. Lives a Fakir (Faqucer), whose call an alligator (by name), obeys, and comes immediately

to the surface of the tank. Close by is the Shima Bassen Tank, much frequented by barren women, who dip sweetmeats (Patall) into the water, and who believe that if the same float back to them they will bear a son. Thence the rail carries us to the station of = § *Boinchi* (Boenchie, Boinahee), 5½; we again cross the *Great Trunk Road*, which is metalled with *kankar* (a nodular deposit of limestone from calcareous springs, which resembles large tuberculated pebbles binds the roads well, which it makes very dusty, but binds well in the monsoon, and it is curious to see, especially in the North Western Provinces, the men beating it down with wooden mallets until it forms a surface as smooth as plaster, and as hard as granite.

The train now passes along the *Burdwan Tillah* (the Garden of India), *Burdwan Territory* (Route 1), teeming with as dense a population as that of the Celestial Empire itself. We now quit the alluvial land of Bengal, and pass through an undulating, sandy country; the beds of the streams which intersect it are sandy and gravelly, the verdant herbage generally composed of "saccharum" grass, interspersed with the "bignonia odoratissima," whose fragrant perfume strongly impregnates the air, and the country dotted over with dingy temples; we soon reach the station of = § *Mymaree* (Memaree), 7½, which lies close to the crossing of the *Grand Trunk Road*, and near the travellers' bungalow. Proceeding a few miles farther we again approach the *Dumooda* or *Damooda* river, which flows nearly parallel to the line on the left, as far as *Raneegunge*, rises amidst the *Ranghur hills*, drains about 7,200 square miles of country, and receives in the monsoon a body of water so immense that it would fill up a channel 20 feet deep, and 2 miles wide, and so great is the rush of water, that this river has only a tidal altitude of 10 inches at Ampta. The embankments of the river frequently burst, sweeping everything before them, causing great damage and destruction of life and property. The landscape now becomes extremely grand and interesting; we pass the station of = § *Sakteghur*, 8, and proceed across a noble 280 brick-arched viaduct, the construction of which cost £20,000. On the left, amidst dense foliage, peers forth the steeple of the pretty church, built by the late Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, at a cost of £1,000, raised by private contributions, and in which there is morning and evening English service every Sunday. Here is also a Mission House and Schools for native children. The avenue of trees which lines the *Trunk Road* is a beautiful object. About a mile to the left lies that "Sea of White Sand," called *Dumooda*; the silt in suspension in this stream in the monsoon, is about two cubic inches per cubic foot of water; thence we pass over the *Banka* river (which rises 20 feet high in the monsoon) by an iron bridge; we then cross the road leading to *Culina* (lat. 23° 14', long. 88° 20'). Tank. Population, 60,000, chiefly composed of traders from various parts of the country. It lies on the right bank of the Hooghly.

Dawkes to Burdwan, via road, 26 miles E.

Civil Authority, Collector at Burdwan. Pass the Cutchery on the right, and enter the handsome well arranged station of

— \$BURDWAN, Route 7.

(Kosompure, "the Flowery City" of the Hindoo writers).

Elevation, 90 feet above the sea. Climate healthy. Refreshment rooms. Tariff as at Howrah. On the left we see the encamping ground, dawk bungalow, where there is first-rate accommodation. Tariff as at Howrah.

JAIL, a large, high-walled edifice, containing numerous one storeyed buildings; and a female ward, opening into a small yard, badly arranged. Here was confined in February, 1858, the Rajah of Pachete (30 years old), for rebellion.

THE CHURCH is a neat building, and opposite is a tank, rendered remarkable as having been the place into which the "Thugs" flung the dead bodies of their victims.

About one mile from the station stands the Rajah's Palace, the interior of which is most superbly fitted up in regal European style. He is the wealthiest landed proprietor in the country; his estates are not less than 70 miles long and 50 broad, and he pays an annual rental to the Indian government of £400,000. His gardens, which are very extensive, and maintained at a cost of £7,200 per annum, contain a most curious and beautiful variety of rare plants (hundreds of valuable seedlings, however, have been lately lost for want of sufficient shade), in the purchase of which, in four years, no less than £30,000 has been expended; it contains a curious, high, wooden labyrinth, constructed with interlacing creepers; as also the Rajah's garden house or "Dil Khosa," tastefully ornamented with a beautiful flower-environment tank and valuable pictures. That prince's menagerie, which is well worth visiting, stands in the garden, and is maintained at a yearly cost of nearly £8,000; in this valuable collection are Nepalese squirrels, swans, Polar pelicans (which cost £80 each), Burdwan wolves, Ceylon monkeys, porcupines, boa constrictors, Borneo monkeys, North American cockatoos (which cost £100 per pair), hyenas, orang outangs, tiger cats, Brazil vultures, sloths, Kashmir pigeons, goats, turtle doves, emus, ostriches, wild fowls, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1616. Here lived the Chief Shere Khan, who was assassinated by order of Jehangire, Emperor of Delhi, for the sake of his beautiful *epouse* (Noor Jehan, the Elizabeth of India).

1621. Here also resided Shah Jehan, the future emperor of India, but to whom the Portuguese of Hooghly (the most expert gunners of the time) refused the loan of their artillery.

1621. The Moguls besieged it.

1695. The rebellion of the Burdwan Zemindar took place. He was joined by the Affghans, slew the Rajah, captured the city of Hooghly, which exploit caused the British to erect the old fort of Calcutta, endeavoured to ravish the Rajah's daughter, who then resided in the old palace, which stood on the trunk road, E. of the bridge; but, who rather than

yield up her virtue, stabbed that rebel mortally, and then killed herself; his followers overran the whole district, from Rajmahal to Midnapore, and in the same year the English obtained a lease of the land on which the city of Calcutta was erected. Here also resided, for three years, in a formidable fort which sustained several sieges, Aurungzebe's grandson, the then governor of Bengal.

1743. The Mahrattas (the Cossacks of Bengal) encamped here with an army 120,000 strong.

About 10 miles distant, on the trunk road, can be seen the 108 temples of Siva, built by the late Rajah.

Proceeding across a stiff, clayey, and *ghotu* country, we soon reach the

JUNCTION STATION, where the Raneegungee Line (on which the bridges and embankments are constructed for a single line of rails, which having but few curves, the site commands a view of five or six miles) branches off by Rajmahal, to the North Western Provinces. The main line, which is now open to — \$ *Gooskharra*, 11 miles, and 8 miles beyond brings us to = \$ *Beddiah*, 96 miles from Calcutta, the *terminus* of the opened line, crosses the Adjil river, a short distance E. of Ellimbazar, a place of considerable trade, which possesses the following advantages, viz.:—That large country boats can come from the Hooghly, *via* Cutwa in the monsoon; and the travellers will, when the line is finished, be able to visit the

ATTRACTIONS, viz.:—

The beautiful views in *Birbhoom*, the picturesque, wild Alpine scenery of the Rajmahal Range, inhabited by sturdy mountaineers.

The ruins of Gour, the Bengal Nineveh, and the Paradise of Akbar, which in 1360, contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, and was surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and 60 feet high.

The *Cascade of Mooteehura*, rocks of Jangira, a district densely covered with remains of antiquity; and

Thence proceed to Darjeeling, 7,218 feet high, Sikhim, Bootan, Sikreegully, Malda, Colgong, Bhagalpore, with its Jain antiquities; and Phuturgata, a second Benares, with its Buddhist caves (the largest of which is 136 feet long, 24 broad, and standing without either support of pillar or beam) and sculptures.

Continuing our journey along the Burdwan Line, we pass across undulating land, amidst a cooler and less clouded atmosphere; pass the Bahullah road and Khury nullah 15 miles to the right, and bounded on the south by the Adjil river, lies the rich mineral district of Birbhoom Zillah (Beerbhoom), abounding in beautiful scenery, and was formerly the largest Mahomedan Zemindary in Bengal. At Lakrakund there is a thermal spring. The Judge of Death (Yain) is worshipped in this district, and the Santhals (Santals), an aboriginal race (whose sudden and desperate insurrection in 1855-56, caused such dreadful loss of life and property), swarm in this Zillah. Here is the celebrated shrine of Vaidunath (Deoghur); its temple, which was erected in 1500, is a mile in circumference, and its fair (*mela*) held in March, very well attended by all classes of traders. The

railway fences are here constructed of palm, which is impervious to the attacks of the white ants. Then we pass on to the station at

= \$MANCOR (Mancore), 24; population 5,600. It is celebrated for its sugar, but the immediate vicinity, which is jungly, swarms with savage bears; thence pass the station at

= \$PANEHUR, 7; then pass \$BANSCOPE (Bansko), after leaving which the country becomes considerably undulated, sterile, covered with stunted grass, and the chief cultivation lies in the hollows or dales; pass * *Caksa*, after which we behold with considerable pleasure the lofty (1,000 feet high) Chutna Hill, where the tourist, invalid, or over-worked man of business can enjoy the luxury of a dry and exhilarating air. As the iron king advances, the ground becomes so undulated that the change forcibly reminds the traveller of some of the military roads in France, which the appearance of the Trunk Road in this vicinity greatly resembles. The soil now becomes gravelly, and the eye ranges over an immense quantity of low jungle, but the monotony of the landscape is considerably relieved by the high (1,100 feet), conical, isolated hills, not improbably supposed to have once been primitive rocky islands, rising in the midst of a large ocean, the remains of lunus beds, from which sprung forth vegetables, whose decayed foliage formed the present soil, which loom in the distance to the W.; we then reach the

TUMLA CUTTING, a magnificent work, situated amidst beautiful scenery, especially from the bridge, where the view is splendid; on the right lies the dense forest, swarming with savage bears, and extending to Rajmahal, and on the left is seen the Dumooda river, with its beautiful white, sandy banks. The cutting, whose stratified layers of light soil have a stratum of 2 feet deep, then small concrete red bed of clay, and a long zigzag range of ironstone 2 to 3 inches deep (large masses, about 3 tons weight, lie scattered about the cutting), below which lies a deep bed of white rotten sandstone, unfit for building, as it soon moulders, nor for road metal as it is far from durable, having underneath a depth of red clay, which clearly develop themselves in planes, which slopes E. and W. through the Callipore Jungle, is 1 mile long, and 36 feet deep. Here is an elegant light bridge thrown over the road, about one span of 50 feet of brickwork, which was finished in a month. Now, the scenery is truly lovely, and as the traveller steams along the rail, E. or W., this large span (built without centres underneath, the earthwork was formed to suit the radius, and cut out after the whole was finished) becomes the most prominent and sightly object. To the W. lies the largest embankment on the whole line; and then we pass across the graceful, apparently light, but firm and durable *Tumla Viaduct*, consisting of seventeen openings, each 20 feet, and erected in eight months. We pass near *Kyraso'e*, where the coal formation begins, and continues as far as *Bag-sama*, but the soil (as is the case in all coal districts), is barren; thence proceed onward, and pass *Singarim*, which is remarkable for the formidable massive embankments thrown up to protect the rail from the

Dumooda waters, which closely approach it, and which have in former periods inundated this district, and swept away considerable property. Not far distant, just beyond the confluence of the Noonla and Dumooda rivers, are the remains of a petrified forest, similar to that in the vicinity of Cairo in Egypt, (described *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*). We then pass on to the station at *Undal*, after leaving which place we enter THE BANCOORA DISTRICT (Route 1), and the scenery becomes remarkably fine, hills in the distance, undulating ground with well cultivated hollows, and a ferruginous, clayey, barren soil, tableland in front, the vicinity of which abounds with iron. We then reach the terminus at

= \$† RANEEGUNGE, 122 miles from Calcutta

(Princess Town, from *Ranee*, "princess," and *Gunge*, "market," or Chota Calcutta, Little Calcutta, the Hampton Court of Bengal).

Territory, Bancoora. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bancoora, 25 miles. Military station. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 35', long. 87° 10'. Branch railway to the coal mines.

POSITION.—It lies on the river Damoodah.

COMMERCE.—It has an immense coal trade, found in the Burdwan collieries; 81,000 tons are sent to Calcutta, annually, down the river in the flood seasons, at a transit cost of 3½ annas (4d.) per 100 lbs. (maund).

HOTEL.—Tariff as at Calcutta.

COAL MINES.—They were discovered in 1820 by the celebrated architect, Mr. Jones, who built the Bishop's College at Calcutta, at which period this place was a dense jungle, swarming with tigers and bears, but after the ground was cleared of trees, the soil became barren, and are accessible by a flight of 140 steps, down a descent of 130 feet to galleries 9 feet high, supported by solid coal pillars, 15 feet apart, and 15 square, cut out of the coal. Here are 25 shafts with holes to admit the light, the strata above being sandstone and thick alluvium beds. There is a walk 3 miles through the mine, which the traveller should explore by torch-light, in working which upwards of 1,000 Beauri (an aboriginal tribe) are employed. The coal, in which fossil plants similar to those found in the Yorkshire and Australian coal abound, lies in the basin, formed many thousands of years since, when the Ocean must have washed this place, between the Dumooda and Adji rivers, (Aji, Adji, Hadjee, which rises in lat. 24° 32', long. 86° 10', in Ramgurr, flows S.E., passes through Monghyr, Beerboom; thence S. for 60 miles, and falls into the Bhagrutee, at Cutwa, in lat. 23° 39', long. 88° 9'; the natives have a superstition that whoever bathes in its waters becomes invulnerable), and has an area of 70 square miles. They are the property of the Bengal Coal Company, which has been formed, with a capital of £150,000. The lands, buildings, &c., are valued at £120,000. The amount of coal raised annually produces about £160,000, at a cost of 4s. per ton on the surface, the expenses average 12s. per ton, and it yields in the

market £1 per ton. The Company's resident engineer, Mr. Francis, has discovered that the root of the *Masiā Mula* is a remedy for the bite of venomous snakes. The geological formation is thus divided by Jacquemont into 10 classes, viz:—

- 1st, Superficial stratified sandstone, 30 feet thick.
- 2nd, Sandstone very hard, and 1 yd. thick.
- 3rd, Argillaceous Schist, with vegetable marks.
- 4th, Workable coal, 75 feet deep, and 10 feet thick.
- 5th, Hard Micaceous Schist, 4 inches thick.
- 6th, Unworked coal, 8 inches thick.
- 7th, Schist, with vegetable marks, 4 inches thick.
- 8th, Unworked coal, loaded with pyrites 1 foot thick.
- 9th, Argillaceous ironstone.
- 10th, Alternating Gneiss and Mica Schist.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Hills of Chutna*, and *Baharīnath*, 1,200 feet high (there bears abound), 12 miles, and accessible by Palankeen. *Pachete*, where the sportsman will find good sport in tiger and bear hunting, (the Rajah lies in prison, at Burdwan), and *Parasnath*, the Mount Sinai of the Jains, 70 miles, accessible by palankeen. Dawk bungalows, where relays of bearers can be had, are placed at every 12 miles, on which stands towers 4,530 feet high, beyond the mineral springs of Fitcori and Belcappie, Dunwah Pass, 1,300 feet high, with magnificent, hilly slopes, descent of 700 feet per mile, and beautiful, diversified scenery. Kymore range, Rhotas Fort, Rhotasgurr, in lat. 24° 38', long. 84°, on the Soane (Sone) river; Thermal springs of Chunee on the Barakur; Gya, with its Buddhist and Antiquarian remains. The N.W. district was originally the seat of the Great Mugudh Empire, the birth-place of Buddhism. The N. hilly range extends to Cambay, and the rivers Soane, Dumooda, Adji and Subunreka rise amidst them. The hilly regions, or "Bengalese Switzerland," (Behar), lies beyond, where the climate is invigorating, and the nights cool and beautifully clear.

Thence we proceed by Gharry Dawk, (weight of luggage allowed, 200lbs.), an oblong four-wheeled palankeen, with doors on each side, slides and small venetian blinds, mounted on springs, drawn by one horse, and driven by a native, dressed in tight yellow, cotton, striped trousers, sash round his waist, turban on his head, quilted cotton tunic, bare feet, slippers, and French bugle slung across his shoulders, with a brass plate on his belt, whereon is engraved "Mail Post Guard", along a good road, at the rate of 5 miles an hour, changing horses every 5 miles; thence proceed to § *Bograh*, and then enter the **BEERBHOON DISTRICT**, (Route 1); and proceed, *via* Route 187, § to *Benares*, (Route 1). Here are seen the holy, dull, dark eyed Brahmins, dressed in scanty pantaloons, with 3 white painted stripes over their nose, and a necklace which comes round the shoulder; thence, *via* Route 6, to § *Allahabad*, 74½; then per railway, to § *Cawnpoor*, 152 miles, and proceed, *via* horse dāk, to § *Allygurh*, 183½ (Route 6); and then, *via* Route 6, for 83½ miles, to the city of

† § **DELHI**, (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and Routes 6 and 46 of this *Hand-Book*).

ROUTE 188.

BENARES TO ALLAHABAD.

Distance, 74½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Benares to Mohun-ke-Serai	11	2
Tamashabad	11	4
Gooseeah	10	4
Ooj-ke-Chowkee	13	4
Sydabad	13	4
Jhoosee	13	4
Allahabad Cantonment	4	6
	74	6

Leave † § *Benares*, (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 6, for 74½ miles, to

† § **ALLAHABAD**, (Route 1).

ROUTE 189.

FUTTEHGURH TO LUCKNOW CANTONMENT,

VIA NANAMOW GHAUT.

Distance, 111½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Futtehgurh to Right Bank of the Kalli Nuddy, near Khodagunge	14	0
Jellalabad	8	6
Meerunke Serai	10	4
Urroul	9	4
Nanamow	7	4
Thence, <i>via</i> Route 184, to Lucknow	61	4
	111	2

Leave § *Futtehgurh*, (Route 48); Dawks to Allygurh, 111½; Bareilly, 76½; Calpee, 103½; Cawnpoor, 83; Etwah, 61½; Lucknow, 111½; Meerut, 182; Mynpoorie, 40½; Seetapoor, 84½; Shahjehanpoor, 49½ miles; and proceed along a good road, across a cultivated country; pass § *Kumalunge*, 7½; § *Rajepoor*, 2; § *Khodagunge*, 4; cross by ferry the 'Kalli nuddy and suspension bridge to the right bank, near § *Khodagunge*, 14; bazaar; pass § *Goorsatunge* (Goorsuhagunje), 5½; bazaar; branch road to Mynpoorie; § *Jellalabad*, 3½; bazaar; thence along a bad road; pass § *Futtehgurh*, 2½; § *Feerozapoor*, 3½; § *Bahapoor*, 4; § *Mamooda*, 4; § *Muckrundnagar*, 1½; to § *Meerunke Serai*, 1½; bazaar; thence along a bad, rutty road, we enter the **CAWNPOOR DISTRICT**, (Route 1). Pass *Mowlee*, 1; § *Muckdoompoor*, 2; § *Dendouera*, 1; § *Tickia*, 1; § *Gunghnapoor*, 1½; § *Rustam Khan-ke-Serai*, 2½; § *Urroul*, 1½; § *Mendua* (Merra), 1; § *Bacootie*, 1½; § *Nanamow*, 4½; thence proceed, *via* Route 184, to § **LUCKNOW** (Route 38).

ROUTE 190.

FUTTEHGURH TO MEERUT,

VIA KHASGUNGE, ATROWLEE, AND BOOLUNDSHEHR.

Distance, 182 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Futtehgurh to Beroun.....	8	6
Newalgunge.....	7	2
Allygunge.....	15	4
Parowlee.....	12	4
Sirpoora.....	10	0
Umapoor.....	10	0
Khasgunge.....	9	0
Booragawn.....	13	3
Atrowlee.....	15	2
Chourera.....	10	5
Shikarpoor.....	14	2
Boolundshehr.....	13	0
Thence, via Route 49, to Meerut.....	42	4
	182	0

Leave \$Futtehgurh (Route 48), and proceed, via Route 48, to \$Umapoor, 64; and then, via Route 45, to \$Khasgunge, 9; thence along a good road, through an open and partially cultivated country; pass \$Badrin, 4; \$Dhoolna, 3; \$Belonna, 3½; \$Booragawn, 2½; wells and Neem nuddy; and we then enter the ALLYGURH DISTRICT, (Route 1); pass to Bahadurpur, 1½; cross by ford the Neem nuddy, ½; \$Dhunsari, 4; \$Churra, 1; Tentha, 6; \$Atrowlee, 5½; bazaar; lat. 28° 2', long. 78° 20'; population, 12,722. Pass on to \$Kazimabad, 4½; \$Raeppoor, 1½; \$Paruravalee, 2½; bazaar; \$Chourera, 2½, situated on the right of the road; encamping ground, on the left bank of the Kali nuddy, opposite the village. We then enter the BOOLUNDSHEHR DISTRICT, (Route 6). Thence along a good cart-road, across an open, cultivated country; pass \$Buroula, 5; \$Lalbir (Lallneir), 3; \$Burrason, 3½; \$Shikarpoor, 2½; wells and bazaar; lat. 28° 16', long. 78° 6'; population, 9,838; \$Kylavun, 2½; \$Salempoor, 2½; \$Tirsoo, 1½; \$Mukenpoor, 1½; \$Dhatara, 1; then cross by ferry boat the Kali nuddy to \$Boolundshehr, 3½; (Route 49), Allygurh to Meerut, and then proceed, via that route, for 42 miles, to the Cantonment of

\$MEERUT (Meerut, Route 49).

ROUTE 191.

FUTTEHGURH TO MYNPOORE.

Distance, 40½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Futtehgurh to Mahomedabad.....	13	4
Bewur.....	11	6
Bowgong.....	8	0
Mynpoori Cantonment.....	7	0
	40	2

Leave \$Futtehgurh (Route 48), and proceed along a bad, rutty road, across a low, flat, cultivated country; pass \$Mahomedabad, 13½; bazaar; and then cross by boat, bridge, and ferry, the \$Kalli Nuddy, 8½, to \$Bewur, 11½; bazaar; and we then enter THE MYNPOORE DISTRICT, (Route 6). Thence along a good road; pass \$Bowgong, 8; bazaar; thence the road becomes circuitous and narrow, for 7 miles, to the Cantonment of

†\$MYNPOORE (Route 6).

ROUTE 192.

FUTTEHGURH TO SEETAPOOR.

Distance, 82½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Futtehgurh to left bank Ganges at Husseinpoor Ghat.....	2	4
Kurruckpoor.....	6	0
Fawley.....	9	4
Shahabad.....	12	0
Antowrah.....	8	4
Peyaanee.....	9	3
Left bank Goomty, near Moontha.....	8	0
Mahowly.....	11	0
Seetapoor Cantonment.....	16	0
	82	7

Leave \$Futtehgurh (Route 48), and proceed along a good road; thence cross by ferry, and pass over heavy sand in its bed, the Ganges river, to the left bank, at Husseinpoor Ghat, 2½; thence proceed along a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated country, cross by ferry the Western Ramganga river, and we then enter THE SANDI DIVISION OF THE OUDH DISTRICT; pass on to

\$KURRUCKPOOR, 6 miles.

Bazaar.

DAWKES to Futtehgurh, 8 miles N.E. Setapoor 74 W.; lat. 27° 27', long. 78° 47'.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Western Ramganga. Cross a fordable nullah; pass \$Fawley, 9½; bazaar; cross by ford the Gurra river (Gurrah Deoha); thence along a bad road, across a cultivated country; proceed on, and thence cross by ferry the same stream, to the town of

\$SHAHABAD (Angotpur) 11½ miles.

District, Oude. Commissioner at Lucknow. Encamping ground, close to which are two brick-lined tanks. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 39', long. 80° 1'.

DAWKES to Shahjehanpoor, 15 miles, S. Futtehgurh, 30 miles, N.E.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Here are the ruins of large fortifications, brick-towered, colonnade, vestibuled palace.

MOSQUE.—This old, antique edifice, is in ruins, as well as the wall which surrounds it.

This town, which is of considerable extent, was founded by Angot, the nephew of Rana, King of Oude, who is supposed to have flourished 1,600

years before the Christian era. It was considerably embellished by the Afghan Chief, Dilawar Khan, contemporary with Aurungzebe.

Thence proceed along a flat, bush, jungly country; cross a thigh deep nullah to \$Antowrah, 8½; bazaar; \$Peyaunee, 9½; bazaar; thence the road becomes very good; cross by ford the deep bed (3 feet) of the Goomty (Goomtee) river, to the left bank, 8; within 4 miles of Moondha. Provisions from that village; thence along a sandy road, which soon becomes bad, cross by temporary bridge, a 4 feet deep nullah; and then proceed across an open, partially cultivated country, to \$Mahowly, 11; bazaar; thence along an excellent road, cross 2 bridged nullahs, and at the end of the 16th mile, we reach the Cantonment of

\$SEETAPOOR (Setapoor, Route 93.)

ROUTE 193.

FUTTEHGURH TO SHAJAHANPOOR
CANTONMENT.

Distance, 49½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Futtehgurh to left bank of the Ganges, } at Husseinpoor Ghat	2	4
Imratpoor.....	10	2
Jellalabad.....	15	2
Kant	11	0
Shahjehanpoor Cantonment.....	10	3
	49	3

Leave + \$Futtehgurh, (Route 48); proceed, via Route 192, to \$Husseinpoor Ghat, 2½; thence along a good road; pass \$Jumapoor, 1½; \$Gountia, 1; \$Dhurumpoor, 1; \$Chandpoor, 1; \$Paharpur, 1; \$Gorruckpoor, 1. Lat. 27° 28', long. 79° 41'.

DAWKs to Futtehgurh 8 miles N.E.

\$IMRATPOOR, 4 Miles.

(Hemratpur, Amritpoor, Nectar Town, from Amrit, Imrat, "nectar," and Fur, "town," Imrutpoor).

Collector at Futtehgurh, 12 miles. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 32', long. 79° 40'.

COMMERCE.—Indigo and Mangoes.

POSITION.—It lies one mile from the left bank of the Ganges, in a fertile, luxuriant, cultivated, and mango grove district, which, however, is flooded in the monsoon.

Thence along a bad road, across an open, well cultivated country, densely dotted with hamlets; cross by excellent ferry the \$Ramgunga river, 12½; and we then enter the SHAJAHANPOOR DISTRICT (Route 89); pass

\$JELLALABAD (Jelalabad, Jullalabad),
2½ miles.

Population, 5,031. Lat. 27° 46', long. 79° 50'. Dawks to Shahjehanpoor, 11 miles S.W. Bazaar;

*Obercea, 2½; *Purona, 1; *Arood, 1½; *Bharera, 1; \$Kaget, 5; bazaar. Dawks to Shahjehanpoor, 10 miles S.W. Lat. 27° 49', long. 79° 51'. Thence along a good road; pass *Piproul; cross by ferry, the \$Gurra river, to \$Azeegunge; cross two nullahs, and at the end of 10½ miles we reach the Cantonment of

\$SHAJAHANPOOR, (Route 89).

ROUTE 194.

GHAZEEPOOR TO GORRUCKPOOR.

Distance, 91½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghazeepoor to Kahgudeepoor	15	6
Bahadargunge	10	2
Left bank of the Surjoo at Mhow	8	4
Ghosee	10	0
Dhooree Burhul.....	13	0
Gugya or Ghuga.....	12	0
Bellipar	10	0
Gorruckpoor Cantonment	12	0
	91	4

Leave \$Ghazeepoor, (Route 1). Dawks to Azimgurh, 44; Benares, 46; Dinapore, 99½; Gorruckpoor, 91½; Hazareebagh, 192½; Juanpoor, 60½; Mulliey, 182½; and proceed along a good road; cross by ford the \$Bysoo river, 7; then by pucca bridge the \$Munghie river, 5; to \$Kahgudeepoor, 3½; thence along a good road, cross a dry nullah, to

\$BAHADARGUNGE, 10½ miles.

(Bahadoorpoor, Bahadorganj), Hero's Market, from Bahadur, "hero," and Ganj, "mart."

Lat. 25° 48', long. 83° 21'. Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the N.E. Tonsie river, here called the Surjoo.

DAWKs to Ghazeepoor, 26 miles N., and Gorruckpoor, 55 S.

Thence along a good road, through a partially cultivated country; cross by ford the \$Surjoo river; we then enter the AZIMGURH DISTRICT (Route 1); and reach the left bank of that river; pass on to \$Mhow, 8½; bazaar. It lies on the right bank of the Sarjoo river. Dawks to Benares, 55 miles N.E.; Ghazeepoor, 34 N.; Gorruckpoor, 57 S. Lat. 25° 54', long. 83° 37'. Pass on to \$Ghosee, 10; wells; thence cross by good ferry boat, the \$Gogra river, which here forms a single channel; we then enter the Gorruckpoor District, (Route 61); pass \$Dhooree Burhul, 18; bazaar. POSITION.—On the left bank of the Gogra river; thence pass by ferries two nullahs, to \$Gugya, (Ghuga) 12; \$Bellipar, 10. Thence along a good road, from November to June, but quite impracticable in the monsoon; cross by temporary bridge, the Aurnee (Aumee), as also by ferry, the Raptee river, at the Bhowapara Ghat, and at the end of the 12th mile we reach the Cantonment of

\$GORRUCKPOOR, (Route 61).

ROUTE 195.

GHAZEEPOOR TO HAZAREEBAGH.

Distance, 192½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghazeeport to Zumaneah	10	0
Cuddasur	11	0
Nobutpoor	9	4
Thence, via Route 147, to Hazareebagh	161	6
	192	2

Leave \$Ghazeeport (Route 1), and we proceed along a good road; cross a bridged nullah, as also by ferry the Ganges river. We then enter the

ZUMANIA PERGUNNAH,

and then pass on to \$Zumaneah (Zeemania, or Nusruthpoor), 10. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 23', long. 83° 38'. It lies on the right bank of the Ganges. Thence proceed along a bad road, to \$Cuddasur, 11; we then enter the BENARES DISTRICT (Route 1); pass along a bad road, and soon enter \$Nobutpoor, 9; Route 147; and thence proceed, via Route 147, to \$Hazareebagh, 161½. (Route 205, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Madras*). The traveller can, if he prefer it, proceed by the most direct route, viz., pass on to the right bank of the Ganges, 2½; then to \$Zumaneah, 10; \$Kantaneer, 10½; \$Montanee, 11; \$Koorumabad, 12; thence ford the Kurumnasa and Durgowtee rivers to \$Sasseram, 12, and then via Route 147, to \$HAZAREEBAGH (Route 205, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Madras*).

ROUTE 196.

GHAZEEPOOR TO JUANPOOR.

Distance, 60½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghazeeport to Nundgunge	10	2
Syedpoor	12	4
Behree	8	0
Chundwuck	7	0
Moofitgunge	12	0
Jaanpoor Cantonment	11	0
	60	6

Leave \$Ghazeeport (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass \$Nundgunge, 10½; then cross by pucca bridge at \$Deokultie, 6½, the Ganges river; then pass

\$SYEDPOOR (Sydopre, Sydpoore), 6½ miles.

Bazaar. Position: It lies on the left bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Goomtee. Lat. 25° 30', long. 83° 18'. Population, 8,200.

DAWS to Calcutta, 641 N.W.; Benares, 23 N.E. Thence along a good road, cross eight nullahs; pass \$Behree, 8; encamping ground; and we then enter the JAANPOOR DISTRICT (Route 34); pass \$Chundwuck, 7; wells; then cross two shallow nullahs, and pass on to \$Moofitgunge, 12; wells; then cross by fine pucca bridge the \$Goomtee (Goomty)

river, and 11 miles brings us to the Cantonment of

\$JAANPOOR (Jounpoor, Route 34).

ROUTE 197.

GHAZEEPOOR TO MULLYE,
VIA CHUPPRA AND MUZUFFERPOOR.

Distance, 182½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghazeeport to Mahomedabad	14	2
Luttoochee or Suttoochee	10	0
Left Bank of the Surjoo, opposite Bur- ragong	10	0
Bulleah	8	0
Huldee	10	0
Mudbunee	12	0
Left Bank of Dewah river, at Manjee Ghat	6	0
Chupprah	12	0
Runpoora or Rypoor	10	0
Mukair	12	0
Buckra	8	0
Koorumjadhie	10	0
Muzufferpoor	10	0
Berhampoor to Mullye, via Route 114 ..	50	4
	182	

\$Ghazeeport (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; cross by temporary bridge and ford, 2 nullahs to \$Mahomedabad, 14½; cross 5 bridged nullahs, as also the Munghee nullah to \$Luttoochee (Suttoochee), 10; wells; cross by ford and ferry a nullah as well as the \$Surjoo river, and we reach the left bank, opposite \$Burragong, 10; thence cross by ferry in the monsoon, and at other seasons by temporary bridge, the \$Kuttehur river, to \$Bulleah, 8; thence cross 4 dry nullahs, but which are full of water in the monsoon; pass \$Huldee, 10; \$Mudbunee, 12; then cross by ferry boat the \$Dewah or Gogra river, and we then enter THE SARUN DISTRICT (Route 1), to the left bank, at \$Manjee Ghat, 6; thence along a good road; pass \$Chupprah, 12 (Route 175); \$Runpoora (Rypoor), 10; thence a good road in the dry season, to which becomes flooded in the monsoon, to \$Mukair, 12; thence cross by ford at the \$Rewah Ghat and enter

THE TIRHOOT DISTRICT (Route 114).

THE GUNDUCK RIVER

(Trisulgunga, from *Grisul*, "a trident," the emblem of Siva, and *Tanga*, "river"; *Gainda*, from *Gainda*, "rhinoceros"; Gunduck river, *Gandaci*, *Gandacavati*, so called because it is supposed by the natives to rise near a mountain of that name; *Cundaci*, so named by the Naypalas because it rises at Cunda Sthala, the two mountain-shaped cavities of Vishnu temples; *Satagrama*, on account of that stone being found in its bed, and which the Hindoos worship; *Narayani*, because Vishnu, personified in the Salaya stone, is thought to dwell in its waters, or after the Supreme Being; *Gandak*, *Gandhaki*, and *Biuri Gandak*). It rises in lat. 29° 11', long. 82° 59', beyond the Snowy Mountains, at a spot called *Damodarkund*,

in the Bhotan Mastang Rajah's territory, tributary to Gorkha; thence it flows circuitously amidst the chasms of the Himalaya, where it is joined, in lat. 27° 31', long. 84° 5', by the Trisoolgunga, also flowing, with a greater volume of water, from the same range, N. of Kathmandoo (the Hindoo fabulous origin of which tributary is, that Vishnu, afraid of the planet Saturn, took upon himself the form of a rocky hill; the planet also became a worm, and gnawed away the rocky eminence, during which revolution of that satellite, such profuse perspiration flowed from about the temples of Vishnu, that it produced the two streams, called, *Crishna*, "black," flowing to the E., and *Sueta*, "white" Gunduk, flowing to the W.); thence it is navigable for canoes, flows for 200 miles to Bhelaunji, where boats can descend it; thence passes by the Madder mountain, in the Sub-Himalayan range (here the scenery is truly splendid, the stream is fine and clear, about as wide as the Thames at Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, bottom pebbly, current gentle, breadth about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, banks high, abrupt, rocky, and covered with beautiful, variegated, forest trees, whilst at openings are beheld at a distance the white, snowy peaks, rearing their tops amidst dark foliage, and shaggy, stupendous mountain ranges); then passes Nepaul, flows S. E., proceeds through Gorruckpore and Sarun, and, in lat. 26° 13', long. 84° 58', passes through Tirhoot; thence circuitously, and after a course of 407 miles, during which it is crossed by ferry, in lat. 27° 9', long. 84° 9', at Butsurra, falls into the Ganges (and is here called the Gunduck, from Nepaul) on the left, in lat. 25° 39', long. 85° 16', at Hajcepoor, opposite to Patna, where the Ganges is 4 miles broad, with two large shifting banks, which considerably impede the navigation. In the Ganges, opposite to Danapur, stands an Island, 6 miles long, and 1 broad, the passage round which becomes dry in the hot season, but boats can approach it in the monsoon; it does not receive the Gunduck, at Hajipur, as a tongue of cultivated land projects W. of that stream, passes 6 miles E. from that place, and separates that river from the Ganges, but in the monsoon a channel flows between this tongue of land and the N. shore, the rivers are there united, and on the 7th lunar month, "*Kartik*," this spot, considered holy by the Hindoos, is visited by crowds of persons of all grades, to perform their ritual ablutions, at which period, a large horse fair is held at Hariarchhatra, which lies on the W. bank of this stream, opposite to Hajipur.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—The Bengalees made this river a line of defence when their territory was invaded by Baber.

After crossing the river we come to \$ *Buckra*, 8; thence cross by ford, for six months in the year, the \$ *Byah* river, at which boats are not obtainable, to \$ *Kooranjadhee*, 10; thence proceed along a good road for 10 miles, and we soon reach \$ *Muzafferpoor*, 10 (Route 114); then proceed, via Route 114, to

\$ *MULLYE*, 50½ miles.

ROUTE 198.

GOONAH TO GWALIOR.

Distance, 135 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah to Kootiowud	12	0
Ramseer	13	0
Aijwara	10	0
Akoda	13	0
Kainwah	12	4
Kanibhree	13	0
Nurwur	14	0
Chitolee	10	4
Kururaya	8	0
Hemmutgurh	12	0
The Gwalior Residency	17	0
	135	0

Leave \$ *Goonah* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along an excellent road pass \$ *Kootiowud*, 12; *Ramseer*, 13, which lies on the the Sind river, which cross, and pass on to \$ *Aijwara*, 10; \$ *Akoda*, 13; \$ *Kainwah*, 12; \$ *Kanibhree*, 13; \$ *Nurwur*, 14; \$ *Chitolee*, 10½, situated on the Sind river; cross it, and proceed to \$ *Kururaya*, 8; \$ *Hemmutgurh*, 12; and 17 miles brings us to the Residency of

GWALIOR (described Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 199.

GOONAH TO NEEMUCH.

Distance, 180½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah to Durnnowda	16	0
Bholone or Boolain	9	0
Chubrah	8	0
Barode	12	0
Sartul	12	0
Benasee	13	0
Itchnawar	13	0
Jalra Patun	10	0
Left bank of the Ahoo at Bulwara ..	7	6
Oosarah Mullargunge	10	4
Bhanpoorah, (West Gate of)	10	4
Bara Bhumorie	14	6
Rampoora, (Western Gate of)	9	1
Kuckresir	11	0
Sawan	13	6
Neemuch Cantonment	13	0
	180	7

Leave \$ *Goonah* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a bad road; pass \$ *Durnnowda*, 16; thence cross a nullah and the Parbuttee river, Political Agent at Kotah; and we enter the TONK TERRITORY; (Route 225, *Bradshaw's*

Hand-Book to Bombay): pass **Bholone* (Boolain), 9; Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; thence along a bad, rough road, across a low, jungly, raviny country, for 3 miles; then pass through a passage between a low, hilly range: cross two nullahs and the **Bytaillee* river to **Chubrah*, 8½; bazaar; then enter the KOTAH DISTRICT (Route 233, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); proceed along an excellent road, across a well cultivated country; pass **Barole*, 10; then cross by a bad, stony ghat, a hilly range, 6; to **Sartul*, 6; thence proceed across the Purwan river to **Ek'aira*, 8; cross the Chappie river to **Bennae*, 12; thence along a good cart-road; then cross by a stony passage a Ghat, 6½; to **Ichnaucar*, 6½; then proceed: cross by a stony ghat a hilly range, 5; thence along a good cart-road to **Jahra Patun*, 5; bazaar. It is surrounded by a wall; thence across an undulating, cultivated country, intersected by five nullahs and the Ahoo river (which rises in lat. 24° 5', long. 76° 1' in Malwa, flows circuitously, but N., joins the Amjah, and then falls, in lat. 24° 26', long. 76° 19', into the Kali Sind, on the left at Gorgaum), with hills on the right; pass **Oondul*, 4; **Sumraee*, 2½; cross by ford the Ahoo river to the left bank at **Batucara*, 7½; we then proceed along a good road, intersected by eleven nullahs and the Rewah river; pass **Kulleakherree*, 5; to **Panchakherree*, 2; we then enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Sosarath Mullargunge*, 3½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch; buniah's shops. Thence along a stony road, intersected by four nullahs and the Rewah river, with hills on the right, across an open, undulating, slightly cultivated country; pass **Chota Lar-dee*, 2½; **Osiruah*, 1½; **Rullunporah*, 3½; pass hills on the right to the west gate of **Bhanpoora* (Rampoora), 2½; we then enter the INDORE or HOLCAR'S TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Thence along a rutty, stony road, intersected by eleven nullahs and the Nuhsirriver, with hills on the right, across an undulating, rocky country; pass **Burkherree*, 4½; **Kowlah*, 1½; **Revalakee*, 2½; **Dublah*, 1½; **Tailah*, 1; to **Bura Bhumoree*, 3½; thence along a rutty road, intersected by four nullahs and the Chumbul river, across an uneven, rocky, and stony country; pass **Chota Bhumoree*, 1½; **Googrut*, 1½; at which Ghat ford after the 14th November, but in the rains cross by ferry boats of two tons burthen, the steep banks, and loose rocky stony bed of the Chumbul river; and proceed on to the

RAMPOORA PERGUNNAH,

Which contains 500 villages, and produces an annual revenue of £37,500.

At the distance of 3½ miles we arrive at the West gate of

RAMPOORAH.

Territory, Indore. Political Agent at Indore, 120 miles. Officer commanding. Lat. 24° 28', long. 76° 25'. Elevation, 1,360 feet above the sea.

Dawks to Indore, 120 miles; Oojein, 95 miles.

POSITION.—It lies a mile distant from the N. bank of the Toolsee (Taloye) river, at the base of a hilly ridge.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a high and strong wall.

ATTRACTIONS.—*Temple.*—To the N.E. stands a Hindoo edifice, which is much frequented by pilgrims in April.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1818. Roshun Beg, who had retreated from Mehidpoor, attacked the British troops, but was signally defeated.

This place was formerly the capital of Holcar's Dominions, and the residence of his Court, until it was removed to Indore (Indor).

Thence along a stony, rutty road, intersected by 11 nullahs and the **Toolsee* river, across a very undulating, high, ridgy country, with hills to the right; pass **Koondaleah*, 7; **Phoolporah*, 2½; **Kuckresir*, 1½; bazaar; thence proceed along a good road, intersected by 11 nullahs, across an undulating country, quite free from jungle; pass **Gotahee-ke-Peepulea*, 2½; **Dindehree*, 1½; **Peetpoer*, 2½, to the town of **Munassah*, 1½; bazaar; we then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to **Sawan*, 5½; bazaar; pass **Jawassa*, 2½; **Boorkherree*, 1; **Devurree Recurree*, 2½; **Girdoera*, 1½; and 5½ miles brings us to the Cantonment of

***NEEMUCH** (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 200.

GOONAH TO MHOW.

Distance, 187½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 185½ Miles

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah to Ragoogurh.....	16	4
Burkhera	12	0
Chachowra	12	0
Sundoria	11	4
Beorah	7	6
Bhopalpoor Old Cantonment	11	0
Kujneer	9	2
Golaatee	10	3
Left bank of the Kali Sind, opposite Sarungpoor	8	0
Soneyra	9	3
Shahjehanpoor	7	2
Jonkur	15	1
Tonk (Furbia)	9	1
Dewas	12	1
Duckaitcha	9	6
Indore	13	0
Mhow Cantonment	13	6
	187	1

Leaving *Goona* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), we proceed along a good cart-road, across a hilly and dale country, intersected by 12 nullahs and a river; pass *Leynugur Bigrungurh*, 11; bazaar; and proceed to

§ RAGOOGURE

(Ragwagarh, Raguhgarh), 5½ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Bazaar. Lat. 24° 30', long. 77° 11'.

DAWKES to Oojein, 130 miles N.E.; Agra, 200 S.; Goona, 16 S.W.; Mhow (Mow), 129 N.E.

FORTIFICATIONS.—A strong fort, which withstood the assaults of the disciplined army of Scindia for a long period.

POSITION.—It lies on the banks of a river, a feeder of the Parbatty river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Founded by the Rajpoot chief, Lal Singh, who flourished in the reign of Shahjehan, in 1628 and 1638.

1821. Dhokul Singh was defeated by the Gwalior army, commanded by English officers; he was allowed to hold possession of this place, with property which produced a rental of £5,500 per annum, conditionally that some of his family should also hold service under the Maharajah of Gwalior.

Thence along a bad road, intersected by 3 nullahs; then cross the *Parbuttee river to *Burkhera*, 12; *Chachotera*, 12; bazaar; thence along a bad, stony road, across a dreary hilly and dale country, intersected by a nullah; and we then enter the OMUTWARA RAJA'S TERRITORY. Pass *Sundoria*, 11½; wells and nullah; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Sehore. Thence the road is intersected by 5 nullahs; pass on to *Beorah*, 7; bazaar and Ajnar river; thence the track becomes circuitous, and is intersected by the Ajnar river and 3 nullahs, to the old cantonment of *Bhopalpoor*, 2; bazaar; lat. 23° 48', long. 76° 56'; Dawks to Neemuch, 157 E.; Saugor, 149 W., on the right bank of the Newwji (Neewji) river; cross by ford, the (200 yds. wide) steep banks and rocky, loose, stony bed (1½ foot deep) of the Neewji river; thence along a good road, across a very undulating, grass jungle country, thinly interspersed with dhak trees, intersected by 4 nullahs; pass *Dabree*, 1; *Danskherree*, 2; *Koorca*, 3; *Kuineer*, 3½; bazaar, wells, and nullahs; pass *Dobree*, 2½; *Amlaroree*, 2; *Dhamunda*, 1½; *Sheerpora*, 3½; the country intersected by 4 nullahs; and then enter THE DEWAS TERRITORY of the Puar (P'war, Framara) Chiefs.

Pass on to *Golautee*, 1½; wells; thence across an open, partially cultivated country, intersected by four nullahs; pass *Borakherree*, 2½, close to *Tilleinee*; at 3½ cross by ford the wide (400 yds.) bed, rocky, and sandy ledgy bottom, but shallow *Kalli Sind river, and we reach the left bank, opposite *Sarungpoor*, 8;

bazaar; lat. 23° 31', long. 76° 30'. Dawks to Goona, 97 S.W.; Mhow, 89 N.E.; Oojein, 55 N.E. Position.—It lies on the right bank of the Kalli Sindh; thence along a level, well cultivated country, intersected by four nullahs, the first of which is difficult and miry at the ghat, extremely bad for carts; pass *Puncarah*, 6; *Peer-herree*, 2; *Soneyra*, 1½; bazaar; and we enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along an undulating, raised, low-ridged, knolly country, intersected by two nullahs; cross by good ford the *Teelur (Cheelur) river; we then enter

THE SHAHJEHANPOOR DISTRICT OF GWALIOR,

Which produces an annual revenue of £25,000, out of which, £7,000 is appropriated as an income to one of the Scindia Princesses.

Then proceed to

§ SHAHJEHANPOOR,

So called from Shahjehan, emperor of Delhi, who reigned from 1628 to 1658), 7½. Position.—It lies on the left bank of the Teelur river; bazaar; here reside a number of wealthy Borahs, Mussulman merchants. Lat. 23° 24', long. 76° 18'. Dawks to Goona, 114 S.W.; Mow, 72 N.E.

Then proceed along a rough, loose, stony road, intersected by ten fordable nullahs and the *Look-under river; pass *Dullode*, 8; *Bnullahere*, 1; *Aukia*, 2; *Dewanee*, 1½; *Serowlee*, 3½; we then enter the JONKUR PERGUNNAH; pass on to

§ JONKUR, 4½ miles.

Lat. 23° 14', long. 76° 13'; population, 3,000. Dawks to Goona, 129 S.W.; Mow, 56 N.E. Bazaar; market on Mondays; pass along an undulating country, intersected by two nullahs; pass *Peeplee*, 4½; *Bhericakherree*, 3½; *Tont* (Purbia), 1½; wells and nullah; pass *Seah*, 6; *Bilawulee*, 1; then proceed along a good road, intersected by two fordable nullahs and the Chota Kalli Sind river; we re-enter the DEWAS TERRITORY; pass *Devas*, 3½; bazaar; thence along an undulating country, interspersed with undulating slopes, the Nagda Pahar Hills to the W.; lying E., and 2½ miles from the road; pass *Boulea*, 2; *Resoolpoor*, 1½; *Lohar Peeplee*, 2; *Peerkurra*, 1½; cross by ford at a rough ghat the Sipra river, and then enter the INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to *Duckraitche*, 2½; then along a good road in the dry season, intersected by five fordable nullahs and the *Kaan (Cane) river; pass *Lusolda*, 1; *Manglica*, 3; *Tillawutee*, 1; *Jellode*, 2½; pass *Indore* (Indor, Indoor), 5½ (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a good road, intersected by five fordable nullahs and the *Gumber river; pass *Beelipoor*, 3½; *Raon*, 2½; *Peewra*, 1½; *Peeplee*, 2; *Schada*, 2; cross by ford the Gumber river to Mhow (Mow) 2½ (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*)

ROUTE 201. GOONAH TO NUSSEERABAD, VIA KOTAH AND BOONDEE.

Distance, 230½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 229½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah, via Route 199, to Chubrah	33	4
Koondee	12	4
Sukutpoor	12	6
Bhopawur (Bopour)	9	0
Sangode	9	4
Kujoor	15	0
Keytone (Kethoon)	11	4
Kotah	9	4
Kinaree	2	0
Talrah (Talerah)	11	4
Boondee	10	4
Nowgaon	10	0
Thanna	8	4
Jehazpoor	11	4
Sawur	10	4
Parah	9	0
Kekree	7	0
Surwar	11	0
Surraa	12	4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13	0
	230	2

Leave §Goonah (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, via Route 199, to §Chubrah, 3¼; thence pass along a good road, intersected by the *Underree river, across an undulating, partially cultivated country, with hills on the left at a distance; pass *Reechunda, 3¼; *Kopoor, 2; *Gorukheree, 1; *Moassa, 2; *Mosauin, 2¼; cross by ford the wide (170 yds.), rocky bottom, steep banks, and clear rapid stream of the Underree river, and enter

THE KOTAH DISTRICT (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah.

Proceed on to §Koondee, at the northern extremity of a hilly ridge; bazaar. Thence across a barren, ravine country, intersected by six nullahs; pass *Dailoor, 2½; *Kurkara, 2¼; *Buchalus, 4½; then cross by good ford the wide (280 yds.) bed (rocky bottom, steep banks, shelving at the ghat) of the Puronee river; pass §Sukutpoor, 3¼; wells; thence the country becomes undulating and slightly cultivated, with hills on the left at a distance, and intersected by a nullah; pass *Kuraree, 2½; *Amlee, 1; *Danhee, 1; Labanee, 2½; §Bhopawur (Bopour), 2; thence along a good road, across a well populated country, with hills in the distance to the S., and intersected by three nullahs; pass *Kumolur, 4½; *Boorda, 1½; *Toolsee, 1; §Sangode, 2½; lat. 24° 55', long. 76° 20'; thence the country becomes open, cultivated, and intersected by 3 nullahs; and the Oojar and Kalli Sind rivers; pass *Luchmeepoor, 2; *Gunnahaira, 3; then cross by ford the wide (450 yds.) bed of flat rock-like pavement, ravine banks, shallow water in the hot season, but deep in the rains, Kalli Sind river, to *Kundgaon, 5½; *Rajpoora, 1½; *Dickolee, 1½; §Kujoor. 1½; wells and bazaar. Thence along an excellent road, inter-

sected by two nullahs; pass *Keeluhaira, 2; *Arulkaira, 2; *Bugicanpoora, 2½; *Ubaipoor, 2½; *Keytone (Kethoon), 2½; then along a good road, which at first leads across a slightly cultivated country; pass *Dhakurkhar, 2½; *Rypora, 2; thence through babool jungle, across a rocky plain, and pass along well cultivated gardens to *Talra, 2½; *Goordunpora, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of §Kotah (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross by ferry the Chumbul river. The Ghat on the right bank is good, that on the left very steep; pass *Kinaree; thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs, through a well cultivated country; thence cross by stone causeway the Tye river, and pass along dense jungle; we then enter the BOONDEE DISTRICT, to *Talrah (Talerah); thence along a good road, across an undulating, jungle country, with hilly ranges in the front, intersected by two nullahs; pass the fortified city of §Boondee; tank; thence between hills along a pass 7 miles long, which is rugged and difficult: we then proceed along a level, well cultivated country; pass over a nullah to §Nowgaon, bazaar; water from wells; then along a good road, through a well cultivated country; cross a nullah for 4½ miles; thence across stony, rocky ground; cross the Maisie river to Thanna; bazaar and water; thence the road becomes rocky and very rutty, with small hills and thick jungle close by; we then enter the JEYPOOR DISTRICT. Proceed to Jehazpoor; tank; bazaar; thence along a good road for 3 miles, then cross by ford the wide (300 yds.) rocky bottom, knee-deep, steep banks, of the Banas river at Jeera Ghat (the Ajmere District); pass Sawur, 10½; Hill Fort; lat. 26° 8', long. 76° 9'; Dawks to Agra, 147 miles S.W.; Neemuch, 182 N.E. Thence along a good road; pass Goorgaon; we then cross a nullah as also the wide (200 yds.), heavy, sandy bed of the Kharri river; pass *Para; wells; pass Koonda, cross two nullahs, and we enter the KEKREE FERGUSON and we afterwards enter the town of §Kekree; tank; bazaar; thence along a very good road; pass Ujgurh; cross a nullah, and then enter the KISHENGURH DISTRICT; proceed to the town of Surcar; bazaar and water; lat. 26° 5', long. 75° 8'; Dawks to Goonah, 204 miles N.W.; Nusseerabad, 25 S.E. We then enter the AJMERE DISTRICT. Pass Keeree, Golea, Surraa, bazaar and water from wells; pass Rampoor and thence proceed to NUSSEERABAD (Route 27).

ROUTE 202. GOONAH TO OJJEIN. Distance, 152½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah, via Route 200, to Shahjehanpoor	114	2
Turanah	15	0
Tajpoor	11	4
Ojjein	11	4
	152	2

Leave *\$Goonah* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, via Route 200, to *\$Shahjehan-poor*, 114, and we thence pass along a bad road, enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and also the

TURANAH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 23° 18', long. 76° 3', contains 171 villages. Population, 10,000, and produces a revenue of £5,000 per annum.

Then proceed to *\$Turana*, 15; tank; bazaar. Dawks to Goona, 129 S.W.; Oojein, 22 N.E. Lat. 23° 18', long. 76° 3'. It lies on the right bank of the Chota Kalle Sindh river, which cross by ford, thence along a good road to *\$Tajpoor*, 11; bazaar; then proceed across an undulating, slightly cultivated country, along a good road for 11 miles, to the town of *\$Oojein* (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 77, and *Madras Hand-Book*, Route 156).

ROUTE 203.

GOONAH TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 128½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah to Bhadore	14	4
Barode	11	0
Kheria	8	4
Daipoor, or Deopoor	9	4
Seronje	7	0
Selulpoor	9	4
Bhourasso	13	0
Heerun, or Aerun	11	0
Khorae	11	4
Moondura	11	6
Nuzeeawallee	9	0
Saugor Cantonment	12	4
	128	6

Leave *\$Goonah* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and we proceed along a good road, across an open, partially cultivated district; pass **Kajra*, 4; **Bailah*, 2; **Gionkhera*, 2; **Burkhera*, 1; cross a nullah to *\$Bhadore*, 5; Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; water from wells and a nullah; pass **Kamkhera*, 5; **Moondra*, 2; cross by ford the Sind river to **Barode*, 3; thence across an open, cultivated country, along a good road; pass **Ak-khera*, 4; **Chopna*, 2; **Kheria*, 2; wells and provisions; thence along a good road, intersected by seven nullahs; pass on to **Bohura*, 2; **Chopna*, 2; **Lossulla*, 1; we then enter THE TONK TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass **Daipoor* (Deopoor), 4; wells; thence along a stony road; pass **Duraira*, 2, and at a distance of 5 miles, after which it proceeds down a descent from the table land by a Ghat, 2½ miles long, passable for carts; cross the Kaitoon nuddy, and pass on to *\$Seronje* (Sironj), 5; tank; thence along a good road, intersected by 3 nullahs; pass **Bagrode*, 3; cross the **Juaree* nuddy, 2, close to **Bheerpoora*, 1; *\$Selulpoor*, 3; thence along a good road, intersected by 3 nullahs; pass **Moreedpoor*, 1; **Kulooa*, 2; **Khowja*, 1; **Goaree*, 2; *\$Bhourasso*, 6; bazaar.

It lies on the left bank of the Betwah river; cross its wide (220 yds.) bed, rocky, stony bottom, sloping banks, at the third mile, thence the road is intersected by 3 nullahs, and ravines for 3 miles; pass *Rinawur*, 6; then cross by ford the **Ramtee* (Raintee) river, and then enter THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA DISTRICT (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Saugor. Pass on to *\$Heerun* (Aerun), 5; bazaar. *Position*: On the left bank of Beena river. Thence proceed across a dense, jungly country, intersected by 2 nullahs; pass **Batson*, 2, and at the third mile cross the wide (160 yds.) rocky bottom, 2 feet deep, steep banks of the Beena river to **Silgooa*, 2; **Rossula*, 5; thence across a cultivated district to *\$Khorae*, 4. It is surrounded by a wall, with an isolated stone fort; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a well cultivated country, intersected by a nullah; pass **Remgwa*, 1; **Sloda*, 2; **Simarea*, 2; **Bunhut*, 2; then pass along a narrow, stony, dense, thick jungle pass, the acclivity of which is easy, and at the summit the hilly range recedes; pass **Peepurkhera*, 3; **Moondura*, 1, which lies on the Narain river; wells; thence proceed along a bad, narrow, raviny road, intersected by 3 nullahs, and the Dussaun river; pass **Palee Torah*, 2; then cross an easy ghat, the wide (200 yds.) stony bottom, 2 feet deep, **Dussaun* river, 6, and proceed to **Nureeanwallee*, 9, which lies between two hilly ranges, connected with a stone wall at both ends of the pass. Thence proceed along a good road, across a hilly country, interspersed with cultivated valleys, and intersected by 2 nullahs; pass **Imalea*, 2; **Bheekhera*, 3, and 6½ miles brings us to the town of *\$SAUGOR* (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 204.

GOONAH TO SEHORE.

Distance, 117½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goonah to Ragoogurh	16	0
Bursud	13	0
Jaumnair	8	0
Muksoodungurh	9	0
Mhow	12	0
Patrapanee	9	4
Nursingurh	8	0
Jamonla	9	4
Kurdonee	9	4
Chynce	12	0
Sehore	11	0
	117	4

Leave *\$Goonah* (Route 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, via Route 200, to *\$Ragoogurh*, 16; thence proceed along a road, intersected by 3 nullahs, to *\$Bursud*, 13; then cross a nullah and proceed to *\$Jaumnair*, 8; *\$Muksoodungurh* (Muksoodungur), 9; lat. 24° 7', long. 77° 14'; Dawks to Gwalior, 161, S.S.W.; Saugor, 101, W. by N. Thence proceed along a road, intersected by 2 nullahs and

belt, but never appear to remain on the visible horizon, on account of the density of lower atmospheric strata, and nothing so disappoints the traveller as the remarkable lowness of this stupendous mass, who very naturally conceives that his sight will be gratified with the appearance of dazzling peaks, towering to the sky. At a nearer approach, the snow-clad summit sinks behind the wooded heights, long ere the latter assume gigantic proportions, and, when they do so, they seem like a dark, lurid, grey, green mass of vegetation, destitute of variation or brightness of colour, unenlivened by any break of rock, precipice, or cultivation, but some spurs project nearer, and the valleys appear to recede into the first great chain that conceals from human eye the country around, but the finest view of the magnificent scenery in this *locale* is under this range, where the traveller will behold ridges broken into the most picturesque shapes, with abrupt rocks, slopes densely covered with huge pines, and trees of variegated foliage rearing their lofty heads amidst the most exquisite flowering and aromatic shrubs, and trees of delicious fruit, above which peer forth and are lost in the hazy horizon, the majestic and magnificently grand, snow-clad summits of the Himalaya chain, the sight of which leaves not only a pleasing, but an indelible impression upon the traveller's mind. Continuous to Kanchi Junga, to the E. of Nepal, stands the pretty Territory of Sikkim, which, when viewed at a distance from the plains of Hindustan, seems like a mass of consecutive parallel wooded ridges, extending E. and W., having in its rear the beautiful line of snow-clad peaks, with occasional breaks in the foremost ranges, through which the rivers descend. No pines rear their lofty heads on the outer Sikkim Range, the soil and climate of which, being extremely damp, is hostile to their growth; neither are the colours of the foliage so varied and bright as that which adorns the tropical perennally humid forests. The extensive tracts of the Himalayas still remain almost unexplored, but a succession of lofty, rugged, eternally snow-clad mountains, 20,000 feet high, cover that portion of the Bootea Territory which lies in long. 95°.

The Himalaya Range, from its N.W. extremity, where its continuity with the Hindu Kush is broken by the Indus, takes a S.E. direction, giving rise in its course to the Beas, Chenuab, Jhelum, and Ravee rivers, after which it is penetrated by the Sutlej, which afterwards debouches into the plains, near Roopur. Further to the E., it flows along in its original direction, casting off, in its progress, the numerous feeders of the Ganges and Brahmputra rivers. Its entire chain has an average breadth of 150 miles, and is 1,500 long. For a more detailed description, which had it been extended further, would necessarily have exceeded the limited bounds of this work, in which the sketch of this range is merely an outline of the bare noticeable facts concerning it, the traveller is referred to Dr. Hooker's most valuable work *On the Climate and Vegetation of the Temperate and Cold Regions of East Nepal and the Sikkim and Himalaya Mountains*, the result of that learned physician's personal observations. *Frazer's Tour in the*

Himalayas. Dr. T. and Vegetation of the Society's Journal, Herbert, Major C. and Historical Account of On the Snow Line of the Journal of the Geological Dr. Royle's Botany of the Bhotan. Elphinstone's History Gazetteer of India.

ROUTE 1. DEHRA TO SOOTHOP Via SIDOWRAH AND Distance, 128½ Miles By Government Route B.

ROUTES.

Sahaspoor or Dehra to Synspoor	.....
Right bank Jumna at Raj-Ghat	.....
Kullaisur	.....
Khizerabad	.....
Billaspoor	.....
Sidowrah	.....
Nurraingurh	.....
Raspoor	.....
Ramgurh	.....
Munim Majra	.....
Pinjore	.....
Barh	.....
Soothopoo	.....

Leave § Dehra (Route 54), and proceed on open, undulating, grass jungle country, on a good cart track, which gradually slopes down the river on the left; cross by ford in the rain, and by boat in the rains, 7 nullahs, and *Beendhal and *Tonsse rivers; to *Synspoor, 15; thence along a road into a (600 yds.) channel, stream 100 yds. in the clear, deep, and rapid *Jumna river (as at Dukranee, if near there, or having camels; we then reach, higher up the river, bank of the Jumna, at Raj-Ghat; we then

THE KYARDA DOON,

Which lies in lat. 30° 28', long. 77° 36', which was granted in 1833 by the British government to the Rajah of Sirinoor.

Then proceed along a good cart track, on the right bank of the Jumna, with hills in the distance on the left, having on the right, for the 4 first, the Kyarda Valley, and the low, wooded hills on the S., close to the road-side; pass 5 nullahs, as also *Batta river (Bhutah), which rises in lat. 30° 28' long. 77° 28', 7 miles E. of Nahun, and after crossing all the Doon streams, flows E., then S., and then into the Jumna, where it passes through the Sewa range, in lat. 30° 26', long. 77° 40', after a course of 80 miles to *Kullaisur, 11½; thence we proceed

encamping ground along a good road to encamping ground; we then proceed, and proceed to encamping ground, grassy plain; lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. 85 miles; Goruckpoor cross by pucca bridges

8 miles,

opposite; both places one town.

brick, regal residence; lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$; to Goruckpoor, 45

bank of the Little

bridges, 5 nullahs, and bazaar; country carts on grassy, cultivated bazaar; lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. 90th mile the wide river (Little Gunduk), to *Shekurgunge*, 13; along a good road, by ferry the *New Katty, old, wooden and at the end of 7

07.

§ SECRORA.

is.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
.....	60	2
.....	13	0
.....	11	0
.....	12	4
.....	9	0
.....	7	0
.....	112	6

and proceed, *via* pass on and enter on pass along a country, Commis- water. Lat. 26° Goruckpoor, 74 N.; on to *Wazeerpoor*, 9. Lat. 27° , 78 E.; Sultan- and at 7 miles

§ SECRORA (Sektora).

Military station. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

POSITION.—It lies 3 miles E. of the Eastern Surjoo (a feeder of the Ghoghra).

DAKES to Lucknow, 56 miles N.E.; Allahabad, 115 N.; Goruckpoor, 112½. Bazaar.

ROUTE 208.

GORUCKPOOR TO SOOLTANPOOR, IN OUDE.

Distance, 110½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 109½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goruckpoor to Sureyah	8	2
Mugurb	10	0
Meergunge	10	0
Lallgunge	15	0
Near Gace Ghat	6	0
Tandah	8	0
Sujahpoor	16	0
Dostpoor	11	0
Imlack	11	0
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	15	0
	110	2

Leave *§ Goruckpoor* (Route 61), and proceed, *via* Route 206, to *§ Meergunge*, 28½; thence pass along a good road, across a wheat country; cross by ford the wide (70 yds.) *Koanee (Kooanuh) nuddy to *§ Lallgunge*, 15; bazaar. Dawks to Sooltanpoor, in Oude, 67 N.E.; Goruckpoor, 43 S.W.; lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$; pass on close to *§ Gace Ghat*, 6; bazaar; encamping ground, 1 mile E.; then cross by ferry boat the *§ Gogra* river, 4; and enter THE OUDE DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceed to *§ Tandah*, 8; thence the road becomes bad, and leads across a well wooded, cultivated country; cross by pucca bridge (400 yds. long), the *Tonse river to *§ Sujahpoor*, 16; thence pass along a bad and rough road, intersected by 2 nullahs, the first of which cross by Kutcha bridge, and the second, 2½ feet deep, with firm bottom, by ford to

§ DOSTPOOR.

(Dostpoor, "Friend's Town," from *Dost*, "Friend," and *Pur*, "Town").

Military station. Bazaar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$. DAKES to Goruckpoor, 84 W.; Sooltanpoor, 26 E.; cross a nullah to *§ Imlack*, 11; bazaar; good encamping ground, close by; thence the road becomes very bad, sandy, and raviny; cross by ferry the *Goomtee (Goonty) river, and 15 miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT of *§ SOOLTANPOOR*, in Oude (Route 63).

the *Parbutee river, and enter the Omutwarra RAJAHS' TERRITORY; pass \$Mhow, 12; which lies on the Parbutee river. Political Agent at Sehore. Pass \$Patrapanee, 9½; we enter THE NURSINGURH DISTRICT OF Omutwarra; \$Nursingurh, 8, Residence of one of the Omutwarra Rajahs. Lat. 23° 40', long. 77° 6'. Dawks to Bhopal, 37, N.W.; Saugor, 109, S.W.; bazaar; thence pass on to \$Jamonia, 9½; \$Kurdonee, 9½; \$Chyne, 12; then cross the *Parbutee river; 11 miles beyond which brings us to the town of

+ \$SEHORE (Route 156, Bradshaw's Hand-Book, to Madras).

ROUTE 205.

GORUCKPOOR TO LUCKNOW.

Distance, 166½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goruckpoor to Sureyah	8	2
Mugurb	10	0
Meergunge	10	0
Bustee	15	2
Captaingunge	12	0
Amorah or Amorha	13	0
Bailwa Ghat.....	9	1
Fyzabad.....	10	0
Nourah	8	0
Shujahunge	15	0
Diriabad	13	0
Syfdargunge.....	14	0
Nuwabunge	9	6
Cheinhath Chokee.....	11	7
Lucknow Cantonment.....	7	0
	166	2

Leave \$Goruckpoor (Route 61), and proceed along a bad road in the dry season, and flooded in the monsoon; cross by ferry, at Raj Ghat, the Raptee river; pass *Sureyah, 8½; Civil Authority, the Collector at Goruckpoor; thence along a good road, intersected by a nullah; cross by ferry, or temporary bridge, the *Amnee river, to \$Mugurb, 10; bazaar; \$Meergunge, 10; bazaar; lat. 26° 45', long. 83° 5'; Dawks to Goruckpoor, 28, N.W.; Lucknow, 138, E.; thence along a bad road; cross by bunds, or temporary bridges, 2 nullahs, to \$Bustee, 15½; bazaar; houses, 500; fortification; a bamboo hedge; a square mile, and ditch within which area stands the Rajah's Mud Fort. Dawks to Allahabad, 110 miles, N.E.; Benares, 105 N.; Lucknow, 123 E.; Goruckpoor, 143 miles W.; lat. 26° 49', long. 82° 44'; thence along a sandy but good road to \$Captaingunge (Kaptaingun), from "Kuptain," Captain, and "Gung," Market, 12; 25 shops; bazaar; lat. 26° 46', long. 82° 34'. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 55 W.; cross by ferries the *Munorana and *Ramrekha (a small feeder of the Koyane, which although narrow is very deep) nuddies; we enter the AMORHA PEGUNNAH; and thence proceed to \$Amorah (Amorha), 13; wood plentiful; houses, 100; population, 600; lat. 26° 43', long. 82° 27'. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 68 W.; Lucknow, 98 E.; Benares, 106 miles, N.W.; Allahabad, 95, N.E.; thence

along a bad road to the \$Bailwa Ghat; encamping ground, on a sandy plain, left bank of the Gogra river, which cross by bad ferry boats; we enter THE OUDH DISTRICT (Route 1); Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lucknow; enter \$Fyzabad, 10 (Route 64); pass through it, and encamp in the Ashik Bagh Tope; thence along a good road; pass *Nourah, 8; thence along a good road; cross by pucca bridge a nullah to \$Shujahunge (Shujagan); bazaar, but fire-wood scarce. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 110 miles W.; Lucknow, 56 E.; lat. 26° 50', long. 81° 35'; \$Deriabad, 13; bazaar, but fire-wood scarce; lat. 26° 54', long. 81° 34'. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 123 miles, W.; Lucknow, 43 E.; thence cross a nullah to \$Syfdargunge, 14; encamping ground on a plain; thence the road becomes very heavy to \$Nuwabunge, 9½; bazaar, but fire-wood scarce; lat. 26° 6', long. 81° 18'. Dawks to Allahabad, 63, N.W.; Lucknow, 65, S.E.; thence the road becomes bad, sandy, and heavy for carts; *Cheinhath Chokee, 11½; bazaar; and proceed for 7 miles, and we reach the Cantonments at

LUCKNOW (Route 38).

ROUTE 206.

GORUCKPOOR TO MULLYE.

Distance, 149½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Goruckpoor to Pipraitch.....	10	4
Captaingunge	12	0
Ramkola	6	0
Perowna.....	8	0
Mudbunee.....	11	0
Rutwal	8	0
Lungree	11	0
Bettiah	16	0
Mujhowlee	8	0
Sugowlee	8	0
Muttearee	15	0
Shekugunge	13	0
Baglee	14	0
Mullye Cantonment.....	9	0
	149	4

Leave \$Goruckpoor (Route 61), and proceed along a bad, heavy road, across dense jungle, intersected by 3 bridged nullahs; pass \$Pipraitch, 10½; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs to \$Captaingunge, 12 (Route 206); then cross by ferry in the monsoon, and ford in the dry season, the *Chota Gunduk river, to \$Ramkola, 6; bazaar; lat. 26° 50', long. 83° 56'. Dawks to Dinapore, 110 N.W.; Goruckpoor, 28 E.; Bettia, 54 W.; thence across a wooded country, intersected by a nullah, and interspersed with paddy fields and grassy jungle; pass \$Perowna, 8; thence along a bad road; cross by ford at the Bansee Ghat, a branch of the *Gunduk, and we then enter the SARUN DISTRICT (Route 1); pass *Mudbunee, 11; then along a bad, heavy road; cross by ferry the

*Great Gundak to *Ruhwal, 8; encamping ground limited and bad; thence along a good road to *Lungree, 11; good encamping ground; we then enter the CHAMPARAN DISTRICT, and proceed to \$Betiya (Betiya), 16; bazaar; encamping ground, 1½ mile E.; on a coarse, grassy plain; lat. 26° 46', long. 84° 34'. Dawks to Patna, 95 miles; Goruckpoor, 82 E.; Mullya, 67 W.; cross by pucca bridges two nullahs to

§ MUJHOWLEE 8 miles,

Or Selempoor, which lies opposite; both places being united form one town.

Palace.—Here stands a ruined, brick, regal residence of the Rajah. Lat. 26° 17', long. 83° 58'.

Population, 1,200. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 45 miles S.E.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Little Gunduk river.

From hence cross by pucca bridges, 5 nullahs, and a ravine to \$Sugowlee, 8; bazaar; country carts obtainable; thence across a long grassy, cultivated country; pass \$Muttearee, 15; bazaar; lat. 26° 16', long. 87° 23'; thence cross at the 9th mile the wide (200 yds.) bed of the Lal Buckia Boor (Little Gunduk), also a nullah and the Sickrona to \$Shekurgunge, 13; pass \$Baglee, 14; bazaar; thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs; cross by ferry the *New Bagmuttee river, 2; also by a ricketty, old, wooden bridge over the Old Bagmuttee, and at the end of 7 miles we enter the Cantonment of

MULLYE (Route 114).

ROUTE 207.

GORUCKPOOR TO SECORA.

Distance, 112½ Miles.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goruckpoor to Amorha (Route 206)....	60	2
Rehly	13	0
Wuzeergunge	11	0
Goonda	12	4
Ballpoor	9	0
Secora Cantonment	7	0
	112	6

Leave \$Goruckpoor (Route 61), and proceed, *via* Route 206, to \$Amorha, 60½; then pass on and enter the OUDE DISTRICT (Route 1); then pass along a good road to \$Rehly, 13. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lucknow. Bazaar and water. Lat. 26° 52', long. 82° 4'. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 73 N.; Sekrora, 39 miles S.E.; then pass on to \$Wuzeergunge, 11; \$Goonda, 12½; \$Ballpoor, 9. Lat. 27° 31', long. 81° 45'. Dawks to Sekrora, 78 E.; Sultanpoor, 76 N.W.; Lucknow, 50 N.E.; and at 7 miles we enter the Cantonment of

§ SECORA (Sokrora).

Military station. Lat. 27° 7', long. 81° 44'.

POSITION.—It lies 3 miles E. of the Eastern Surjoo (a feeder of the Ghoghra).

DAWKS to Lucknow, 56 miles N.E.; Allahabad, 115 N.; Goruckpoor, 112½. Bazaar.

ROUTE 208.

GORUCKPOOR TO SOOLTANPOOR, IN OUDE.

Distance, 110½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 109½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goruckpoor to Sureyah	8	2
Mugurh	10	0
Meergunge	10	0
Lallgunge	15	0
Near Gasee Ghat	6	0
Tandah	8	0
Sujahpoor	16	0
Dostpoor	11	0
Imlack	11	0
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	15	0
	110	2

Leave \$Goruckpoor (Route 61), and proceed, *via* Route 206, to \$Meergunge, 28½; thence pass along a good road, across a wheat country; cross by ford the wide (70 yds.) *Koanee (Koonuh) muddy to \$Lallgunge, 15; bazaar. Dawks to Sooltanpoor, in Oude, 67 N.E.; Goruckpoor, 43 S.W.; lat. 26° 43', long. 82° 56'; pass on close to \$Gasee Ghat, 6; bazaar; encamping ground, 1 mile E.; then cross by ferry boat the \$Gogra river, 4; and enter THE OUDE DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceed to \$Tandah, 8; thence the road becomes bad, and leads across a well wooded, cultivated country; cross by pucca bridge (400 yds. long), the *Tonse river to \$Sujahpoor, 16; thence pass along a bad and rough road, intersected by 2 nullahs, the first of which cross by Kutcha bridge, and the second, 2½ feet deep, with firm bottom, by ford to

§ DOOSTPOOR.

(Dostpoor, "Friend's Town," from *Dost*, "Friend," and *Pur*, "Town").

Military station. Bazaar. Lat. 26° 18', long. 82° 30'. Dawks to Goruckpoor, 84 W.; Sooltanpoor, 26 E.; cross a nullah to \$Imlack, 11; bazaar; good encamping ground, close by; thence the road becomes very bad, sandy, and raving; cross by ferry the *Goomtee (Goomty) river, and 15 miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF \$SOOLTANPOOR, in Oude (Route 63).

ROUTE 209.

GURRAWARRA CANTONMENT TO JUBBULPOOR CANTONMENT.

Distance, 55½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Gurrawarra to Beerkheres or Beelkheres	11	0
Chindwarra or Chindwarra	11	7
Saeepoora	13	4
Hunoutagunge	9	5
Jubbulpoor Cantonment	9	5
	55	6

Leave § Gurrawarra (Burra Gurrawarra, Route 150, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Madras*). Dawks to Baitool, 17½; Calpee, 290; Hoshungabad, 107½; Jubbulpoor, 55½; Nagpoor, 147½; Sangor, 86½; and proceed along an uneven, bad cart-road, intersected by 8 fordable nullahs and the *Shair (Sae) river to *Beerkheres (Beelkheres), 11; thence the road becomes good in the dry season, and is intersected by 7 fordable nullahs, as also the *Bangunga and *Oomar rivers; pass on to § Chindwarra (Chindwarra), 11½; bazaar; thence along a bad road, much intersected by ravines and 8 fordable nullahs; cross by ford in the dry season, and in the monsoon by common canoes lashed together from the Jhansee Ghat, the Nerbudda river, 10, and we then enter THE JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 70, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Madras*); Collector at Jubbulpoor; pass on to § Saeepoora, 13½; bazaar and wells; then the road becomes good; pass on to § Hunoutagunge, 9½; bazaar and wells; and at the distance of 9½ miles we reach THE JUBBULPOOR CANTONMENT (Route 79, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 210.

GURRAWARRA TO NAGPOOR, VIA CLOSE TO SEONEE.

Distance, 158½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 147½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Gurrawarra to Butchye	10	4
Mungwanee	9	6
Gorahbebe	9	6
Adagoo	10	4
Gunesgunge	10	0
Chuppara	7	4
Kakura Tullao	7	4
Nurella (Seonee, 5 miles S.E.)	8	6
Chouree	8	4
Pattarea	13	4
Puchdar	12	2
Doongerthall	11	5
Rantteak	15	1
Kamtee	14	4
Cantonment, Nagpoor City	10	0
	158	6

Leave § Gurrawarra (Route 150, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a track, across fields, which, in the monsoon, is quite impassable to *Butchye (Batchye), 10½; thence the road, which is intersected by 2 nullahs, as also the *Rewa Macha, which is crossed at two different spots, is good except in the monsoon, when it becomes very swampy and bad, more particularly in the villages; pass *Mungwanee, 9½; then along a bad cattle road, which is intersected by 2 nullahs, and the *Kunehra river, which we cross, and then enter THE ADAGAON JASHIRE OF THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY, to *Gorahbebe, 9½; nullah, amply supplied; *Adagoo, 10½; then proceed along a bad, stony road, across a hilly country, intersected by 4 nullahs, and the *Beejna river, and enter THE SEONEE DISTRICT (Route 63); pass *Gunesgunge, 10; § Chuppara; bazaar, river and wells; cross by ford 2 nullahs, and the *Wynegunga (Bangunga) river, to *Kakura-Tullao, 7½; tank; thence the road, although stony, becomes better, and intersected by 11 nullahs; pass § Nurella, 8½. Dawks to Seonee, 5 miles S.E.; cross 5 nullahs and the *Ban Gunga river, to *Chouree, 8½; provisions must be obtained from Seonee, 4 miles N.E.; the road still continues bad, and intersected by 16 water-courses, several of them dry; pass *Pattarea, 12½; bad water only; then along a rutty road, descend the steep, rocky Pattarea Ghat; cross 6 nullahs, and pass along a good road, through dense jungle, to § Puchdar, 12½; water from a nullah, only by digging; Doongerthall, 11½; provisions, water bad and scarce; we then cross 9 nullahs; enter THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (Route 61, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to the town of

§ RAMTEAK, 5½ miles.

Territory, Nagpoor. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpoor. Bazaar. Lat. 21° 24', long. 79° 22'.

Dawks to Nagpoor, 24 N.E.

POSITION.—It lies on a granite elevated spot.

TEMPLES.—On a steep peaked hill, 580 feet above the plain, which is ascended by a broad flight of gneiss steps or ghat, with seats at various spots, stand a group of solid built Brahminical temples. The principal one is dedicated to Rama, hundreds and thousands of whose followers flock hither annually, from Nagpoor and the Nizam territories, to the 10 days' grand festival, held at the full moon of the lunar month (*Kartik*). Close by in the valley stands a noble tank, which is connected with this temple by a handsome gneiss step Ghat, which commands a superb panoramic view. E., S., and W. lie the extensive fertile plains of Nagpoor, most picturesquely interspersed with villages, hamlets, and tanks, amidst luxuriant mango groves, intersected by meandering streams and rivers, whilst to the N. lies a beautiful, well cultivated valley, 2 miles wide, with a range of jungly hills in the distance, above which are seen peering forth to the skies the Great Vindhya range. Thence we proceed along a good road, intersected by 4 nullahs and the Kunhan river; cross a low, open, and slightly cultivated country, for 14½ miles, to the town of

†§ KAMPTÉE (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and then proceed by Route 279, (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to.

†§ NAGPORE, 10, (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 211.

GURRAWARRA TO NAGPORE, VIA

SINDWARA AND PATUN SUNGEE.

Distance, 155 Miles.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Butchye (Batchye).....	10	4
Chota Moondrye	11	2
Hurrye	11	2
Sukur Nuddy	8	2
Jingawancee	9	4
Amburwara	6	5
Singowree	10	6
Sindwara	13	4
Ekulberee	13	6
Right bank of the Kunhan at Ramakona	13	5
Lodikhara	10	2
Nundapoor	13	1
Patun Sungee	10	1
Kamptee Cantonment.....	12	4
	155	0

Leave §Gurrawarra (Route 150, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); Resident Assistant Commissioner; and proceed, via Route 210, to §Batchye (Butchye), 10½; thence along a stony, jungly road; cross the *Macha Rewa at two different places; pass *Chota Moondrye, 11½, which lies under the hills, and then enter THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (Route 6, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass along a road, intersected by 9 nullahs, to §Hurrye, 11½; bazaar and wells. Dawks to Gurrawarra, 32 S.E.; Nagpore, 122 N.; Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore. Lat. 22°36', long. 79°14'. Then cross 11 nullahs and the *Sukur river, 8½, where there is a hilly place; thence cross three hilly ghats; as also 9 nullahs, to *Jingawancee, 9½; nullah and wells; cross 5 nullahs and the *Tail river, to *Amburwara, 6½; lat. 22°20', long. 79°10'; bazaar and wells; cross 8 nullahs; pass *Singowree, 10½; wells; cross 7 nullahs and the *Pech river, and then enter §Sindwara (Chindwara), 13½ (Route 80, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); then proceed along a good road, across a brushwood and slightly cultivated country, intersected by 11 nullahs, to *Ekulberee, 13½; thence the road becomes rocky, bad, ravine, and intersected by 9 nullahs and the Kunhan river, all crossed by fords; descend the Tara Ghat, which is passable for carts with a little assistance; the country now becomes hilly on the right and left, to the right bank of the Kunhan, at §Ramakona, 13½; bazaar; cross by ford 7 nullahs, and the *Jam river, to §Lodikhara, 10½; bazaar and Jam river; thence the country is cultivated, with low hills on the right and left, and intersected by 15 fordable nullahs, to

*NUNDAPOOR, 13½; provisions from §Khapa, 2 miles S.E.; lat. 21°25', long. 79°. It lies on the right bank of a tributary of the Weir Gunga river.

DAWKES to Nagpore, 21 miles N.

Thence along a good road, cross 4 fordable nullahs bazaar, lat. 21°20', long. 79°3', and the *Nerunjena river, to §Patun Sungee, (Patunsaongee) 10½; Branch road to Nagpore, 12½ miles N.N.W. Dawks to Ellichpore, 98 E. by N.; thence cross 7 fordable nullahs and the *Koolar river, and at 12½ miles we reach the Cantonment of

KAMPTÉE, (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 212.

GURRAWARRA TO SAUGOR.

Distance 86½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Gurrawarra to right bank of the Nerbudda at Keerpanee	12	4
Bhaminee	10	4
Maharajpore	10	1
Deoree or Dewree	8	2
Jeitpore	7	6
Rhylee or Riley	11	5
Dhana	15	6
Saugor Cantonment	10	1
	86	5

Leave §Gurrawarra (Route 150, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Commissioner, and proceed along a circuitous, ravine road, intersected by 8 steep banked, and difficult fordable nullahs, also the *Singree, *Oomur, *Shair (Sae) and *Nerbudda rivers; the ford of the latter is difficult, and the only mode of transit in the monsoon is that of canoes, lashed together; to the right bank of the Nerbudda, at *Keerpanee, 12½; cross 3 nullahs to §Bhaminee, 10½; thence along a good road, except at the steep, rugged hill ghat ascent, which is difficult for carts; cross 4 nullahs, as also the *Punaree river; then enter THE DUMMOW DISTRICT (Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*). Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Dummow. Pass *Maharajpore, 10½; thence along a good road, intersected by 4 nullahs, to

§DEOREE

(Dewree, Deori, Buradeori), 8½ miles.

Bazaar. Elevation, 1,705 feet above the sea. Dawks to Saugor, 44 S.E.; Gurrh (Gurrawarra) 41 N.W. It was formerly a very populous place, as it is stated that when burnt and pillaged by a marauding chief, no less than 80,000 people were burnt to death.

Thence the road becomes stony and bad; cross 2 nullahs and the Kopra river to §Jeitpore, 7½; bazaar, and the river Kopra; we then proceed along a good road which becomes bad and stony, near

the *Sonar (Borasee) river, which cross by ford to §Rhyle (Riley) 11½; bazaar; thence cross 4 nullahs, 2 rivers, and also 2 stony ghats, and then enter THE NERBUDDA AND SAUGOR DISTRICT (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass §Dhana, 15½; thence along a bad, stony road, intersected by 4 nullahs; thence cross a difficult, rocky ghat, as also the *Beos river, and after crossing a stony ascent, we enter at 10½ miles the Cantonment of

SAUGOR (Route 149, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 213.

HANSI TO BHUTNEER.

Distance, 118 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi to Hissar (Town)	15	0
Kalerawun	13	0
Beegur	14	4
Jodka	15	0
Begoke	11	4
Rania	12	0
Bunnee	14	0
Tibree	13	4
Bhutneer	13	4
	118	0

Leave §Hansi (Route 217, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then pass along a good road, which leads parallel to the canal, and we soon reach §Hissar, 15 (Route 217, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, Resident Collector; bazaar; the road now becomes heavy in some places; pass *Kalerawun, 13; water scarce; *Beegur, 14½; water scarce; provisions must be obtained from §Futchebad, 4 miles distant. Lat. 29° 30', long. 75° 25'. Dawks to Hansi (Hansee), 40 miles N.W. Thence the road becomes hard and good; pass *Jodka, 15; water scarce; *Begoke, 11½; water scarce; thence pass along the dry bed of the *Guggur river; pass §Rania, 12; bazaar; thence the road becomes sandy, but good; pass *Bunnee, 14; water scarce; pass along a very road, to *Tibee, 13½; water scarce; we then enter the BIKANER TERRITORY; Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer; and 9½ miles brings us to

§BHUTNEER

(Bhatnair, Bater, Batnir, Batneir), the ancient capital of Bhuttiana.

Territory, Bikaner. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. Bazaar. Lat. 29° 34', long. 74° 26'.

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,094 N.W., Delhi, 207 N.W.

The inhabitants of this town, which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance, are the descendants of Bhatti Rajpoots, who emigrated hither in 1,200; but the Jats are the aboriginal race of this district—they are most incorrigible innate thieves, commit foul murders in

their predatory incursions, many of which they undertake on foot, through trackless deserts, taking the heavenly bodies as their guide, and previously sending on relays of camels, well laden with water and provisions, and subsisting upon cattle, which they slaughter, *en route*; they are habitual smokers, seldom, except when reposing, being seen without their pipes. They are Mahomedans, but all the females, except those of very distinguished rank, walk about unveiled, and take part in the marauding expeditions.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1397. Tamerlane overcame them.

1800. This town was rebuilt, and well fortified by the Maharajah of Bikaner, but it soon surrendered to that brave and daring adventurer, George Thomas, after his troops had breached the rampart.

ROUTE 214.

HANSI TO BHAWULPOOR.

Distance, 282½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 283 Miles.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi, via Route 213, to Bhutneer	118	0
Futtehghurh	7	0
Gooree Bunga	10	0
Soorutghurh	13	0
Hulwana	8	0
Reher, or Kummaulsir	22	0
Anoopghurh	10	0
Sirdarkote	11	0
Phoolera	12	0
Meergurh	12	0
Maroot	11	4
Encampment in Desert	15	0
Parwallah	20	0
Bhawulpoor	13	0
	282	4

Leave §Hansi (Route 217, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 213, to §Bhutneer, 118 (Route 213); then pass on to §Futtehghurh, 7; *Gooree Bunga, 10; pass along a road with sand hills on the left, to §Soorutghurh, 13; lat. 29° 19', long. 74° 3'. Bazaar. Dawks to Beekaneer, 101 N.N.E., and Hissar W. by N. Thence high sandy hills lie 8 miles to the left; pass *Hulwana; mud fort and wells; *Boogeah, 4½; bad water; *Beloocha, 14; bad water; *Behr, 3½ (Kummaul Sir); bad water; thence along a road whose sides are fringed with dry grass, across a country dotted with shifting sandy hillocks; pass *Anoopghurh, 10; lat. 29° 14', long. 73° 26'; brick fort; wells; then enter the BHAWULPOOR DISTRICT; pass *Sirdarkote, 11½; bad water; mud fort; thence along a hard road which reverberates the sound of the horses hoofs as if it were hollow; pass §Phoolera, 12; fort; water; *Meergurh, 12; brick fort; water; thence the road becomes sandy; pass at the 6th mile the small fort of Jamghurh, 5½; pass §Maroot, 5½; a

store of provisions and water should be laid in here for 35 miles; water from wells, but it must be paid for. It is surrounded by a bastioned wall; grain market; military station. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$. Dawks to Bhawalpoor, 60 miles E. Thence proceed along a sandy, hilly country for 15 miles, and we reach the encamping ground in the desert. Coarse grass only to be procured. Thence along a loose sandy fatiguing road to **Parwullah*, which consists of 100 huts, standing in the desert. Water from 4 deep wells. Thence along a road, covered for 11 miles with piles of loose sand, after which along 2 miles across a cultivated country, we soon reach the town of

§*BHAWULPOOR* (Route 1).

ROUTE 215.

HANSI CANTONMENT TO KURNAUL

Distance, $81\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi to Narnound	14	6
Jheend	13	0
Kulwah	12	5
Suffeedoon	10	7
Moonuck	14	6
Kurnaul Cantonment	15	2
	81	2

Leave §*Hansi* (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road; cross by bridge the Delhi canal, at the 3rd mile; pass **Khera*, 6; **Raipoorah*, 4; **Maddah*, 1, to

§*NARNOUND*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, close to the right bank of the Feroz Shah canal. Bazaar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 900 miles N.W., Kurnaul, 66 S.W., Hansi, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Thence cross by bridges at three different places the *Feroz Shah canal; pass close to **Bhainee*, 2; **Rathul*, 2; **Ramrye*, 3; **Doodu Teerutt*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then enter

THE JHEEND DISTRICT OF SIRHIND,

Which lies in lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$; contains an area of 376 square miles, and a population of 56,000.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Held by the E.I.C., in default of an heir to the throne on the demise of the Rajah,

1837, when it was granted to a prince of collateral descent, who bound himself to abolish suttee, infanticide, and slave dealing, in the territory, and to repair the roads.

1842. It produced a revenue of £30,000.

We then enter the town of

§*JHEEND*.

Territory, Jheend District of Sirhind. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Umballa. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 979 miles N.W.

POSITION.—It lies close to the Feroz Shah canal.

PALACE.—A neat building, at which the Rajah resides.

Pass along a miry road, in the monsoon, to **Ptdarah Teerutt*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Sowaha*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; §*Kulwah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, but water scarce in the hot season. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$. Dawks to Calcutta, 1,015 miles N.W.; Kurnaul, 41 S.W. Thence across a dense jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, along a good road; pass **Boorakhera*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Chapur*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Singhana*, 1; thence cross by bridge the *Feroz Shah canal, to

§*SUFFEEDOON* (Suffeedun), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 960 miles N.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Feroz Shah canal, where its waters flow from S.W. to W.

Provisions must be laid in at this place for 30 miles.

Thence along a good road, intersected by the canal in two different places, which cross by bridges; pass on for 6 miles, after which the road becomes very miry, and quite impassable in the monsoon, to **Kye*, 7; but the traveller can avoid this bad part by making a short detour to the right, and proceeding direct to *Dhurrumgurh*, 3; *Rairh*, 2; we then enter THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF DELHI (Route 244, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Moonuck*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a good road; pass through considerable dhak jungle, to **Suganah*, 4; **Seetoundee*, 2; **Burotah*, 4, and enter the town of

†§*KURNAUL*, 4; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Cantonment (Route 6).

ROUTE 216.

HANSI TO LOODIANA CANTONMENT.

Distance, $136\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi to Musoodpoor	9	4
Kurruck	9	0
Dunodah	12	1
Dhumban	12	4
Mandowee	8	1
Jeloor or Jheloor	10	5
Khureal or Khareal	12	1
Sungroor	11	2
Dhoree	9	5
Kotelah Mullair	12	5
Lathra	12	7
Loodiana Cantonment	15	7
	136	2

Leave §*Hansi* (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross the canal, and proceed along a good cart-road, across a level and well cultivated country; pass **Musoodpoor*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Civil Authority, Collector at Hissar; wells; pass **Dahla*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and then enter THE PROTECTED SIKH STATES; Civil

Authority, Political Agent at Umballa; pass **Kur-ruck*, 9; wells; **Murdanda*, 4; **Koomba*, 2; **Dundah*, 6½; bazaar and wells; pass along a jungly district; pass **Dhumtan*, 12½; **Mandoree*, 8½, on the left bank of the Guggur river. Thence the country is completely flooded in the monsoon, as the Guggur river, which is fordable in December, but crossed by earthen pot rafts during the rains, here over-floods its banks and renders the road quite impassable; pass **Hybtpoor*, 3; **Raylee*, 1½; **Doodee*, 1½; **Jeloor*, (Jheloor), 4½; thence along a good road, across an undulating, low, sandy, hillock country; pass **Koerve Ally Singke*, 3½; **Chaher*, 3; **Khurecal*, or *Kharecal*, 5½; thence along a good road, which becomes rather miry after the monsoon; pass **Begercal*, 2; **Koolar*, 2½; **Kanoer*, 2; thence cross by ford the **Choota* river, which occasionally becomes unfordable in the monsoon, to **Sungroor*, 4½; the road now becomes narrow and circuitous, passes between enclosures and cultivation, to **Koece*, 3; **Bainrah*, 3; **Dhooree*, 2½; thence the road becomes miry after the monsoon; pass **Beirwall*, 2½; **Basour*, 2½; **Singhla*, 2, but especially as we approach **Ruttollee*, 2½; **Kotelah Mullair*, 3½. We then pass along a firm, good road, much flooded after heavy rains; pass **Lathra*, 12½; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Loodiana; pass **Runeeah*, 7; thence proceed along a level, well cultivated country for 8½ miles to

§ **LOODIANA** (Route 6).

ROUTE 217, HANSI TO MUTTRA, Via GOORGAON.

Distance, 174½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi to Moondahul	15	0
Mohim	9	0
Kullanoor	12	4
Beeree	13	4
Jhujur	10	0
Furrucknugur	15	0
Goorgaon	13	0
B. dahah or Padshahpoor	6	4
Sonah	10	2
Munkolah	11	2
Hutteen	8	2
Horul (Hodul)	13	4
Via Route 171 to Muttra	37	0
	174	6

Leave § **Hansi** (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and we proceed along a good road; pass **Dhana*, 4½; **Sourkee*, 6½; **Moondahul*, 4; wells; thence the road becomes very heavy; pass **Mohim* (Mehum, or Mehum), 9; bazaar; population, 5,660; the road becomes good. Pass

§ **KULLANOOR**, 12½; population, 5,112; bazaar; lat. 28° 50', long. 76° 27'; Dawks to Hansi, 36 miles encamping ground.

§ **BEEREE** (Beree), 18½; population, 9,397; lat. 28° 40', long. 76° 40'. Dawks to Hansi, 50 miles S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—This place, together with the portion which constituted its district of 16 villages and annual revenue of £1,000 was given by the Maharrattas to that gallant adventurer, George Thomas, who stormed and put the defenders to the sword.

Thence along a good road, enter

THE JHUJHUR STATE.

Which lies in lat. 27° 55' and 28° 55', long. 75° 55' and 76° 58'; is bounded on the N. by Hurriana and Rohtuk, E. by Delhi, Goorgaon, and Alwur, S. by Goorgaon and Alwur, and W. by Shekawutty and Loharoo; has an altitude of 820 to 840 feet; an area of 1,230 square miles; population of 110,700; annual revenue of £60,000; had, prior to the mutiny in 1860, a military force of 3,000 men, out of which it had to furnish the British Government with 400 cavalry, when called upon. Is well watered by the Jumna, and several watercourses, which flow serpentine for 30 miles E. The general appearance of the country is level, but the S.W. much intersected by low rocky ranges. The chief towns are Dadree, Dojana, Kanound, Jhujhur, and Narnot. The principal roads are—1st. N. to S., from Hansi to Nee-much, via Nusseerabad. 2nd. W. to E., Dadree to Jhujhur.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Given by Lord Lake to Nijabat Ally Khm (Bhuraich family), for his eminent services to the British in the Maharratta war.

1806. The Government of India confirmed the grant.

1835. He died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Fyze Ally Khan, who, in

1857, joined the rebels, was captured by the British, tried and executed.

§ JHUJUR (Jhujhur), 10 miles.

District, Jhujur. Civil Authority, Collector at Rohtuk, Governor-General's Agent at Delhi. Encamping ground at Pucca Talao, W. Lat. 28° 55', long. 76° 43'.

DAWES to Delhi, 35 miles W.; Hansi, 60 S.E.

PALACE of the late Nawaub, Fyze Ally Khan.

This place was the capital of that brave adventurer, George Thomas' State, to whom it was given by the Maharrattas.

Thence along a bad road, cross the Sabee river, and then enter

THE FURRUCKNUGGUR JAGHIRE.

Which lies in lat. 28° 24', long. 76° 52'; has an area of 22 square miles; population of 4,400, and had, prior to the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857, a military force of 25 foot.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. The Nawaub joined the rebels, was captured by the British, tried, and executed.

Thence along a bad road; pass

§FURRUCKHNUGUR, 15 miles.

Bazaar: lat. 28° 24', long. 76° 52'. Capital of the District.

ATTRACTION.—The palace of the late Nawaub, a small but neat structure. We then enter the GOORGAON DISTRICT. Pass §*Goorgaon*, 13; bazaar; wells; encamping ground on the Old Parade.

Thence along a good road, with low hills, on the right and left, across a level and partially cultivated country; cross a nullah, and pass on to

§*BADSHAH* (Padshahpoor), 6½; bazaar: lat. 28° 22', long. 77° 6', amidst hills. Dawks to Delhi, 25 miles S.W.

We then pass along a good road with hilly ridges extending parallel to each other on the right and left: pass §*Sonah* (Soonah), 10½; bazaar; §*Munkolah*, 11½; wells. Then along an indifferent road, pass §*Huteen*, 8½; then the road becomes good to §*Horu* (Hodni), 13 (Route 171; and then proceed, via Route 171, for 37 miles, to the town of

MUTTRA (Route 16).

ROUTE 218.

HANSI TO NEEMUCH.

Distance, 384½ Miles.

By Government Route-Book 833½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi to Chota Bhowanee	11	6
Bhowanee	14	6
Munheiro	8	2
Dadree	10	0
Doodhoa	8	0
Burana	8	2
Kurnoud or Kunound	9	2
Narnoul	15	6
Thunwas	14	0
Kote Pootlee	11	6
Praugpoor	8	0
Bhabra	11	4
Munohurpoor	13	4
Samote	11	0
Nangul	10	4
Jagotwarra	9	0
Neuta	11	0
Reinwal	9	0
Thence, via Route 172	189	4
	384	6

Leave §*Hansi* (Route 247, *Brudshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Collector at Hissar; and proceed along a good road, across an open, uncultivated country; pass

§*CHOTA BHOWANEE*, 16½ miles; bad and scarce water.

§ BHOWANEE

(Bowani, Bhowannce), 14½ miles.

District Rohtuk. Civil Authority, Collector at Rohtuk. Lat. 28° 45', long. 76° 14'. Population, 29,442. Bazaar,

Defence—A small Fort.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1809. Captured by the British.

1857. Here the Sepoys mutinied, and were disarmed

Then enter the JHUJUR DISTRICT (Route 217); Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi; pass §*Munheiro*, 8½; tanks, and wells—thence along a sandy road, and we enter

§ DADREE, 10 miles.

Lat. 28° 32', long. 76° 20'. Bazaar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—1857-58. The Sepoys rebelled here, but Brigadier Showers captured them.

The road now becomes good; pass §*Doodhoa*, 8; §*Burana*, 8½; bazaar; water, rather brackish, from wells; thence along a heavy, sandy road, across a well cultivated district; cross a nullah and pass §*Kurnoud* (Kunoud), 9½; bazaar, and water, but brackish; §*Nagul*, 7; §*Narnoul* (Narnol), 7½; bazaar; branch road to Praugpoor, via §*Surohee*, 8½; §*Chadurah*, 6; §*Nurera*, close to *Khirub*, 8; and thence to

PRaugpoor. 9; total distance, 31½ miles; lat. 29° 13', long. 76° 13'.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—It was captured by that gallant adventurer, George Thomas.

Pass from §*Thunwas*, 14; wells; thence along a good road, across an open country, with hills at a distance, and we enter THE KHETREE (Keytri) or TOORAWUTTEE DISTRICT, and proceed, via Route 170, to *Reinwal*, and thence, via Route 172, for 189½ miles to

§*NEEMUCH* (Route 10, *Brudshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 219.

HANSI TO NUSSEERABAD.

Distance, 243 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hansi, via Route 218, to Narnoul	86	0
Busseo	11	0
Moonda	14	0
Gualah or Gowlah	16	0
Madhoopoer	16	0
Ringwas	7	4
Budhar	10	4
Mendha	12	4
Sunodeah	9	0
Sambur	8	0
Momana	10	4
Hurmara	11	0
Kishengurh	10	0
Rampoora	13	0
Nusseerabad	8	0
	243	0

Leave *Hansi* (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); proceed, via Route 218, to *Yarnout* (Narnol), 86; Governor-General's Agent at Delhi; thence proceed along a good road, across a well cultivated country, dotted with small detached hills; then enter the

SHEKAWUTTEE STATE

(Shekhawati, Shekawnuttee, Shekhawatee, Shekhawati, Shaikhawut),

Which lies in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$ and $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$ and $76^{\circ} 10'$; is bounded on the N.W. by Bikaner, N.E. by Loharoo and Jhujhur; S.E. by Jeypore and Patun, and S.W. by Jounipore, is 95 miles long from N.E. to S.W. and 63 broad; has an area of 3,895 square miles; population of 200,000, of Rajpoot descent, who follow a curious religion, combining a mixture of Mahomedan and Brahmin tenets. Pork is not eaten by them. The Mussulman profession of faith is repeated on the birth of every male child, when a goat is killed, and the blood sprinkled over him. Its chief towns are Futehpore, Goodah, Jhunjhuna, Khundhaila, Khetri, Luchinangah, Singana (Singhana), &c. The appearance of the country is arid and barren, interspersed with sandy wastes. Its rocky hills are metalliferous, and abound in copper mines covered with tufts of babul, kuril, and *phok*, a most curious plant, which grows 5 feet high, leafless, quite green, branches sprout out into slender twigs, which end in soft and sappy branches. It produces clusters of flowers, whose seeds are contained in a pod and eaten by the camels, and the moisture contained therein enables them to remain without water for a very considerable time. So scanty is the vegetable produce in this part that the inhabitants of it chiefly subsist on the *hart* seeds. Its valleys are fertile. It is watered by the Katurae only, which loses itself in the sands. Its productions are wheat, barley, grain, pulse, red pepper, bhang, extracted from hemp; copper, (the mines in the vicinity of Singhana are of very ancient date, but still productive).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was originally partitioned among a number of small Thakooras, "Chiefs," descended from Shekja (a member of the Rajpoot Rajahs of Amber), who in the

15th century captured this district from the Rajah of Amber.

18th century. Jey Singh, the founder of Jeypore, re-took it. Anarchy prevailed, and in

1834, the British government sent a force into it to restore order.

1835. Such being accomplished, it was removed.

Then cross 2 nullahs to *Bussee*, 11; then the road becomes bad, is intersected by 3 nullahs, and leads across a hilly district, to *Moonda*, 14; wells; then along a stony road, cross 3 nullahs, pass *Gualah* (Gowalah), 16; bazaar; then along an open country, with hills in the distance for 16 miles, to *Madhoopoor*, 16 (or if the traveller feels disposed, he can

proceed from *Bussee* thus, viz., to *Rana*, 8½; *Nemakee*, 14; and *Madhoopoor*, 9½ miles; (total distance, 32 miles); bazaar; lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$; dawks to *Hansi*, 14½ S., Nusseerabad, 100 N.E.; thence the road becomes sandy; pass *Ringwas*, 7½; then the country becomes undulating, and the road heavy and sandy; pass *Budhar*, 10½; then cross a nullah to *Mendha*, 12½; we then enter

THE JEYPORE TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Then pass on to *Shwadeah*, 9; cross a nullah to the town of

§ SAMBUR, 8 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

POSITION.—It lies on the S. bank of the Sambhur (Sambhar, Sacambhari) lake, which is situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, and 27° , long. $74^{\circ} 49'$, and $75^{\circ} 13'$. Is 22 miles long from E. to W., 6 broad, 50 in circumference, but in the humid seasons its extent is 30 miles long, and 10 broad in the monsoon, at which period its waters are not so strongly impregnated with salt. It becomes nearly dry in the hot season, and vast quantities of crystallised salt are deposited on the bottom, and which, when exposed to the sun, becomes clear, hard, dry, and of fine quality. The revenue produced from its sale (it being disposed of at the rate of 2s. per 375 lbs.) is divided between the Rajahs of Jeypore and Joudpore, as its E. bank lies in the former territory, and its W. in the latter

Thence the road becomes much better; pass on to *Monana*, 10½; then the road becomes good, and we soon enter

THE AJMERE DISTRICT (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to *Hurmara*, 11; then along a rough, circuitous road, by which the traveller will avoid much hilly and rutty ground, cross a nullah, and enter THE KISHENGURH DISTRICT (Route 248, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Then proceed on to

§ KISHENGURH, 10 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$.

DAWKs to *Hansi*, 222 miles S.W., Nusseerabad, 21 N.E.

POSITION.—It lies on the S.W. side of a gneiss granite hilly range, extending from S.E. to N.E.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a high, thick, masonry rampart.

THE PALACE is a rude, architectural, regal edifice, standing in the centre of cactus hedged gardens, close to a large tank.

Thence along a very rough and stony road for 4 miles, after which it becomes good, with hills on the right, and we soon re-enter THE AJMERE DISTRICT (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass *Rampoor*, 13; and 8 miles further brings us to the town of

§ NUSSERABAD (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 220.

HAZAREEBAGH TO NAGPOOR

Distance, 572½ miles.

By Government Route Book, 574 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hazareebagh to Ruttunpoor (via Route 204, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras</i>)	330	0
Tukutpoor	12	1
Mohalee	12	3
Nowagurh	12	3
Segowna	14	1
Rakhe	18	0
Kothelee	14	1
Khyrugurh	14	5
Brinjarah	13	4
Mogeljee	7	6
Lanje	15	4
Kantah	16	2
Bured	17	3
Koelwara	12	6
Toomsur	12	7
Moharee	8	0
Mohurgoon	10	0
Tarsa	10	0
Kamptee Cantonment	11	0
Nagpoor City	9	3
	572	1

Leave § Hazareebagh (Route 204, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, *via* that Route, to
 † NAGPOOR, 574 miles (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 221.

HAZAREEBAGH TO SUMBHULPOOR,

VIA DOORUNDIAH.
Distance, 230½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hazareebagh to Chandowl	14	6
Augoo	10	4
Jynugur	10	4
Pittoree	13	4
Doorundah	11	4
Ludma	12	0
Longkele	8	0
Govindpoor	8	0
Kumdurra	9	0
Bussea	6	0
Longa	6	0
Coleebeer	10	0
Tinginnnee	12	0
Railboga	13	0
Kookroodee	12	0
Sugra	10	0
Rugoonathpalee	11	0
Chupudee	12	0
Butlera	8	0
Sama Singa	8	0
Kutterbaga	9	0
Susun	9	0
Sumbhulpoor	7	0
	230	6

Leave § Hazareebagh (Route 204, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a low, bad road, across rice fields for 6 miles, then commence the descent of the ghat, over a good broad road; cross two nullahs, to § Chandowl, 14; Governor-General's Agent, S.W. frontier; cross the easy Augoo Ghat, also three nullahs, as well as the Ahora river, which is here 100 yds. broad and shallow, to

§ Augoo, 10½; bad water from a nullah; thence proceed across a short, steep, rocky ghat; then cross by ford, in the dry season, the broad (100 yds.); * Deonud (Dամooda) river, quite impassable in the monsoon, and no boats at hand, also two nullahs, to § Jynugur, 10½; nullah; thence proceed along a bad, rocky road, for 7½ miles, intersected by 3 nullahs; ascend the steep, rocky Peerah Ghat; thence cross a plain, about one mile wide, and ascend the bad, rugged Dontada Ghat, which is 1½ mile long; pedestrians can cross the hilly range, by the Doorasane Ghat, which is ½ mile less; then cross the large and rapid Nakaree river, and enter the CHOTA NAGPOOR DISTRICT (Route 204, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), to § Pittoree, 13½; a large tank; thence along a level road, across an open country, intersected by four nullahs with rugged beds, but deep in the monsoon; proceed to § Doorundah (Doorunda), 11; bazaar. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Resident Agent for the S.W. Provinces, at Kishenpoor, 1½ mile. Military station. Cantonment.—The head quarters of the Ramgurh light infantry, &c. Dawks to Hazareebagh, 60 S, Sumbulpoor, 170 N. Lat. 22° 24', long. 85° 20'; then across dense jungle and an easy ghat; pass § Ludma, 12; § Longkele, 8; § Govindpoor, 8; § Kumdurra, 9; § Bussea, 6; § Longa, 6; § Coleebeer, 10; § Tinginnnee, 12; § Raiboga, 13; and then enter

THE GANGPOOR DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 21° 50' and 22° 37', long. 83° 31' and 84° 57', is 90 miles long, from E. to W., 35 broad; is bounded on the N. by Chota Nagpoor, E. by Bourl, S. by Samba and Sumbulpoor, W. by Ryghur and Jushpoor, has an area of 2,493 square miles; population, 112,000, produces an annual revenue of £10,000, out of which £50 per annum tribute is regularly paid to government. It is a jungly district, and watered by the Sunk, or Bye-tunnee river. The Rajah is much addicted to indolence and smoking opium.

We then pass § Kookroodee, 12; which lies on the Sunk (Byetunnee) river; thence along a country interspersed with dense jungle, we enter SUMBHULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 71, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*). Pass on to § Rugoonathpalee, 11; § Chupudee, 12; § Butlera, 8; § Sama Singa, 8; § Kutterbaga, 9; § Susun, 9; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

§ SUMBHULPOOR (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 222.

HOSHUNGABAD TO ASSEERGURH.

Distance 144½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 141½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Doolurea	14	0
Bhugwara	7	0
Seonee	9	0
Kotra	10	0
Charkhera	12	0
Mesingaoon	14	0
Charwah	13	0
Gorapnuchar river	12	2
Gungapat	11	3
Bangurh	11	0
Kirgaon	8	0
Boregawn	9	0
Assseergurh Pettah	13	4
	144	1

Leave § Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Civil Authority, Resident Collector; proceed along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country, intersected by 4 nullahs; pass § Doolurea (Dooloria), 14; lat. 22° 37', long. 77° 40'; Dawks to Hoshungabad, 14 miles S.W.; cross 3 nullahs to *Bhugwara, 7; nullah; thence cross nullahs to †§ Seonee (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); bazaar; thence cross by ford, the very steep banked Gunjill river, to § Kotra; bazaar; then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Pass on to § Charkhera, 12; *Mesingaoon, 14; § Charwah, 13; bazaar. Dawks to Indore, 80 miles S.E. Lat. 22° 2', long. 76° 56'; cross the *Gorapnuchar river, 12½; also the *Gungapat river, 11½; thence cross the *Bam and *Sookta rivers, to § Bangurh, 11; bazaar; *Kirgaon, 8; § Boregawn, (Boregaon), 9; bazaar; lat. 20° 50', long. 75° 25'. Dawks to Boorhampoor, 21 miles N.E.; thence pass *the Kuttee Ghat, which is practicable for carts; and proceed along a good, circuitous road, between hills, and at the end of 13½ miles, enter the Pettah of †§ ASSEERGURH (Route 13).

ROUTE 223.

HOSHUNGABAD TO MHOW,

VIA SUNDULPOOR.

Distance, 160½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad, via Route 222, to Seonee	30	0
Bissownie	11	0
Nosur	11	0
Beejulgong or Beejulpoor	10	0
Sundulpoor or Sindulpoor	10	0
Mhow, via Route 151 (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras</i>)	88	6
	160	6

Leave § Hoshungabad (Route 151, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, via Route 222, to †§ Seonee (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). (The traveller can if he prefers it, proceed from this place, thus, viz.: Bissownie, 11; Julloda, 12; Hindia, 12; Sundulpoor, 6½. Total distance, 41½; then pass along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country, intersected by 3 nullahs to *Bissownie, 11; then cross the Gunjill river, and enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Pass Nosur; cross nullah, as also by ford at the close of this stage, near to § Jelowda (which lies on the left bank of the Nerbudda river), to *Beejulgong (Beejulpoor), 10; § Sundulpoor (Sindulpoor), 10; bazaar and tank; thence proceed via Route 151 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), to § MHOW, 88½ (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 224.

HOSHUNGABAD TO MHOW,

VIA GOPALPOOR AND JEEGONG.

The most direct, best, and shortest route.

Distance, 144½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Boodeeni	2	0
Ruttunpoor	11	6
Rhetti	7	6
Ralla	10	5
(Gopalpoor)	15	0
Jeeagong	7	4
Chunwanah	9	1
Mhow, via Route 151 (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras</i>)	80	3
	144	1

Leave § Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed across by ferry the *Nerbudda river, we then enter the BHOPAL DISTRICT; Political Agent at Sehore; to *Boodeeni, 2, situated on its right bank; thence along a good road for five miles, which afterwards becomes stony, jungly, uneven, circuitous, intersected by 3 nullahs, and passes between hills to *Ruttunpoor, 11½; wells and nullah; thence along a good road, intersected by several watercourses; pass *Lugonea, 5; *Bhya, ½; cross a nullah to § Rhetti, 2; bazaar; thence along a good road, intersected by the *Koolar and Umar rivers, both crossed by bad fords; pass *Dhamanda, 1½; *Chachotee, 3; *Nipanea, 1½; *Nundgaon, 3; § Ralla, 1½; *Byrouda, 2½; *Jourassa, 2; *Burnnagar, 3½; cross by ford two nullahs and the Cheep river; then enter the Gwalior territory (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and pass on to

§ GOPALPOOR (Gopalpoor), 15 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 25° 43', long. 77° 37'.

DAWKS to Gwalior Fort 46, S.W.

Cross a nullah; pass **Devla*, 5; thence by ford the Jamnair (Jamni), a tributary of the Nerbudda, which lies to the W., and enter

JEEGONG (Jeeagaon), 2½ miles.

Bazaar. Population, 1,00. Lat. 22° 37', long. 76° 59'.

POSITION.—It lies on the Jamnair river.

DAWS to Hoshungabad, 54. W., Mhow, 90, E.

Cross two nullahs to **Chunwanah*, 9½; nullah, and thence proceed, via Route 151 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

§ Mhow, 80½ miles (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 225.

HOSHUNGABAD TO MHOW,

VIA BHOWRA.

Distance, 148½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Boodeni	2	0
Muttunpoor	11	6
Chuckuldie	10	0
Bhelai	11	0
Dabree	6	0
Kheyree	19	6
Bhowra	14	0
Right bank Parbuttee at Pugarea	12	2
Puppah	13	0
Peepia (Hathka); thence, via Route 151 (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras</i>) ..	14	0
Mhow	41	6
	148	4

Leave § Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed, via Route 224, to **Ruttunpoor*, 1½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore; thence along a stony road, intersected by three nullahs, across a dense stunted tree, jungly country for six miles, after which the road becomes good and the district open, flat, and cultivated; cross by ford the **Koolar* river to § *Chuckuldie*, 10; bazaar. Pass across three nullahs, and along a good road, across a flat, open country for six miles, thence the district becomes full of hilly, grassy, and stunted tree jungle, to **Belai* (Bhelai), 11; the road which is intersected by three nullahs leads up the loose, stony, steep, and difficult Dabree pass, especially for carts; pass across a hilly, thick jungly district; pass **Dabree*, 6; thence re-cross by ford the **Koolar* river, 2; after which the country becomes undulating, slightly cultivated, densely covered in many places by grass dhak jungle, and intersected by four nullahs. Proceed along a rough but not much frequented cart-road, and pass § *Peepulthouse*, 4; bazaar; proceed to § *Kheyree*, 12½; bazaar, nullah, and wells, market on Mondays; thence along a good cart-road, across high, undulating ground, densely covered with grass, thin bush jungle, intersected by 12 nullahs; pass § *Bhowra*, 14,

lat. 22° 55', long. 76° 50', bazaar; wells and a nullah, market on Fridays; thence for five miles, along a foot path, thence across a rough cart-road, intersected by seven nullahs and the **Pupnas* and **Parbuttee* rivers to the right bank of the **Parbuttee* river at § *Pugarea*, 12½; market on Tuesday. The road now becomes loose, stony, and intersected by seven nullahs for ten miles, after which descend a rugged road into the Tuppah Valley; we then enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Tuppah*, 1½; bazaar; thence along a good road, across dense jungle, through a hilly country, intersected by nine nullahs for three miles; pass **Gowla*, 5, and thence cross by rocky ford the Kalli Sind river, 2; pass **Lussore*; **Kujurea*, 11½; § *Peepia* (Hathka), 14, Civil Authority, Resident at Indore; and thence proceed, via Route 151, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, to § Mhow, 41½ miles (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 226.

HOSHUNGABAD TO NEEMUCH,

Distance, 274½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 274½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad via Route 224, to Chur- wana	67	6
Kunnoda	8	5
Bejwar	11	5
Oochnode	9	1
Neemuch, via Route, Baitool to Ne- much	177	3
	274	4

Leave § Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 224, to § *Chunwana*, 67½; thence along a good road, through jungle and a cultivated district; pass *Ninuassa*, 5; cross a nullah to § *Kunnoda*, 3½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore; bazaar; and wells; **Baghun Khera*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Bejwar*, 11½; nullah; thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs, ascend a ghat, about 1 mile long, to the Malwa table land; pass **Dhun-talao*, 5½, at the Summit; then enter

THE OONCHOD AND SONKACH PER-GUNNAH OF GWALIOR,

Which lies in lat. 22° 44', long. 76° 28'; yields an annual revenue of £9,000, and placed in 1844 under British administration, for the payment of the Gwalior contingent force; proceed to § *Oonchnode* (Oonchod) 3½; bazaar. Tank. Lat. 22° 44', long. 76° 28'.

DAWS to Oojein, 52 miles, S.E. by E., and Bhopal 71 S.W., by W.

Thence proceed, via Route 151, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, for 177½ miles, to

† § NEEMUCH (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 227.

HOSHUNGABAD TO NUSSEERABAD,

VIA SEHORE, KOTAH, AND BOONDER.

Distance, 358½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad, via Route 225, to Dabree	40	6
Shikarpoor	13	0
Sehore	12	0
Nundney	12	4
Eklaira	15	0
Kareyah	12	2
Left bank of the Newuj, opposite Bhopalpoor old Cantonment	12	0
Kurares	9	0
Kilcheepoor	9	4
Bhojpoor	9	1
Bhalla	10	4
Rut aee	12	2
Rut aee	7	6
Richoo, or Reechwa	8	2
Jaira Patun	12	0
Sukait	12	6
Mukundura	14	4
Hunotees	8	0
Fugpoora	10	0
Kotah	117	0
Thence, via Route 201, to Nusseerabad	358	1

Leave §Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 225, to Dabree, 40½; thence along a rough cart-road, across an undulating, densely-covered, jungle country, cross two nullahs, thence both the road and district improve considerably; pass up a difficult ascent from the *Koolar river; cross the *Patara river, which is difficult for carts; pass *Shikarpoor, 13; thence along a good road, with hills to the left, intersected by two nullahs and a river, all of which cross, to †§SEHORE, 12; Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent; thence along a good road, across an open, undulating, partially cultivated country, intersected by five nullahs, and the *Parbuttee river, of which cross by bad ford the deep (1½), rocky bed, and steep bank; we then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to *Nundney, 12½; cross five nullahs, to §Eklaira, 15; thence cross seven nullahs, and enter THE INDORE OR HOLCAR'S TERRITORY. Pass *Kareyah, 12½; wells and a nullah; then cross three nullahs, and by knee-deep ford the rocky, steep banks, and bed of the *Newuj river, to the left bank (12), opposite the Old Cantonment of Bhopalpoor; we enter THE OMRAWUTTA DISTRICT; thence proceed along a loose, stony road, intersected by a nullah, after which it becomes good, to *Kurares, 9; then enter THE KILCHEEPOOR DISTRICT; cross three nullahs, also, by ford and stone bridge, the *Ghar Nuddy, to §Kilcheepoor, 9½; bazaar; thence cross four nullahs, to *Bhojpoor, 9½; wells; thence along a road, covered with loose stones, across heights interspersed with ascents and high jungle; cross two nullahs, and also, close to a bad ghat, the wide (100 yds.),

knee-deep, high banks, and rocky bed of the *Chaje river, and enter THE KOTAH DISTRICT; pass §Bhalla, 10½, along a very stony road, across a hilly, jungle country, with cultivated valleys; cross three nullahs, and the *Hoozar (Hujar) river, to *Kulalae, 12½; thence proceed for 1½ mile, and afterwards pass between a hilly ridge, across a stony road, through a country, hilly on the right, and open on the left; cross three nullahs, to §Raichoo (Reechwa), 7½; bazaar; thence along an excellent road; pass *Deoree, 1½; *Bhoras, 1; *Bunjaree, 2; *Gopalpoor, 2½; cross by rocky, bad ford, the wide (300 yds.) bed, steep banks, and 1½ foot deep, Kalli Sind river, to §Jaira Patun, 1½; bazaar; thence along a rocky, rugged road, having on the right a hilly range, extending parallel to the road; cross a nullah, as also, by good ford, the *Ahoo river, to §Sukait, 12; bazaar; thence the road leads across jungle and partially cultivated lands; cross two nullahs, as also the *Amjar river; pass §Mukundura, 12½; bazaar and encamping ground within the Mukundura Valley, which is formed by two parallel hilly ridges, extending N.W. and S.E., between the *Chumbul and *Kalli Sind rivers; thence for 2½ miles, we pass through the rocky, loose, stony, and circuitous Mukundura Pass, then over a good, undulating, well cultivated country, to *Hunotees, 14½; now the road becomes very rough, stony, and jungle; cross three nullahs, to *Jugpoora, 8; §Kotah, 10; bazaar, and thence, via Route 201, for 177 miles, to †§NUSSEERABAD (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 228.

HOSHUNGABAD TO SAUGOR,

VIA BHILSA.

Distance, 137½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Nuzurgunge	3	7
Pepurainee	11	3
Kulliakherree	8	2
Chuklodoe	8	1
Bundhore	10	4
Raeseen	8	0
Bhilsa	14	6
Kuree	10	7
Garispoor	12	6
Bagrode	9	6
Right Bank Beena, near Raatgurb	13	1
Gumeraah	9	0
Bhappyle	8	1
Saugor Cantonment	9	1
	137	5

Leave §Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed across, by ferry opposite, the *Nerbudda river (if the Nerbudda is crossed from November to June at the Goandree Ghat, 2½ miles above the Hoshungabad Cantonment; the distance to Nuzurgunge is 7 miles), also a nullah to *Nuzurgunge, 3½; water only from the nullah; thence along a stony road, which

is difficult for carts, especially when ascending the Chouka Ghat; cross 5 nullahs to **Pepuraine*, 1½; a nullah and wells. It lies above the ghats. Thence the road is good, across an open, well cultivated valley; cross 5 nullahs to § *Kulliak-heres*, 8½; bazaar, tanks, and wells; thence along a stony road, through a cultivated valley for 4 miles, intersected by 5 nullahs; thence across a hilly district to § *Chuklode*, 8½; bazaar; thence proceed along a bad, stony, heavy, jungly road, across a hilly country, intersected by 8 nullahs, to § *Bunchore*, 10½; bazaar, baolees, and wells; we then proceed along a good road, across a well cultivated valley, intersected by 5 nullahs and the **Koohu river*, to

§ RAUSEEN,

(*Reyson, Ralseen, Raldu, Rasen, Rasseen*),

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 22', long. 77° 56'. Elevation, 2,600 feet above the sea.

DAWS to Oojeln, 125 miles S.; Gwalior, 202 S.; Agra, 260 S.W.; Allahabad, 290 N.W.; Nagpoor, 170; Saugor, 87 S.W.; Hoshungabad, 50 N.; Bhopal, 23 N.E.

THE FORT, which stands at the E. end of an elevated sandstone hill, fabulously stated to have been formed by King Rama, of Ayodha, is discernible at a considerable distance.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

775 A.C. Supposed to have been erected by the celebrated Prince Ralseen as a safe retreat from the persecutions of his brother Bharata.

1543 A.D. Sirh Shah, of Delhi, unsuccessfully besieged it, but the garrison capitulated conditionally, on being allowed to march out armed, and with their property. These terms were agreed to, but not adhered to, as Sirh Shah slaughtered the whole band of those valiant warriors.

18th century. The Mahrattas took possession of it.

1748. The Nawaub of Bhopal drove them out of it.

1818. A treaty was then entered into between that prince and the British Government.

Thence proceed along a good road, through an open, well cultivated country, with hills on the right and left in the distance for 11 miles; then pass the western extremity of a low hilly ridge; cross 3 nullahs, the Damul (Dabur) river, and then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and also THE BHILSA PERGUNNAH (Route 154, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed to § *Bhilsa* (Bhilsah, Bilsah, Route 154, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), 14½; bazaar; then cross three nullahs; hills stand at a distance on the right, as also ford by good ghats the **Newun* and **Siew* rivers to **Kuree*, 10½; cross eight nullahs; we now pass close by hills, and the road leads near the N. end of a hilly range, just before we reach

§ GARISPOOR, 12½ Miles.

Bazaar. Siew river and Well. Lat. 23° 40', long. 78° 10'.

ATTRACTIONS.—*The Fort*, which stands on the S.E. side, is a small but well built masonry structure. The antique, elaborately sculptured, fine sandstone edifices are well worth inspection.

Thence along a good road, intersected by 9 nullahs, leading across dhak jungle; pass

§ *BAGRODE* (Bagrod), 9½; wells; 3 pucca baolees and bazaar; lat. 23° 44', long. 78° 13'. Dawks to Saugor, 39 S.W.; Asseergurh, 245 N.E.

Thence proceed across a slightly undulated country, well covered with trees, for 5 miles; cross by ford the wide (50 yds.) bed, rocky, sandy bottom, steep banks, 1½ foot deep, **Babuna river*, 5; thence it is intersected by 10 nullahs, and at the ninth mile the road leads between hills into the fertile Raatgurh Valley; then cross by a rocky ghat the Beena river, (170 yds. wide), 1½ foot deep, and enter that part of THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), which is under British control.

Proceed to the right bank, near

§ *RAATGURH* (Rutgurh), 13½; bazaar. Fortification: the Fort, which stands on a hill, 1 mile to the right, or S. of the road. Civil Authority, the Assistant Commissioner at Saugor, 21 miles, lat. 23° 47', long. 78° 29'.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, over an undulating, rocky, loose, stony ground, leading through an open, cultivated district; pass **Gumereah*, 9; wells; hills now stand at a distance on the right and left; cross by ford the Dussaun river, 3; and enter THE NERBUDDA AND SAUGOR TERRITORY (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to **Sehora*, 1; then cross 3 nullahs to § *Bhappyle*, 4½; pucca wells; thence along a good road, leading across a hilly country, with cultivated valleys; cross eight nullahs, and at the end of 9½ miles we enter

THE CANTONMENT OF SAUGOR (Route 149, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 229.

HOSHUNGABAD TO SAUGOR,

VIA SEARNOW.

Distance, 114½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Chichalee	8	4
Dhobee	8	0
Dabae	15	0
Jamgurh, Bugdaee	14	4
Purtaubgurh	8	4
Silwanee	12	0
Searnow, or Nuzurgurh	10	0
Gurhea	10	0
Bihaira	13	0
Saugor Cantonment	15	0
	114	4

Leave (Hoshungabad (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and we proceed along a good

road, which leads by the right bank of the Ner-budda river, which cross at the Goardree Ghat; across jungle with hills to the left; cross four nullahs; pass § *Chichalee* (Chicholee, 8); bazaar; lat. 22° 1' 40". Dawks to Baitool, 22 N.W., Hoshingabad, 50 S. Thence along a good road, with hills on the left, across a flat, cultivated country, intersected by four nullahs, to § *Hobee*, 8; bazaar; the hills now extend parallel to the road, which is intersected by seven nullahs; pass § *Babae*, provisions from § *Baree*, 3 miles N.; § *Chainpor*, 6; cross seven nullahs, and the *Baun river to *Jangur* and *Buplaee*, 14, which join each other; then cross three nullahs to **Purtaub-jurh*, 8; which lies on a stony ghat, which the traveller can avoid ascending by making a slight *detour* to the left; thence along an undulating, cultivated country, intersected by three nullahs; cross the *Gooranje and *Begum rivers, to § *Silicave*, 12; bazaar, wells, and tanks; thence the road, which is impassable for carts, passes across a hilly country, intersected by three nullahs; ascend the steep Searnow Ghat, which stands amidst stupendous hills and cliffs, to § *Searnow* (Nuzurgurh, Seemow), 10; bazaar and wells; lat. 24° 24', long. 78° 34'. Dawks to Hoshingabad, 76 miles N.E., Saugor 38 S.W.; pass § *Gurhea*, 10; wells and Beos (Boosi) river; we then enter THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDA TERRITORY (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross five nullahs to § *Bil-haura*, 13; bazaar, wells, and the Beos river; thence cross by ford six nullahs, and the Beos (Boosi) river to

†§ SAUGOR, 15 (Route 149, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 230.

JOUNPOOR (JUANPOOR) TO MIRZAPOOR.

Distance, 43½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Juanpur to Murreyao or Mundeeo	11	4
Mampoor	9	4
Oogahpoor	12	4
Mirzapoor Cantonment	10	0
	43	4

Leave § *Juanpoor* (Jounpoor, Route 34). Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Dawks to Allahabad, 66; Azingurh, 43; Benares, 38; Ghazeepoor, 60; Mirzapoor, 43; Pertabgurh, 38; Sooltanpoor, 58; and proceed along a good road, across a partially cultivated country, for 5 miles; then cross by ford the Sye (Sae, Sal) river, which is 2½ feet deep from December to June; pass § *Murreyao* (Mundeeo), 11; thence cross 2 nullahs to § *Rampoor*, 9; lat. 26° 29', long. 82° 88'. Dawks to Jounpoor, 21 S., and Mirzapoor, 22 N.; cross 2 nullahs, and we enter THE MIRZAPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to **Oogahpoor*, 12; provisions obtainable at § *Goorah*, 3 miles. Thence cross by ferry at the Nur Ghat of the Ganges river, and at 10 miles enter the Cantonment of

†§ MIRZAPOOR (Route 1).

ROUTE 231.

JOUNPOOR (JUANPOOR) TO PERTABGURH, IN OUDE.

Distance, 56 Miles.

By Government Route Book, 48 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jounpoor (Jounpoor) to Kuppraha	14	0
Sojanganje	12	0
Chota Bunka Talao	14	0
Talao	8	0
Pertabgurh	8	0
	56	0

Leave § *Jounpoor* (Jounpoor, Route 31), and pass along an excellent road; cross by a good pucca bridge the Sal (Sye, Sae) river; see the Goomtee river; pass § *Kuppraha*, 14; § *Sojanganje*, 12; bazaar; then along a good road for 10 miles, after which it becomes bad, and we enter THE OUDE DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to **Chota Bunka Talao*, 14; thence the road leads through sandy ravines, intersected by the Sye (Sae, Sal) river; cross its steep, difficult banks at two different places, and at the end of 8 miles we enter

§ PERTABGURH (Pertabgurh, Belhaghat, in Oude, Route 41).

ROUTE 232.

JUBBULPOOR TO MIRZAPOOR.

Distance, 245½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpoor to Punagurh	10	3
Gosulpoor	9	2
Behora	7	5
Kutnee Nuddy	14	1
Near Nuddy	11	0
Chaka	9	7
Sewagunge	12	0
Goonwara	13	2
Myher	12	3
Near Umerpatun	15	3
Kutra Mowharee	12	7
Rewah	11	7
Ryepoor	11	0
Near Mungawa	9	5
Lour	9	2
Mowgunge	10	7
Khutkurrie	7	7
Hunumana	9	0
Kutra Pass	11	0
Lallunge	15	6
Bhagwan Talao	7	3
Mirzapoor Cantonment	13	4
	245	2

Leave § *Jubbulpoor* (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*, Assistant Commissioner; and proceed along a good road, cross by ford the **Prait* (Purahut) river to § *Punagurh*, 10; bazaar,

tanks, and wells; § *Gosulpoor*, 9½; thence cross by ford the *Heran (Herrun) river to § *Sehora*, 7½; cross the *Kinarie (Kutnee) river, 1½; provisions must be procured from § *Chuppara*, 3 miles, or § *Theorie*, 2½; pass across the wide (40 yds.) gravelly bed, and steep banks of the *Newar river; provisions must be procured from § *Belharee*, 3 miles distant; then cross the wide (60 yds.) gravelly bottom, 2 feet deep, *Kutnee river, as also 10 nullahs to § *Chaka*, 9½; thence along an undulating, slightly cultivated and open jungly country, intersected by 14 nullahs, we enter the MYHER DISTRICT, (Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*). Pass § *Sewagunge*, 12; pucca wells, and tanks. The country, which is jungly, now becomes intersected by 26 shallow nullahs and ravine. Pass § *Goomwara*, 13½; wells and tanks; pass along an undulating district, with the Baudair Range to the left, extending parallel to the road, which is intersected by 15 nullahs and the *Goosroo river, and we enter the town of § *Myher* (Myhir, Route 167, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), 12½; thence cross four nullahs, and by bad ford the wide (250 yds.) bed (stream 60 yds., two feet deep, right steep, and left shelving banks) of the *Tonse river, we then enter

THE REWAH TERRITORY (Route 111, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass close to § *Umerpatun*, 16½; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Jubbulpoor; bazaar; § *Kuttra*; § *Mowharee*, 12½; water from tanks; thence cross by ford the *Beehur (Richanuddy) river to § *Rewah*, 11½; bazaar. Thence proceed along a good road, across a beautifully cultivated plain, with hills on the right and left at a distance; cross three nullahs, as also by ford the *Mohana nuddy, which rises in lat. 24° 32', long. 81° 32', at an altitude of 900 feet, flows on to Keuti, where its elevation is 923 feet, leaves the Rewah table land, rushes over the brow of the Kutra ridge down a fall of 362 feet, thence flows N.E., and after a course of 38 miles, falls into the Tons, on the right, in lat. 24° 50', long. 81° 35'; then pass on to § *Kyepoor*, 11; bazaar; thence still proceed across a fine country, intersected by three nullahs; cross the Tengree river, close to

§ MUNGAWA

(Mungowa, Majgowa), 9½ miles.

Elevation, 1,550 feet above the sea. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 39'. Population numerous, but wretchedly poor.

DAWKs to Mirzapoor, 84 miles S.W.

Branch road to Allahabad, via the Sohagee Ghat. Cross the *Puckrai river to § *Lour*, 9½; wells and tank. Cross the *Odda and § *Silar* rivers to § *Mowounge* (Manganj), 10½; bazaar, tank, rivulet, and wells; elevation, 1,200 feet above the sea; lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 56'; Dawks to Allahabad, 91 miles S.W.

Cross four nullahs, as also the *Gara and *Burhat rivers, to § *Khutkurrie*, 7½; bazaar and wells; lat. 24° 42', long. 82° 3'; elevation, 1,200 feet above the sea; populous, but composed of ruined, mud, straw-thatched hovels. Dawks to Allahabad, 83 miles S.W.

Thence cross three nullahs, as also the *Goorma

river, which rises in lat. 24° 40', long. 82° 16', at an altitude of 1,100 feet, flows 10 miles, forms the Cascade Bilotri, which falls at 1,128 feet above the sea; thence it rushes over a precipice of the Kutra ridge, 398 feet, flows N.W., and, in lat. 24° 56', long. 81° 56', falls into the Chutenea river; and thence both streams fall into the Bilund, a tributary of the Tons, a few miles beyond their confluence, to § *Hunumana*, 9; tanks; pass down the Kutra Pass by an excellent road; enter

THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT (Route 1), to the foot of it, 11 miles; water there obtained from the *Seotie nuddy, which rises in lat. 24° 44', long. 82° 15', close to the Bujhat Ghat, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, flows N., thence N.W., passes the N. base of the Kutra Pass, and falls into the Bilund after a course of 40 miles, during which it is joined by several rivulets, in lat. 24° 55', long. 82° 8'.

Thence along a good road, cross by causeway the Belun (Bilund, Belund) river, which rises in lat. 24° 35', long. 81° 55', flows E., thence N., and afterwards W., during which it passes through the plateau, between the Tara and Kutra ranges, at an altitude of 600 feet above the sea, and after a course of 90 miles falls into the Tons river, in lat. 25° 5', long. 81° 50'. We then enter the MIRZAPUR DISTRICT (Route 1); pass

§ LALLGUNGE, 15½ miles.

Civil Authority. Collector at Mirzapore. Bazaar. Lat. 25° 1', long. 82° 25'. Elevation, 504 feet above the sea.

DAWKs to Mirzapoor, 20 miles S.W.

POSITION.—It lies on the plateau, just above the valley of the Ganges, in a N. and N.E. direction, crossed by the Tara Pass, and divided by the Tara ridge from the low tract.

Thence pass § *Bhugvan Talao*, 7½; cross the Ojla river, and at the end of 13½ miles enter § *MIRZAPUR* (Route 1).

ROUTE 233.

JUBBULPOOR TO NAGPOOR, VIA SKONKE.

Distance, 156½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpoor to Left Bank, Nerbudda, at		
Tilwara Ghat	7	4
Ghat Pigure	6	0
Raichawul	12	0
Dhooma	11	1
Luknadow	14	4
Chuppara	16	5
Thence, via Route 120	89	1
	156	7

Leave § *Jubbulpoor* (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a good road, cross by ford in the dry season, but by boat or canoe in the monsoon, the *Nerbudda river, to the left bank at § *Tilwara Ghat*, 7½; thence cross four nullahs, and enter THE SKONKE DISTRICT; then cross the easy **Pipura Ghat*, 3, at which

there is the small village of *Ghat Pipurea*, 3; and pucca well, and water, by digging in the bed of the nullah; thence across a hilly country, pass over the slight ascents and descents of the Checrapownree Ghats, cross 7 nullahs, and pass the deserted hamlet of **Raichauri*, 12; water from a small tank; then proceed along a bad road, intersected by 5 rocky watercourses, interspersed by stony ascents and descents, across an undulating, dense jungly country, to §*Dhooma*, 11½; wells; market on Thursdays; lat. 22° 44', long. 79° 50'; Dawks to Jubbulpoor, 40 miles S.; then cross 4 nullahs and the **Sair* (Shair, Saec) river; pass §*Luknadoun*, 14½; bazaar and markets on Monday; thence proceed along a hilly, rugged road, intersected by 5 nullahs and the **Beejna* river; cross over *Goonchee* (Chokee) Hill Ghauts, to §*Chuppara*, 16½; and thence proceed, via Route 120, for 8½ miles, to
 †§*NAGPOOR* (Route 60, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 234.

JUBBULPOOR TO SAUGOR CANTONMENT,

VIA DUMMOW.

Distance, 111½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpoor to Bugoree	10	2
Kuttingee	12	0
Singrampoor	8	5
Jhubera	8	3
Hurdooa	7	0
Ublana	7	0
Dummow	11	4
Sudgaon	9	1
Puttureah	8	1
Shahpoor	9	6
Left Bank, Beos, near Sunoda	8	4
Saugor Cantonment	10	4
	111	6

Leave §*Jubbulpoor* (Route 79, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and proceed along a good road, across a flat, open, cultivated country, intersected by 5 nullahs, to **Bugoree*, 10½; Civil Authority, Assistant Collector at Jubbulpoor; then cross 3 nullahs, also by ford in the dry season, at the 11th mile, in the monsoon, by canoe rafts, the **Heron* (Herrun) river to §*Kuttingee* (Kuttungee), 12; bazaar; lat. 23° 27', long. 79° 50'; Manufacture of iron into gun barrels; Dawks to Saugor, 89 S.E., Jubbulpoor, 22 miles N.W.; now hills appear on the right and left of the road; pass §*Singrampoor*, 8½; bazaar; thence the road is stony, intersected by a nullah, and leads across a hilly country, to §*Jhubera*, 8½; bazaar; we then cross 4 nullahs, and the very stony, but passable for carts, *Bedaree Ghat*, 3; enter THE DUMMOW DISTRICT (Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass **Hurdooa*, 5; tank and well; then pass through jungle, intersected by 4 nullahs; cross by ford at the *Nowtah Ghat*, 4; the Bearma river, 4; to §*Ublana*, 8; bazaar; the road now becomes stony, and intersected by 5 nullahs, to §*Dummow*, 11½; (Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*);

thence proceed along a good road, across an open country, dotted with hamlets, and intersected by nine nullahs and the **Kopra* river, which cross by ford at *Khoja-Kherree Ghat* (4 miles); pass **Sudgaon*, 5½; the road now becomes bad; cross by ford the wide (60 yds.) bed, stream (20 yds. broad) and knee-deep **Sanar* river, 4½, which rises in lat. 23° 23', long. 78° 46', at an altitude of 1,950 feet above the sea, flows N.E., then receives the Bearma on the right, and falls into the Cane on the left, after a fall of 950 feet of its channel in lat. 24° 22', long. 79° 59'; we then enter THE NERBUDDA AND SAUGOR DISTRICT (Route 66, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass §*Puttureah*, 4½; bazaar and wells, and tank; thence the road becomes stony, and leads through a barren, stunted, jungly country, with two hills on the E.; cross 4 nullahs to §*Shahpoor*, 9½; wells and nullah; thence along a road intersected by 5 nullahs; cross by ford the *Sajlee* river, thence over an easy ascent, 5; a mile beyond pass **Furrurea*, 1; then cross by iron suspension bridge, the **Beos* river to the left bank, near §*Sunoda*, 3½; thence the country becomes undulating, intersected by 5 nullahs with hills right and left, for 1½ miles, to the

CANTONMENT OF §*SAUGOR* (Route 149, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*).

ROUTE 235.

JUMALPOOR TO PURNEAH

VIA RUNGPOOR AND DINAGEPOOR.

Distance, 211½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jumalpoor to Bhowanypoor	4	4
Chaudgunge	8	0
Dewangunge	10	0
Mugree Ghat	7	0
Bagorah	10	0
Deerceapoor	7	4
Dussalie	9	4
Ramdhun	7	0
Okera Baroe	10	0
Rungpoor	10	0
Momunpoor	9	0
Kolahattie	11	4
Mungulbaree	8	0
Dinagepoor	14	4
Singaon	12	0
Kurnel	10	0
Birdole or Bindour	12	0
Bhuplour	12	0
Neheennugur	12	0
Near Newalgunge	6	0
Belgutchee	8	4
Purneah	12	4
	211	4

Leave §*Jumalpoor* (Route 113), and proceed along a good road, which becomes very heavy and sandy as we approach the wide (1 mile) bed, stream, 500 yds. of the **Jennie* river, which cross by ferry boats to §*Bhowanypoor*, 4½; Civil Authority, Collector at Nusseerabad. Encamping ground right bank

ROUTE 236—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Khurosh, near Doorgapoor	16	0
Telegeaon	11	0
Bisherpasha	9	0
East Bank of the Baglye River	11	0
Lour (Kusba)	8	4
Left Bank of the Dumalees River	7	0
Soanangunge	10	0
Dowaleah	14	4
Chattuck	9	0
Kazee-ka-hath	11	0
Sylhet	9	0
	169	4

of the river; pass *Chandragunge*, 8; we then proceed across a flat, well wooded, and cultivated country; enter the *Bograh District* (Route 113); pass on to *Deewangunge*, 10; road now good, except when crossing by ferry in the dry season, and boats in the monsoon, the dry, sandy bed ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide), stream 1,200 yds. deep and rapid, *Konal river (Konaile) to *Mugree Ghat, 7; right bank of the Konaile river; we then enter the *Rungpoor District*. Civil Authority, Collector at Rungpoor; cross by ferries or temporary bridges the *Goolaree and *Numas rivers to *Baporah, 10; *Deereapoor, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; well wooded country, intersected by 2 bund nullahs, to *Dussaitie*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; wells; cross by temporary bridge a nullah to *Ramdihun, 7; cross by temporary bridges, 3 nullahs, to *Okera-Barce*, 10; country swampy and low to *Rungpoor*, 10 (Route 116); bazaar; Civil Authority, Resident Collector; thence proceed (via Route 116) to *Dinagapoor*, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; cross by fords in the dry season and boats in the monsoon a nullah and the *Poornababa (Poonurbada, Purnabada) river, an offset of the Attree which leaves the parent stream in lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 41'$, flows 85 miles, and then falls into the Mahanudda in lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$, to *Singaon, 12; Collector at Dinagapoor, 12 miles; cross a nullah and the *Tangan river (Tangon), which rises in lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$; flows 8 for 140 miles, and falls into the Mahananda, in lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $88^{\circ} 14'$; pass *Kurnet, 10; good road, but swampy when crossing the irrigated rice fields; cross 2 nullahs to *Bindole (Bindour); road good; cross by ford or temporary bridge the *Nagore river (Nagor), 9; which falls into the Mahanunda in lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$. We then enter the *Purneah District* (Route 115). Pass on to *Bhuplah, 12; thence the road becomes bad; cross by fords a nullah and the *Soondany river to *Nheemugur, 12; then cross by ferries a nullah and the Mahanuddy (travellers pay a toll here, but officers with troops and stores are free), the bed of which is here 150 yards wide, and proceed on to near *Newabgunge, 6; then cross by fords 3 nullahs, and by ferry the Phanah river to *Belgutchee, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; then the road becomes good; cross by fords in the dry and by ferries in the rainy season, 3 nullahs; also the Panar (Ballakhoor) river for $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to *Purneah* (Route 115).

ROUTE 236.

This Route should not be traversed before December 15th, and requires the road to be remade for the passage of troops along it.

JUMALPOOR TO SYLHET, VIA MYMENSING.

Distance, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 169 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jumalpoor to Noonda	10	0
Kaida	11	0
Left Bank, Burumpooter, opposite Nusserabad, or Soiarah	14	0
Kasseegunge	6	4
Durgapoor	12	0

Leave *Jumalpoor* (Route 113), and proceed along a good road by the right bank of the *Burumpooter river, across a flat, well wooded, and cultivated country; cross the *Banar river to *Noonda, 10; provisions from Tiragunge; Civil Authority, Collector at Nusserabad; cross the *Shereekully river, to *Kaida, 11; cross 2 nullahs, also by ferry the wide (600 yds.) bed and stream (300 yds.), *Burumpooter river to the left bank, opposite *Soiarah* (Nusserabad), 14; cross a nullah, as also by bund or temporary bridge the *Sonar river to *Kasseegunge*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; road good, and raised across two swampy places; cross a nullah, as also by fords or temporary bridges the bed (45 yds. wide), stream (30 yds.), steep banks, difficult for cattle, of the *Powye river, also the muddy bed, extremely difficult for elephants (50 yds. wide), and stream (35 yds.) of the *Dolye-river, to *Elaspoor, 12; provisions from Nurainder; road good, then heavy and jungly, across a cultivated country, extending to the Northern range; cross by ferry at Jerah Ghat, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or temporary bridge, the wide (180 yds.) bed, stream (55 yds.) of the *Kunks (Kunkas) river, which rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 58'$; flows S.E. for 130 miles, and falls into the Barak river, in lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $90^{\circ} 58'$; pass several jheels (lakes) to the right and left, thence the road is raised over an immense swamp; cross the wide (300 yds.) stream (120 yds.) of the *Sumasserrie river, to *Khurosh, 16, near to Doorgapoor; provisions from Durgapoor; *Durgapoor*; tank; lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $90^{\circ} 41'$. Dawks to Goalpara, 75 miles S. Bazaar. Thence along a grass-jungly country, across mustard and rice fields, which extend towards a hilly range (9 miles to the left) parallel with the road; cross by bunds two nullahs and several jheels (lakes), also a fordable river (20 yds. wide) at three different places to *Telegeaon, 11; water from nullah, bad, but good in the lake, then road good; pass near hills on the left; then cross at the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile by ford and temporary bridge, the wide (20 yds.) bed, stream (10 yds.), Horkikally river to *Bisherpaska*, 9; bazaar; encamping ground bad, near a dirty lake, and Sumasserrie river, which divides the village into two parts; then cross by ford or temporary bridge, where its bed is 10 yds. wide, stream 30 yds., and then enter THE SYLHET DISTRICT (Route 120).

Thence along a good road, intersected by six nullahs, and which at the seventh mile passes across heavy, high, reed jungle, close by the base of a hilly range, with a large lake to the right; then cross by

band or temporary bridge the wide (40 yds.) bed, stream (30 yds.), of the *Bagley river, to the *E. bank, 11; then the road becomes bad at the base of the hills, leads across swampy, dense grassy jungle, intersected by six nullahs, with a large lake on the right, and small one on the left, from which in the dry season an offensive effluvia arises, which quite impregnates the atmosphere; pass on to **Lour* (Kusha), 8½; bazaar; thence the road becomes good, recedes from the hilly ranges, and leads across a dry, forest-tree, thick, bushy, underwood country for 2 miles, then cross by ford and ferry the wide (800 yds.) bed, stream (250 yds.) of the **Jadukutta* river; then across a low, grassy, open, rice country; cross 4 nullahs; then ford the wide (80 yds.) stream (60 yds.), **Dumaleea* river to the left bank, 7; then along a wet, swampy road, across a wet, heavy, grass, and reed jungly country; cross by ferry 4 nullahs, also the wide (250 yds.) bed, stream (250 yds.) and slow current of the Soorniah river to **Soonamungie*, 10; then along a bad, circuitous road, along the banks of the river, leading across a low, flat, damp, heavy, grass, reed, jungly country, intersected by 6 nullahs and several ditches, having a large lake to the right; pass **Dowaleeah*, 14½; bazaar. Thence the road becomes better but circuitous, and leads across rice fields, through a low, damp, open district, intersected by 6 nullahs, with jungly hillocks lying between the Soorniah river and the mountains, to **Schattuck*, 9; bazaar; the country now becomes drier, and is intersected by 5 nullahs and the Soorniah river, which cross by ferry to **Skasee-ka-hath*, 11; bazaar; thence the road becomes bad, and is intersected by 4 nullahs for 9 miles to the town of

§ *SILHET*, (Route 120).

ROUTE 237.

JUMALPOOR TO TITALYA, VIA RUNGPOOR.

Distance, 167½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jumalpoor, (via Route 235,) to Rungpoor	83	4
Gai gepoor	12	0
Jaffergunge	8	0
Kassie Meida	7	0
Tillae Bare	7	0
Davi Dooba	9	0
Mureah	8	0
Poochagur	12	0
Bujunpoor	11	0
Titalya Old Cantonment	10	0
	167	4

Leave § *Jumalpoor* (Route 113), and proceed, via Route 235, to **Rungpoor*, 83½; thence cross by fords and temporary bridge, a nullah, and **Gogot* (Goggot) river, which leaves the Attree, soon after it has thrown itself off the Teesta, in lat. 26° 19', long. 88° 42', flows S.E., passes the Cooshi, Behar, Rung-

poor and Bograh districts, and after a course of 145 miles, falls into the **Konale*, in lat. 24° 55', long. 89° 41'; pass § *Gungpoor*, 12; Civil Authority, Collector at Rungpoor; cross by temporary bamboo bridges, 3 nullahs, to § *Jaffergunge*, 8; cross by a similar bridge, 42 paces long, a river, to **Kassie Meida*, 7; cross by wooden bridge, a nullah, to **Tillae Bare*, 7; then along an excellent road, cross a nullah, and by ferry the **Teestah* (Teesta) river, which rises in lat. 27° 59', long. 88° 50', in Tibet, flows W. for 20 miles, thence S. for 97 miles, then E. of the Darjeeling Sanatorium, and flows on to the Dinajepoor Territory (Route 116), and 30 miles afterwards branches off into two streams, the Attree and Testa, which latter flows S.E. Up to this point vessels of seven tons burthen can ascend at all periods of the year, and in the monsoon those of 40 tons will not meet with much difficulty. It then enters the Rungpoor Territory, and flows S.E. for 110 miles, and after a course of 313 miles, falls into the Brahmapootra river, in lat. 25° 14', long. 89° 41'. This gorge, the Sabuk Gola Pass, is one of the Passes between Bengal and Sikkim. Here the stream is sufficiently deep, for 6 miles, to admit vessels, the volume of water is large, the channel 800 yds. wide, but intersected by very difficult rapids, rocks, and large stones, which render the navigation only practicable for timber rafts and canoes; pass § *Davi Dooba*, 9; cross a nullah to § *Mureah*, 8; and § *Poochagur*, 12; cross by ford at the Kurtah river, 3; also two nullahs and another stream, called the **Kurtah*, to § *Bujunpoor*, 11; then cross two nullahs by temporary bridges, and proceed for 10 miles, then enter

THE DINAJEPOOR DISTRICT (Route 116), soon after which we enter the old cantonment at

§ TITALYA.

Territory, Dinajepoor. District, Rungpoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Dinajepoor, 66 miles N. Military Authority, the Officer commanding. Bazaar. Population, 2,500. Lat. 26° 27', long. 88° 20'. Elevation, 275 feet above the level of the sea.

POSITION.—It lies on a level spot 25 miles S. of the southern base of the first mountain range of the Sub-Himalaya range, on the left bank of the Mahanunda river, which is here 300 yds. wide, clear water, and navigable in the monsoon, for boats of 18 tons burthen to within 6 miles N. of this place.

The *Mela*, "fair," held here annually is generally very well attended.

DAKES to Dinajepoor, 66 miles N.; Burhampoor, via Dinajepoor, 359 N.; Calcutta, via Burhampoor and Dinajepoor, 477.

Excursion to Darjeeling.

Territory, Darjeeling. Civil Authority, the Collector at Rungpoor. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Lat. 27° 2', long. 88° 19'. Sanatorium for the European inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, and troops of the Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Dinapore Divisions.

CLIMATE, which is extremely healthy, has both a cold, hot, and rainy season. Its mean temperature is 24° below that of Calcutta, and 2° above London. Thermometer stands at 55°.

GEOLOGICAL COMPOSITION.—The chief formation of the range is gneiss.

PRODUCTIONS.—Iron ore and copper abound at the foot of the range.

RAILWAY STATION for this Sanatorium, at Peer Pointee, on the Calcutta side of Curagola Ghat, 247 miles from Calcutta. Rajmahal is 202 miles. The distance will be accomplished in 12 hours; and from the Ghat to Durdjelling, 150 miles, remain to be completed; and thus it will be only two days journey from the Indian Metropolis.

POSITION.—It lies on the S. of that hollow basin of the Runjeet river which falls into the Testa, a little to the E. On the N. the vista is nothing but a continual succession of mountain ranges, towering in irregular masses above each other to the snowy range. To the W. lies a lofty range of hills for about 10 miles, whilst to the E. is the valley of the Testa, and on each side of it (to the N.) lie confused irregular mountain ranges, clothed with verdure, forest trees, from the top to the bottom, and on the S. stands the Sinchul Peak, at an altitude of 9,000 feet. Elevation, 7,300 feet above the sea.

DAWKES to and from Calcutta in 4 days, 350 miles; Madras, 1,413; Bombay, 1,535.

ATTRACTIONS.—RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The bungalows for the military and civil officers are picturesquely situated.

SCENERY around this Sanatorium is magnificently grand, and early in the morning no less than seven successive ranges of irregular mountains, covered with the most beautiful forest verdure, present themselves to the eye, towering in majestic grandeur above the range on which the traveller is resting, and which has itself an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, having in the back ground the gigantic, snow-clad peak of Kinchin-junga, whose altitude is 28,176 feet above the level of the sea, and 20,000 feet above the Sanatorium, and which, owing to the cloudless atmosphere, seems but at a short distance, and when viewed at sunrise, this, the *kon* of the locale, appears tinged with the golden or roseate hues of that heavenly luminary.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

A.D.

1835. The British Government offered to purchase this place from the Rajah of Sikkim, who, in a very handsome manner, ceded it gratuitously to the Indian Government, who afterwards allowed him an annuity of £300 per annum, but he committed such outrages against some British subjects, that that income was withheld, and his territory of Sikkim (which produced a revenue of £2,603 14s. per annum), taken possession of, and annexed to the British dominions.

1857. During the Sepoy rebellion an invalid regiment was stationed here to prevent the Sepoys from rebelling.

ROUTE 238.

KURNAUL TO HANSI, VIA PANEPUT.

Distance, 94 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurnaul to Gurounda	12	0
Paneput	10	0
Isserana	12	2
Bootana	16	4
Ludjwana	11	0
Burchupper	11	2
Bhatoul	11	0
Hansi Cantonment	10	0
	94	0

Leave †§ Kurnaul Cantonment (Route 168), Dawks to Delhi, 78; Hansi, 81½ or 94½; Khytul, 39½; Loodiana, 124½; Meerut, 71½; Muzafferpoor, 53½; Rewaree, 126; Roopur, 105½; Sheharunpoor, 42½; Soobathoo, 110. Proceed through the town, thence along a good road, and open, well cultivated country; cross by pucca bridge the canal, 6; then across dense jungle to § Gurounda, 6; bazaar; pass § Paneput, 10; then along an excellent road, across a grass, and dhak-jungly country; cross by pucca bridge, near Neolith, the Delhi Canal, to § Isserana (Israna), 12½; bazaar; lat. 29° 16', long. 76° 55'. Dawks to Kurnaul, 34 S.W. Pass on to *Moon-diana; then leave the high road, and proceed across a well cultivated country, along a good but unfrequented track; cross by pucca bridge the Roh-tuck branch of the Delhi Canal; enter THE ROHTUCK DISTRICT (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to § Bootana, 15½; Civil Authority, Collector at Rhotuck; bazaar; then along a good cart-road, across jungle, and slightly cultivated country, and we soon enter THE JHEEND DISTRICT (Route 215); pass § Ludjwana, 11; Political Agent at Umballa; enter THE HURRIANA DISTRICT (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass *Burchupper, 11½; dirty tank and water, that scarce, and no wells; *Bhatoul, 11, and at 10 miles we enter

THE CANTONMENT OF HANSI (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 239.

KURNAUL TO KHYTAL

Distance, 39½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurnaul to Neesingh	14	2
Futteeppoor	14	2
Khytul	10	6
	39	2

Leave †§ *Kurnaui* (Route 168), and proceed along a good road, rather slippery for camels in the monsoon, after heavy rains, intersected by four nullahs, one of which is crossed at three different places, leading across a flat, cultivated country, interspersed with high chak jungle, to **Neesingh*, 14½; tanks; then cross the **Chontung* river to **Futtehpoor*, 14½; pass on to

§ *KHYTUL*, 10½; bazaar; small fort, with wet ditch, and residence of the Khytul Raja.

ROUTE 240.

KURNAUL TO MEERUT.

Distance 71½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul to Left Bank at Jumna Meer-		
gahun Ghat	6	4
Bedowlee	7	0
Shamlee	14	6
Koorwah	11	6
Left Bank of Hindon at Nongawa Ghat	12	4
Sirdhana	8	0
Meerutt Cantonment	11	0
	71	4

Leave †§ *Kurnaui* (Routes 6 and 168), and we proceed along a rather bad road; cross by ferry at **Mirgahun* (Meergahun) Ghat, 6½, the Jumna river to left bank at Meergahun Ghat; proceed across an open but well cultivated country; pass **Nugra*, 1½; **Undera*, 1; **Munglora*, 1½; **Seetulgura*, 1½; **Dedowlee*, 1½; bazaar; pass **Jaluppura*, 2; **Singra*, 2; **Putanee*, 1½; **Nijjanah*, 2½; bazaar; **Tapranah*, 3; **Telowie*, 1½; cross the Doab canal to

§ SHAMLEE, 2 miles.

Bazaar; population, 8,449; lat. 29° 26', long. 77° 23'.

DAWKS to Muzaffernugur, 22 miles W. Good encamping ground W., on the left bank of the Doab canal.

Pass through the town, §, and then across a country, well wooded and cultivated; pass **Buriah*, 3½; **Bovee*, 2; **Khurrur*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Koorawah*, 1½; tanks and wells; pass **Ghuree*, 3½; road now becomes heavy, circuitous, and leads through ravines to §*Boorhana*, 1½; bazaar; **Burkutta*, 3; **Koorul*, 1½; **Nongawa*, 2½; thence cross by ford, 2½ feet deep and sandy bottom Hindon river, left bank of Hindon at Nongawa Ghat; pass **Molehra*, 1; **Choor*, 1; **Kalund*, 2½; then enter the Sirdhana Subdivision of Meerut; proceed to the town of

§ SIRDHANA, 3½ miles.

Bazaar, surrounded by a mud wall, and dilapidated citadel within. Elevation, 882 feet above the sea, and lat. 29° 9', long. 77° 40'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, 897 miles N.W. Encamping ground E., near the cathedral.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Palace.—This large, handsome, regal residence, elaborately decorated with fresco paintings, is celebrated as having been the palace of *Zeb-ul-Nissa*, "Ornament of the Sex," or the Begum Sumroo (a native dancing girl of Cashmere, mistress of that German mercenary adventurer, Walter Summers, who at the period of her demise held and ruled over three Jaghires, "districts.")

The Cathedral.—This small but exquisitely beautiful model church of St. Peter's, at Rome, contains an altar adorned with beautiful mosaic and precious stones. It was built at an immense expense by the above Begum, who became a Roman Catholic.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. Dowlat Rao Scindia ceded the Doab to the Hon. E. I. Co., who duly acknowledged the claims of the Begum to the territories of which she held possession.

1836. At her demise they became British territory.

Thence proceed into the MEERUT DISTRICT (Route 49). Pass along an excellent road; pass **Kirwah*, 3½. Attraction: The Bungalow, originally occupied by the Begum Sumroo; **Publee*, 3½; **Jutowie*, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the encamping ground between the lines of Her Majesty's cavalry and foot regiments stationed at

§ MEERUT (Meerut, Route 49).

ROUTE 241.

KURNAUL TO MUZUFFERNUGUR.

Distance, 53½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul, via Route 240, to Shamlee	28	2
Tutaoce	11	4
Muzaffernugur	13	4
	53	2

Leave § *Kurnaui* (Routes 6 and 168), and we proceed, via Route 240, to §*Shamlee*, 28½; thence along a bad cross road; cross by tords the **Kusnee* and **Hindou* rivers, except when filled by the monsoon; then by boats enter the MUZUFFERNUGUR DISTRICT (Route 158); and pass on to **Tutaoce*; cross by ford the **West Kall* muddy, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUZUFFERNUGUR (Muzaffernugur, Route 158).

ROUTE 242.

KURNAUL TO REWAREE,

VIA PANKEPUT, ROHTUCK, AND JHJUR.

Distance, 126 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul to Gurunda.....	12	9
Panepur.....	10	0
Isserana.....	12	2
Gohana.....	14	9
Tumseah.....	10	0
Rohtuck.....	8	0
Deegul.....	10	4
Jhujur.....	14	6
Machrole.....	10	0
Bikaneer.....	15	4
Bharawas, near Old Cantonment of Rewaree.....	9	0
	126	0

Leave \$Kurnaul (Routes 6 and 168), and proceed, via Route 238, to \$Isserana, 34; (Route 238); then along a good road, cross by bridge the *Rohtuck branch of the Delhi canal; enter the ROHTUCK DISTRICT (Route 247, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and pass \$Gohana, 14; population, 6,668; lat. 29° 8', long. 76° 47'. Dawks to Delhi, 50 N.W. Here when Ali Mardan Khan constructed the canal the level was badly constructed, and the water overflooded the embankments and destroyed the town of \$Lalpoor, close to this place, the ruins of which still remain; \$Jusseah, 10; *Rohtuck, 8; population, 10,350; bazaar. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Dawks to Delhi, 42 N.W.; lat. 28° 54', long. 76° 38'. It lies on a watercourse 45 miles long, which was constructed by the E. I. C. in 1825; \$Deegul, 10; we then enter the JHJUR DISTRICT (Route 217); Governor-General's Agent at Delhi. Pass \$Dojana, 7. Here resided the late Nawab, who was executed for rebellion in 1858; \$Jhujur, 14 (Route 219); *Machrole, 10; tank; then along a good road for 7½ miles, after which it becomes narrow and heavy; we then enter the Goorgaon District; pass \$Bikaneer (Bickaneer, Beekaneer), 15; \$Bharawas, 9; near the \$OLD CANTONMENT OF REWAREE. Bazaar. Population, 26,936. Lat. 28° 11', long. 76° 41'. Dawks to Delhi, 50 S.W.

ROUTE 243.

KURNAUL TO ROOPUR.

Distance, 105½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul, via Route 6, to Umballa.....	65	2
Banour.....	13	4
Sohana.....	13	0
Khurur.....	5	4
Near Koralee.....	8	3
Roopur.....	10	0
	105	5

Leave \$Kurnaul (Routes 6 and 168), and proceed, via Route 6, to \$Umballa, 55½; thence along a good road, cross by ford the *Guggur river to \$Banour, 13½; bazaar; then across a well cultivated country; pass \$Sohana, 13; here resides the Bydwan Sikh Chief; pass on to \$Khurur (Khuruk), 5½; lat. 28° 21', long. 76° 4'. Dawks to Calcutta, 976 miles; Hansi, 18 miles; pass \$Koralee, 8½; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

\$ROOPUR, 10 miles.

Territory, Sirhind. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Umballa. Elevation, 1,120 feet.

POSITION.—It lies one mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, on a narrow plain which extends several miles; at a short distance below its efflux from the Himalaya range, which bounds Sirhind on the north-east, but does not reach the river Sutlej, which is here 30 feet deep, 550 yards broad, large, smooth, pebbly, and muddy bed, and crossed by a ferry, the means of communication between the Punjab and Sirhind.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1831. Here took place the interview between the Governor-General of India (Lord William Bentinck) and the celebrated Sikh prince, Runjeet Singh, which lasted an entire week, and was conducted by both parties with such unexampled magnificence that it has very appropriately been styled, "*The Indian Field of the Cloth of Gold*." It was on this occasion that the Sikh prince received a written promise of the friendship of the British Government.

Here formerly resided the Rajah of this territory, who acted treacherously at the commencement of the Lahore war, thereby forfeited his possessions, and retired into private life on an annual pension being allowed him by the British Government.

ROUTE 244.

KURNAUL TO SEHARUNPOOR.

Distance, 42½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul to left bank of Fumna at Begie Ghat.....	11	0
Serai Gogoe.....	8	0
Kherah.....	11	0
Seharunpoor.....	12	4
	42	4

Leave \$Kurnaul (Route 6 and 168), and cross by bridge the canal, and then proceed along a good road, across a flat, well cultivated country; cross by ferry the *Jumna river to the left bank at *Begie Ghat, 11; thence along a road much flooded in the monsoon; across a level well cultivated country, interspersed with beautiful mango groves and luxuriant trees; pass *Lucknowtee, 4; ford a nullah

and the *Sundellie river to *Serai Gogoe*; bazaar; pass § *Ambytah*; bazaar; cross a nullah to **Kherah*, 11; thence the road is much flooded in the monsoon; cross by bridge the *canal, and by ford the **Dumoola* river, and at the end of 12½ miles we reach

§ **SERARUNPOOR** (Route 161).

ROUTE 245.

KURNAUL TO SOOBATHOO.

Distance, 110 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurnaul to Umballa via Route 6	55	2
Bussee Dera	14	5
Munnymajra	10	7
Pinjore	8	0
Barh	13	2
Soobathoo	110	0

Leave § *Kurnaul* (Routes 6 and 168), and proceed via Route 6, to § *Umballa*, 55½ miles, and thence proceed along a good road, leading across an open, cultivated country; cross a nullah to

§ **BUSSEE DERA**, 14½ miles.

Bazaar; good camping ground, close to the travellers' bungalow. The Fort is a large, lofty, square-towered fortress, beautifully constructed of very small hard bricks, garrisoned by a force of twenty men, and belongs to a Sikh Sirdar. Lat. 30° 35', long. 75° 55'. Dawks to Calcutta, 1,075 miles N.W. Then cross a nullah three feet deep, and pass over a good road, intersected by numerous kools (watercourses), constructed for the purpose of irrigating the lands, which overflows and makes it miry in the monsoon; cross by ford two nullahs and the **Guggur* and *Sookna* rivers; pass § *Munnymajra*, 10½; bazaar, wells, and nullah; then proceed across a low hilly range, which bounds the Pinjore Doon on the S., and proceed parallel to the bed of the *Guggur* river on the right, with low wooded hills on the left at *Munsa Devi*; then ascend a rather difficult low hilly ridge, cross three nullahs to § *Pinjore*, 8; bazaar; thence along an excellent, level road for 5 miles; ascend to § *Barh*, 8; bazaar, which lies at the foot of a hilly range, in a kool cut from a mountain stream; thence along a good road, impassable for heavily laden cattle of every description, but camels lightly laden can pass along it; then across hills; pass *Punchuke*; water-mill near *Kuttul*; cross four nullahs and the *Gumber* river; then enter **THE SOOBATHOO** (Subathoo) **PERGUNNAH** (Route 163).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—In 1815, the E.I.C. retained possession of it, at the close of the *Ghoorka* war.

At the end of 13½ miles we reach
§ **SOOBATHOO** (Route 163).

ROUTE 246.

AKYAB TO AVA, VIA AENG.

Distance, 384½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 429½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Akyab, via Route 23	115	0
Sarowah	15	2
Woodah	10	6
Naiziegain or Natyagain	6	2
On the bank of the Mine river	10	2
Doh	10	0
Shoechatoh	10	4
Kwensah	10	5
Lehdine	14	4
Pounglahang	15	4
Chalain Mew	9	4
Sembeghew	5	7
Pakang-yeh	6	4
Sillar-Mew	11	4
Dzee-gew-been	9	4
Yay-say	12	0
Pullain	10	2
Lutoup	12	0
Yubbay	8	2
Tu-noun-dine	7	0
Goung-gway	10	5
Yandaboo	11	2
Sumikoum	12	0
Ya-jia-dine	10	0
Nuj-joon	10	0
Lay paunzeim	10	0
Meetha	8	0
Ava or Awa	2	0
	384	7

A *Telegraph Line* is now (1860) opened from this to the Naaf river, 70 miles distant.

Leave § *Akyab* (Route 23), and proceed, via Route 23, to *Aeng*; thence along a good road, intersected by nine old dilapidated wooden bridged nullahs, easily crossed, and at 9½ miles leave the plains; cross the hill jungle tract, as also the **Aeng* river (which rises in lat. 20° 2', long. 94° 15', in the central Yoomadung ridge, flows S. for 60 miles, and falls into the Combermere Bay, 15 miles E. of *Khyouk Phyoo*), at three different places to

§ **SAROWAH.**

District, Arracan. Commissioner in Arracan. Assistant Commissioner at Aeng Bazaar. Forage, grass, and bamboo leaves obtainable.

Then ascend and descend hills for 10½ miles to **Woodah*, 10½ miles; water from springs; forage, grass, and bamboo obtainable; still continue to ascend steep hills until we reach the summit of the Roma Pokung ridge, on which stands **Natiegain* (Natyagain), 6½ miles; water from springs, bad forage, and bamboo leaves obtainable. We then enter **THE AVA DISTRICT** of the Burmah Kingdom (Route 128). Then descend down hills, quite impracticable for carts; cross at no less than 15 different spots the Mine (Man) river, 10½ miles; halt on its bank (Civil Authority, Resident at Ava), which is jungly down to the river's edge; water and forage

obtainable; descend through a defile, which is neither more nor less than the rocky, stony bed of the river, between hills; cross that stream at 31 different places, and proceed to **Doh*, 10½ miles; excellent forage; the road now passes through several hamlets; **Naphew Mew* (Maphe Myoo); pass between a hilly range, then over the bed of the **Mine* river, which cross at 12 different spots, and the **Doh* (Doe) stream, to **Shoechohah*, 10½ miles; water from the Mine river, but forage scarce; then along a good road, which at 6½ miles descends from the lowest hilly ground; cross 3 nullahs, as also the **Mine* river, at three different places to **Kwensah*; water from the river, and grass forage; we now proceed across a cultivated rice country, dotted with hamlets; pass **Lehdine*, 14½; water from a lake; **Keoungdora*; **Coongong*: encamping ground; water from the **Moh* river, which cross, and proceed within 1½ mile; encamping ground near a lake; thence pass on to **Poringlahang*, 15½; water from the lake, and grass forage; cross the Mioung Modah river to **Chalain Mew*, 9½; water from a lake, forage, grass, and paddy straw procurable; **Sembegheun*, 5½; water from the Chalain river, and gross forage; cross 2 nullahs, as also the Chalain, and lastly by ferry, the **Irrawaddy* river; pass **Pakang-yeh*, 6½; thence along the ravine, heavy, sandy, loose gravel and stony bed of the above stream to **Sillaymew*, 11½; pass **Dzee-gew-been*, 9½; thence for 2 miles along a bad road, which afterwards becomes very good; pass **Yaysay*, 12; **Pullain*, 10½; thence the road leads over sand in places; pass **Lutoup*, 12; then across a cultivated country, which is flooded at times by the river, to **Yubbay*, 8½; **Tunoumdine*, 7; **Goung-gway*, 10½; **Yundaboo*, 11½; **Sunikoum*, 12; **Yapudine*, 10; **Nuj-foon*, 10; **Lay-paun-zein*, 10; **Meetha*, 8; and 2 miles brings us to

§ *AVA* (Awa, Route 128).

ROUTE 247.

LOODIANA TO FEEROZPOOR.

Distance, 79 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana to Humbur	10	4
Sidham	13	0
Indurgh	10	0
Tulwundee Noubahar	11	6
Mair-Sing-Wala	12	4
Shair Khanwala	12	2
Feerozpoor	9	0
	79	9

Leave † *Loodiana* (Loodianah, Lodiana, Route 6), and proceed along an excellent road, leading across an open, partially cultivated district, with the low kadir land to the right of the Sutlej river; pass **Humbur*, 10½; pucca wells, 15 feet deep; then across a country cart track to § *Sidham* (Seedham), 13. Population, 1,520; bazaar, situated ½ mile left of the Sutlej river, which is here crossed by a ferry, lat. 30° 55', long. 75° 26'. *DAWES* to Calcutta, 1,105

miles W. Then proceed along a heavy cart track to **Indgurh*, 10; lat. 30° 55', long. 75° 20'. Pucca wells, 20 feet deep; pass *Durhmhole*, 5½; **Talwundee-Noubahar*, 6½; then pass through bush jungle to **Mair-Sing-Wala*, 12½. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Loodiana. Pucca well, 40 feet deep; pass across a wild, barren, grass, bush, jungle country, interspersed with Sissoo trees; pass **Shair Khanwala*, 12½; pucca wells, 30 feet deep. Thence along an excellent, smooth, level road, for 9 miles, and then enter

THE FEEROZPOOR PERGUNNAH.

In Sirhind.

Which lies in lat. 30° 45', long. 75°; has an area of 79 square miles; population, 20,000; is well watered by the Sukri nullah. The general appearance of the district is barren. The climate is considered salubrious; equestrian exercise can be taken at any time of the day; the weather is generally clouded, and cool enough to wear an over-coat, especially in the month of January.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1835. At the demise of Sirdarree Luchmun Koorar, the British took possession of it.

At the end of 9 miles we enter the town of

§ **FEEROZPOOR** (Ferozpoor, so called from Feroze Toghluk (Route 121, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Umballa.

ROUTE 248.

LOODIANA TO SIMLA.

VIA HURREEKE PUTTUN, UMRIITSIR, LAHORE,

KUSSOOR, FEEROZPOOR AND WUDNEE.

Distance, 378½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 394½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana to Bhoonderi	16	4
New Tihara	12	4
Paikhan-ko-kote	16	4
Mukho	14	4
Hurree-ke	5	0
Sheeron	16	0
Chubbah	12	0
Encamping Ground (1½ mile N. of Umritsir)	7	4
Kuttanee	8	0
Attaree (near to)	10	0
Uhabeel (Mool-Sing-Ka)	10	0
Lahore	8	0
Luckput-Rae-ka-Kote	10	4
Kussoor	10	0
Bareke Ghat (right bank Sutlej river) ..	8	6
Feerozpoor	5	4
Sooltan Khanwala	11	0
Moodkee	12	4
Bhaga Furana	16	0

BRUNNEN'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

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Tombs.—The most beautiful is the extensive, quadrangular, minareted, carved, lofty (70 feet), profusely marble flowered mosaic and Korani-decorated red sandstone mausoleum of the Mogul Emperor Jehangir, which stands 3 miles W. of Lahore, from which it is separated by the Ravee river, from whose inundations it was formerly protected by a solid brick wall, part of which has however been washed away by the violence of its waters. It is now closed up, but in the time of Runjeet Singh it was desecrated by being made the abode of M. Amies, one of his French officers, who died soon after he had thoroughly repaired it. That of Anarkull, a young noble, whom it is asserted that Runjeet Singh caused to be immured alive in a brick cell for having smiled at a damsel of the Imperial zenana, and then erected this beautiful ornamental mausoleum to his memory.

The Garden of Shah Jehan, which is also called Shalimar, "house of joy," though small and mean, contained almost every article of European and Asiatic luxury, is situated about 3 miles N.E. of this place, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, contains 3 terraces rising successively above each other, ornamented with 450 fountains, the waters spouted up from which fell into beautifully sculptured marble basins or tanks, but which were most unfortunately defaced by Runjeet Singh, who had the greater portion of that material carried away to Amritsar to ornament and construct the public edifices.

This large and populous city, which stands amidst the ruins of huge and handsome palaces, serais, &c., consists of very narrow streets, lined with large lofty houses, inclosed within dead walls, was, in the time of Runjeet Singh, who here resided in most princely magnificence, a place of very considerable importance, but is now supplanted by the town of Amritsar, to which that prince removed his court.

The Ravee, Ravi, Iraotee, or the *Hydraotes* of Arrian, and *Iravati* of the Sanscrit writers, which rises in lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. 77° , close to Kulu, on the declivity of the Bungal ridge, W. of the Rotang Pass, flows S.W., and at 40 miles receives the Nye and Boodhill, which flows hither out of the Hindoos' Sacred Munee Muhees lake; passes near to *Bur-mawur, where its altitude is 7,000 feet, and width 116 feet; thence to Chamba, where it is 50 yds. broad, crossed by a bridge, but fordable; thence W. to Bisul, where it is 80 yds. wide, and crossed on inflated buffalo hides; thence it flows S.W. to Meanee, where it is 513 yds. wide, and 12 feet deep, and crossed by ferry; thence it proceeds to Lahore, where it is divided into 3 branches, which are separated in the dry season by intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but in the monsoon the most easterly two form an expansive and rapid stream. The first two branches are fordable, but the chief or third one is a small stream, similar to a canal, 150 yds. broad, with steep banks, crossed by ferry, and on which some of the largest and best constructed boats in India are floated. Its water is of a much deeper red than that of the Chenab, and after a most crooked course of 450

miles, it falls into the Chenab, in lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1809. Mahmood of Ghiznee took possession of it.
- 1152 It was the metropolis of the Gassevide Dynasty, from the last prince of which race, the Gourian King, Sahab-ud-dain, wrested it in 1186.
1523. Sultan Baber not only captured it, but here fixed his court, and raised it to its pinnacle of splendour.
1748. The Durani Prince, Ahmed Shah, obtained possession of it.
1799. Zeman Shah left the Punjaub, *en route* for Peshawur, during which march his artillery was washed away by an inundation of the Hydaspes river; he then conferred the title of Rajah on Runjeet Singh, and bestowed the Government of Lahore upon him; that Prince, together with Sahib Singh, had the above-mentioned pieces of ordnance dug out of the bed of the Hydaspes river, and restored them to Zeman Shah; Runjeet Singh then expelled the three Sikh Sirdars, and here fixed his court.
1809. He obtained dominion over the greater part of the Punjaub, but having attacked the possessions across the Sutlej of the Sikh Chiefs, who had placed themselves under British protection, a treaty was entered into between him and the British Government, by which the position of each power was clearly defined.
1818. He took Mooltan, and extended his domination over the S. part of the Punjaub, crossed the Indus, and captured Peshawur.
1819. He took upon himself the title of Maharaja of the Sikhs, gained possession of Derajat (W. of the Indus) and Cashmere.
1831. The celebrated magnificent meeting took place at Roopur between this prince and the then Governor-General of British India, when a treaty of perpetual amity was signed between them.
1835. The Maharaja's vassal, Golab Singh, conquered Ladakh (Middle Thibet), and in
- 1840, built Little Thibet.
1838. The Tripartite treaty was entered into between that prince, the British Government, and Shah Shooja, who had guaranteed to him the possession of all the territories he had then acquired.
1839. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Kuruck Singh, who also died, as it is alleged, from poison, in

ROUTE 248—Continued.

	Miles	Fur.
Wu Ince (Budnee)	12	0
Busecan	15	4
Lutalla	13	6
Madal	12	4
Essoo	12	0
Boothath	11	0
Nudoor Kulawur	15	0
Khar (Kurrur)	10	0
Mumyujra	12	4
Pajore	8	0
Bar	8	0
Sootathoo	13	4
Syree	13	2
Simla	10	4
	378	2

Leave † § *Loodiana* (Route G), and proceed along a good, but not much frequented cart track, across an open, cultivated country; pass * *Mullipoor*; * *Ghuspoor*; * *Hambur*; * *Buttatoah*; * *Bhoonderi*, on the left bank of the Sutlej. Civil Authority, the Collector at Loodiana. Heavy, bad, sandy cart track; pass * *Tiluarra*; * *Pignee*; * *Bumal*; * *Sidham*; * *Gulurbindee*, all of which places border on the bed of the Sutlej river; * *New Tihara*, 12½, enclosed by a dilapidated mud wall; cross to the left bank of a branch of the * *Sutlej*; road good, but sandy; pass * *Kishenpoora*; * *Indyurh* (Indergurh); * *Lohgurh*; * *Dhurmikote*, with a mud fort; * *Suddur Khan-ka-Kote*; * *Esikhan-ka-Kote*, 16½, with a small brick fort; road much frequented by grain and transit carts; pass * *Tidcundee*; * *Muhul*; * *Aboobukhar*; * *Peer Muhum-Seed*; * *Russolpoor*; cross the dry old bed of the Sutlej to * *Mukho*, 14½; bazaar, surrounded by a small mud fort on the W. side; cross road, bad and sandy, leading through the bed of the Sutlej, which is crossed by *Puttan* (ferry), where it is 1½ mile broad; stream, 200 yds. in the dry season; current flows within a short distance of the right bank, which is 40 feet high, left bank, 10 feet; but in the monsoon by flat-bottomed, low-sided, cross-beamed, broad stern, and pointed prow (similar in bend to whale boats) boats, in and out of which camels, elephants, and carts, are easily placed. We then come to * *Hurree-ke*, 5; Civil Authority, the Collector at Lahore, which lies on the right bank; thence the road track becomes narrow, circuitous, and bad, and leads across a flat, wheat, grain country, interspersed with kureel, bush, and long grassy spots; pass * *Jonnekee*; * *Nuthoopoor*; * *Sirakelee* (Surdhuna), with a brick fort; * *Thullea*; * *Noushera*; * *Sheeron*, 16; wells and tanks; * *Russolpoor*; * *Adeelpoor*; * *Taren* (Tarun), which place is considered of great sanctity by the Sikhs; * *Thutteea Khara*; * *Gohurnall*; * *Ballaehuk*; * *Chubbah*, 12; good road, which winds round the town of § *Umritsir* (Amritsir) to the W. and N.W. (the Fort of Govindgurh, 500 yds. N.W. of the town, must be kept bearing to the right), and proceed to the encamping ground (1½ mile, N. of the town), 7½ miles; then along a good road, across an open, cultivated country, along the left bank of the canal (cut from the Ravee river, under hills; passes * *Deenanagur*; * *Buttalah*; * *Umritsir*; and re-enter the Ravee at Lahore); pass * *Kuttanee*, 8; wells and canal; encamping ground between *Kuttanee* and * *Bhopere*,

which pass, as also * *Kouhal*; * *Purdura*; here leave the high road from Umritsir to Lahore, and pass on to near § *Attaree* (Attaree), 10. Fort held by Sirdar Sham Sing. Position, five miles from the right bank of the Sutlej; lat. 30° 34', long. 75° 56', which lies to the S. an irregular cart track, across an open, cultivated country for three miles, afterwards enter the high-road from Umritsir to Lahore, at * *Kunchnee Pool*; skirt the canal on the left, and proceed across a bush, jungly, kureel jungle for 3 miles, after which it becomes partially cultivated and waste. Pass * *Chabeel* (Mool Sing Ka), 10, which lies on the right bank of the canal; thence along a well cultivated country; pass the Gardens of Shah Jehan, 3 (described in this Route) at *Shah-timar*; thence the district is low, and subject to floods, from the Ravee river, in the monsoon; encamping ground on the left bank of that stream, 1½ mile N. of

—† § THE CITY OF LAHORE.

Territory, the Punjab. Collector, Resident-Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and water from wells. Post Office. Population, about 150,000. Lat. 31° 36', long. 74° 21'.

POSITION.—It lies 1 mile E. of the Ravee river, and forms a semicircle of about 4 to 5 miles along that stream.

Mess Agents.—Messrs. Jehangeer, Nusserwanjee, and Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—This large establishment, in which is united a College and Vernacular School, is well endowed by subscriptions from several native chiefs, including the Rajah of Bhopal, as also from all the European residents. Instruction is afforded to upwards of 550 pupils in English, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Vernacular literature.

RAILWAY.—The Punjab line is being constructed, 230 miles long to Mooltan and Umritsir; from Mooltan to Hyderabad direct communication will be carried by steamers in connection with the line.

DEFENCES.—It is surrounded by a brick wall, which was, in the time of Runjeet Singh, 25 feet high, well mounted with heavy ordnance, and having an excellent trench round the whole, but which has been considerably lowered; the whole circuit of the fortifications is about 7 miles. The Fort (citadel) lies at the N.W. angle of the town, and contains large, well-stored magazines and manufactories of warlike implements, &c.

Newspaper.—The *Lahore Chronicle*.

ATTRATIONS:—

Mosques.—That of the Padshah, which is supposed to have been erected either by Jehangir or Aurangzebe, is a lofty, large, massive, red sandstone cupola building, and was turned into barracks by Runjeet Singh. The Vizier Khan is a lofty, minareted, varnished, tiled, elaborately inscribed with the Koran in Arabic, large edifice. The Hindoo Temples are numerous. The Sonora is also an elegant structure. The Sikhs desecrated the whole of those beautiful buildings by killing pigs therein, and using them as cavalry stables.

Tomb.—The most beautiful is the extensive, quadrangular, minareted, carved, lofty (70 feet), profusely marble flowered mosaic and Korani-decorated red sandstone mausoleum of the Mogul Emperor Jehangir, which stands 3 miles W. of Lahore, from which it is separated by the Ravee river, from whose inundations it was formerly protected by a solid brick wall, part of which has however been washed away by the violence of its waters. It is now closed up, but in the time of Runjeet Singh it was desecrated by being made the abode of M. Amies, one of his French officers, who died soon after he had thoroughly repaired it. That of Anarkulli, a young noble, whom it is asserted that Runjeet Singh caused to be immured alive in a brick cell for having smiled at a damsel of the Imperial zenana, and then erected this beautiful ornamental mausoleum to his memory.

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- 1840, built Little Thibet.
1838. The Tripartite treaty was entered into between that prince, the British Government, and Shah Shooja, who had guaranteed to him the possession of all the territories he had then acquired.
1839. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Kuruck Singh, who also died, as it is alleged, from poison, in

1840, and, singular to relate, while attending his father's funeral obsequies, a beam, as if by accident (but purposely constructed so to do), fell, and killed his son on the spot. His widow, Kuruck Singh and Sheer Singh, the legitimate son (but rendered illegitimate by his father) of Runjeet Singh, contended for the throne; the latter obtained it, but in

1843, he was assassinated—anarchy now raged throughout the whole length and breadth of the Punjab—the rebels attacked the British possessions—the British Government took up arms, then followed the brilliant and decisive victories of Moodkee, by Lord Gough, 18th December; Ferozeshah, fought by Lords Gough and Hardinge, on 21st December, 1845; Aliwal, fought by Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, on 28th January, 1846; Sobraon, fought by Lord Gough, on 10th February, 1846, when the foe were driven back into their capital, Lahore, which was occupied by the British, and a treaty signed. This, however, was most basely, treacherously, and perfidiously broken by the Sikhs; recourse was again had to arms, and then followed the brilliant victories of Chillianwallah, fought by Lord Gough (who held the field, but at great loss), on 13th January, 1849, and that of Gujrat, fought by Lord Gough, on 21st February, 1849; and on the 29th March, 1849, it was proclaimed at Lahore that the family of Runjeet Singh had ceased to reign, and the British annexed the Punjab to their dominions.

1857-58-59. The Sikhs took part with the British, and gallantly defeated the Sepoy rebels.

1860. Feb.—Here Lord Canning, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, held a great Durbar, at which the Rajah of Kapoorthulla and the Sikh Sardars were received.

EMINENT CHARACTER.—Runjeet Singh (see Route 121, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass along a bad road, by the E. side of the Lahore wall to the Shahalmee gate; then through the ruins of the old city to *Mujanha*; thence across waste lands, and for the last 3 miles through dense, thorny, bush jungle to **Luckpiti Rae-ka-Kote*, 10½, surrounded by a high, thick (150 yds.), square-bastioned, angled wall; water from wells; good hard road, across a kureel, jund, bush, jungly country; pass **Gujumatta*; **Kanah*; **New and Old Joennee-ke-Assil*; **Keet*; **Lullianee*; 16½; wells; **Khara*; water brackish; and thence on to

**Kussoor*, 10; lat. 31° 9', long. 74° 27'; stands near the W. bank of the Ghara; is divided into 12 kotes (divisions), as the Founder had 12 sons, and assigned a kote to each, surrounded by a brick-bastioned wall. Here are several large mosques and temples. It extends several miles along the high bank of the old bed of the Beah (Ghara) river, before that stream falls into the Sutlej, 3 miles above Harrecka.

Then along a narrow, circuitous cart track, which is sandy in some parts, and leads down the high bank of the old dry bed of the Beah (Ghara) river to the right bank of the Sutlej at **Bareke Ghat*, 8½; good encamping ground, on the bank near **Gundah Singhwalla*, and cross by ferry (where the stream is 350 yds. wide, but shallow half the distance) the Sutlej river to **Ferozpoor*, 5½; old brick fort; Civil Authority, the Collector at Loodiana; good hard road, across flat, uncultivated country; cross at two different places the (dry bed, steep banks, sloping off the ghats) **Sookhee Nye*, which is cut from the old bed of the Sutlej to **Sookian Khanwalla*, 11; water from three wells; country covered with kureel and jund (bushy jungle); pass *Entawalla* on the left; **Perozsheer*, ½, right, close to **Bukmutwala*; water from a well 70 cubits deep; to

§ MOODKEE, 12½ miles.

Lat. 30° 48' long. 74° 55'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,140 miles.

POSITION.—26 miles S. of the left bank of the Sutlej.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1845.—Here Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs, with a considerable loss of British officers, in the first engagement that took place between those troops and the English.

Then along a good hard road, except the first two miles, which is sandy, heavy, and very bad for carts, leading across a kureel, jund, and dense jungly country; pass **Maulah*; **Hurreewalla*; **Nuthowalla*, and **Sujeana*, to **Bhaga Purana*, 16; three wells, 150 feet deep; road good, across a flat country; pass **Goolah* (Chota); **Runee Kae*; **Wudnee* (Budnee) 12; small brick fort with mud fausse braye; wells, 150 feet deep. Held Jagheer by Sheer Sing, the adopted son of the late Runjeet Sing. Good hard road, across a partially cultivated and extensive, open, waste, plain country; pass **Lopo*; **Mullah*; **Manooke*; **Jutpoora Lamee*; we then enter the BRITISH TERRITORY; pass on to **Bussean*, 15½; Dawks to Ferozpoor, 70 miles S.E.; Simla, 70; water from wells; lat. 30° 38', long. 75° 33'. We then enter

THE RAEKOTE TERRITORY,

Which has an area of six square miles, contains 800 inhabitants, and is under British protection.

Pass on to **Raekote*, 4; lat. 30° 40', long. 75° 39'. Position: 30 miles left bank of the Sutlej. Dawks to Calcutta, N.W., 1,130 miles. **Bussera* and *Bhynnee*, 4; **Andloo*, 1½; **Lutalla*, 4½; country cultivated; pass **Chupur*; **Futtehpore*; **Jundiala*; **Nuthoo*; **Majra*; **Rampoor* (Raongurb, defended by a mud wall, and the residence of one of the three Sardars' brothers, who hold the Malod estate) to **Malod*, 12½; lat. 30° 38', long. 76° 3'; Dawks to Ferozpoor, 101 miles S.E.; Calcutta, 1,069 N.W. It is held by one of the Sardars' brothers. Pass **Berh*; **Saora*; **Jhanditi*; **Bussera*; **Esroo*, 12; well forti-

fied; **Kotila*; **Eklaira*; **Russoolpoor*; **Kumha-ke-Serai*; **Bootpurh*, 11; wells; road circuitous; pass **Nundpoor*; **Kulawar*, 15; cross four nullahs, and proceed to **Khur* (Kurrur), 10; good cart-road, and country undulating; cross three nullahs and the **Sookhana* river to **Munnymajra*, 12½; bazaar; thence, via Route 245, to **Sooabathoo*, 29½ (Route 245); thence proceed along a good made but hilly road; pass **Syree*, 13½; 10½ miles beyond lies

§ *SIMLA* (Route 162).

ROUTE 249.

LOODIANAH TO LAHORE,

VIA UMRETSIR.

Distance, 122½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana to Philour.....	7	2
Noor Mahul.....	14	0
Kalike.....	15	0
Kuppoothala.....	10	6
Byrawul.....	14	4
Juondiala.....	13	6
Umritsir.....	12	0
Buneh-ka-Dera.....	15	0
Shalimar.....	15	0
Lahore City.....	5	4
	122	6

Leave †§ *Loodiana* (Route 6), and proceed along a good but sandy road, near the Sutlej river, across an open, flat, well cultivated country; cross by ferry the Sutlej river (Sutoodra, "hundred channelled," Laughzhing Kampa, "River of Laughzhing," Muksang, Sanpoo, Zeung-tee, Sumedrung, and the Zaradras, Zadadras, and Hezudrus of the Ancients, and the Hypanis of Strabo), the most easterly stream in the Punjab, which rises in lat. 30° 8', long. 81° 53', in the Holy Lakes of Manasarovara and Rawan Head, flows from the N.W. end of the former piece of water, where it is 30 feet broad in the dry season, and thence flows N.W. for 188 miles, during which, in its upper course, it is a terrific, white, foaming, noisy torrent, nearly frozen over in the winter for two months, but at other seasons crossed, where unfordable, by sangas (wooden bridges), *shoolas* (rope bridges, over which the traveller passes, seated in a kind of wicker basket, suspended by a rope which slides along the rope by means of small ropes pulled by men stationed on the opposite bank, similar to the mode in which travellers at one time crossed the suspension bridge erected over the Avon, Clifton, near Bristol), or Suzun (foot bridge), formed of cables stretched parallel to each other, which suspension bridges often break, and then the unfortunate travellers therein are dashed to atoms. Not far distant from Khab, in lat. 31° 48', long. 78° 40', this stream is 75 feet wide, and its bed 8,600 feet above the level of the sea. At Ling it is crossed by a chain bridge, where its breadth is 120 yds., depth, 1½ foot, only fordable by Tartarian kine, and the velocity of current, eight miles per hour, and, just below this

place, where it is called by the natives Laughzhing Kampa, its bed is 10,792 feet above the level of the sea; the country through which it traverses, up to this parish, is considered by all travellers as magnificently grand and awfully sublime, more particularly at its confluence with the Spiti, which stream also flows from the N.W., and from a narrow, deep, apparently subterraneous, rocky channel, 300 feet broad, glides with a smooth ocean blue, deep-coloured current, into the broad (75 feet), muddy, turbulent waters of the Sutlej, as it breaks with terrific violence over the rocks, where no soundings have been obtained by a 10lb. sounding lead, and the scenery is extremely grand and wild. Thence it flows S.W. to Namptoo, where the altitude of its bed is 8,290 feet, and breadth 166, passes Wangtoo (lat. 31° 22', long. 78° 1'), where the height of its bed is 5,200 feet, and breadth 92, proceeds by Rampoor (lat. 31° 28', long. 77° 40'), where the elevation of its bed is 3,360 feet, and width 211, at all of which places it is crossed by bridges, thence it flows on W.S.W. to Bilaspoor (lat. 31° 21', long. 76° 48'), where it is 100 yds. broad, and just below this place it flows N.W., thence S.E. to Ropur (lat. 30° 58', long. 76° 35'), here it is 30 feet deep, 500 yds. wide, and is crossed by boats or inflated buffalo hides, and is the fullest from June to August; thence it passes through the low sandstone Jhegwan range, then proceeds to Flor, or Faloor (lat. 31° 1', long. 75° 50'), where it is 250 yds., but 700 at the fullest, wide, 7 feet deep, but 18 at the fullest, and rather rapid. Up to this place vessels of 10 to 12 tons burthen can ascend. Then it flows on to Hurekee (lat. 31° 11', long. 75° 4'), where its course to its confluence with the Beas, the larger body of water of the two, has reached 550 miles, thence it flows on for 300 miles, to its confluence, at Eudreesa, with the Chenaub, in lat. 29° 18', long. 71° 6', which flows on to lat. 29° 21', long. 71° 4', to its confluence with the Ghara river. Cross seven nullahs to **Philour*, 7½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Loodiana. Pass **Noor Mahul*, 14; cross a nullah, then along a good road, and country cultivated but interspersed with dhak and babool jungle; cross the **Beh* (Beah, Beas, Bey-patha and the Hyphasis of Arrian) river, so called from being consecrated to Beas (Voyasa), who compiled the Puranas and the Hindoo Vedah, and thus obtained the name of Beas Rikhi (Sage), which rises in lat. 32° 24', long. 77° 11', close to the Rotang Pass, in Lahoul, the N.E. Himalayan region of the Punjab, at an altitude of 13,200 feet above the sea, flows S. to Mundl (80 miles), thence W. to Nadaim (50 miles), receiving in this part of its course the Hoiki, Binos, and Kunyar streams, then flows N.W. and enters the Punjab in lat. 32° 1', long. 75° 39'; thence S. (80 miles) to its confluence with the Sutlej, which, after a course of 290 miles, it joins at Eudreesa, near Hurekee, in lat. 31° 10', long. 75° 4', after which the united streams are called the Ghara, which flows into the Chenaub. We then enter THE PUNJAB (Route 125, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, 1860. — The Tea Plantations are now sold in small lots. Cross a nullah to **Kalike*, 15; then along a sandy road, intersected by a nullah, to **Kuppoothala*, 10½; here resides Futtah Sing Aloowallah; cross by ford and ferry the wide stream

(200 yds.) of the *Beah river, as also nine nullahs to *Byraen, 14½; road good, and country interspersed with babool and dhák trees, to Joondalah, 13½; after the third mile, pass by sugar cane plantations to

UMRITSIR

(Ramdashpoor, or Amritsar, from Amrita Saras, "Fount of Immortality.")

Territory, Punjab. Civil Authority, Collector at Lahore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Population, 90,000. Post Office. Lat. 31° 40', long. 74° 45'.

Houses are lofty and built of brick, but the inner apartments small, and the streets extremely narrow.

CANAL.—The Runjeet Singh Ravee, 34 miles; the Baice Doab Junction.

The Fortress of Govindghur, which was erected in 1809 by Runjeet Singh, is a formidable, heavy, battery, high fort, having a very grand appearance, and commands the entire place.

RESERVOIR.—Here is situated a *Tulas* (reservoir), 150 paces square, with a large body of pure crystal water, having in its centre a small island on which stands the Huri (Vishnu) Temple, richly ornamented with gold and costly decorations, and in it is supposed to be enthroned Guru, the Sovereign of the Sikhs, who there remains to receive his votaries' offerings; he is attended upon by 600 *akalees* (priests), whose handsome residences have been built from the donations of pilgrims. This reservoir was erected in 1531, by Ram Das, the fourth spiritual priest (Guru) of the Sikhs, and called Amrita Saras, hence the name of the town. In 1781, it became a place of great resort for pilgrims, who congregate in such immense crowds that Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durrani kingdom, blew the shrine up, filled up the reservoir, and desecrated it by slaughtering kine on its site. On his departure to Cabool he repaired them both, and afterwards entered heart and soul into that desperate struggle which overthrew the Mahomedan rule.

MANUFACTURES.—Silk and cloth fabrics, imitation Kashmir shawls, made from Bokhara goat's wool.

COMMERCE.—Its principal trade is in the transit of merchandise, banking, and rock salt, which is brought across camels' backs in blocks of considerable size and weight from Mundi, 120 miles E. of Lahore.

CHURCH.—The Church of England Mission erected this neat edifice, at a cost of £1,200, which was defrayed by subscription.

Thence across a dhák and babool jungly country to *Bunah-ka-Dera*, 15; cross the Shah Nehr (Shah Nuhur) Canal, which flows out of the Ferozesah Canal from the Jumna river in lat. 30° 20', long. 77° 38'. It divides itself into two branches, one of which flows into the desert, in lat. 29° 16', long. 75° 16', and the other re-enters it at Delhi, in lat. 29° 25', long. 76° 54', and afterwards in lat. 28° 50', long. 77° 4'. Pass *Shalimar*, 15; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

—†*LAKORE* (Route 245).

ROUTE 250.

LOODIANA TO SEHARUNPOOR,

VIA UMBALLA.

Distance, 129½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fms.
Loodiana to Douraha ke Serai	14	0
Kunha-ke-Serai	14	0
Sirhind (W. end)	11	0
Pattarsee	9	0
Rajpoorah	8	4
Umballa	13	0
Khoodah	9	0
Molanuh	9	0
Mustaphabad	8	0
Boorah	13	4
Chilkana	10	0
Seharunpoor	10	1
	129	1

Leave †*Loodiana* (Route 6), and proceed along a good road, across a level, open, partially cultivated, and bushy jungly country, to

§ DOURAHA-KA-SERAI, 14 Miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Umballa. Bazaar. Lat. 30° 48', long. 76° 8'. Caravansera.

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,075 miles N.W., Loodiana, 14 S.W.

POSITION.—It lies at the base of a small hill.

ATTRACTIVE.—The ruins of tombs and temples.

Then across an open, cultivated district; pass **Lash-kuree-khan-ke-Serai*, 5; †*Kunha-ke-Serai*, 9; bazaar; thence we enter THE PATIALA (Patialah; Puteesala) DISTRICT (Route 6), to the west side of †*Sirhind*, 11; encamping ground, 1 mile before entering the place; bazaar; lat. 30° 38', long. 76° 29'. Dawks to Umballa, 27 miles N.W. Cross by bridge and ford two nullahs, to **Pattarsee*, 9; thence across a low, flat, partially cultivated grass, bushy, jungly country, by three nullahs, to †*Rajpoorah*, 8½; bazaar; cross by fords two nullahs, as also the *Guggur river, to †*Umballa*, 13 (Route 6); good encamping ground, N.E. of the town, under the walls of the fort; pass †*Khoodah*, 9; Civil Authority, Collector at Umballa; wells; †*Molanuh*, 9; then along a heavy and bad road, across the Markunda (Murkwata) river, which rises in lat. 30° 33', long. 77° 27', in the hilly range near Nahun, in Sarmour, flows S.W. into Sirhind, and after a course of 70 miles, joins the Sursooty, in lat. 29° 25', long. 76° 39', and the **Sursuttee* (Sursooty) rivers; we then re-enter THE SIRHIND DISTRICT (Route 6); pass

§ MUSTAPHABAD (Mustafabad), 8 miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 30° 12', long. 77° 13'.

Dawks to Calcutta 996 miles N.W., Seharunpoor, 33 N.W.

DEFENCES.—It is surrounded by a strong brick wall, contains a burnt-brick, round-towered, angled, curtain diadel.

Here resides the Sikh Rajah, on whom, in 1837, the British Government bestowed 39 villages, which yield an annual income of £2,400.

§ *Jughadree* (Jugadree) 9½; bazaar and market. Lat. 30° 10', long. 77° 22'. Dawks to Calcutta, 983 miles N.W.

Cross four nullahs, and then enter

THE BOREAH DISTRICT.

Which has an area of 80 square miles, and population of 11,920, principally Sikhs, and proceed on to

§ BOOREAH, 13½ miles.

Bazaar. Capital of the District. A small fort. Lat. 30° 9', long. 77° 25'. *Position:* It lies on the right bank of the Feroz Shah canal, which is 2½ feet deep. Population chiefly Sikhs. Streets paved with vitrified bricks, set on edge. We then pass along an excellent, dry road, leading across a low *Kader* land, well cultivated country, but difficult for carts, on account of the canal, which is 3 feet deep, with its bed full of holes, and crossed by a bad ford, which should be marked out in order to avoid the quicksands, from December to the end of April, and the Jumna river, which is divided at the ghat into several channels; cross by ferry the main one, and ford the others, which are difficult for carts, as their beds are full of deep holes and quicksands, nevertheless elephants can and do ford it. Pass § *Chilkana*, 10; Civil Authority at *Seharunpoor* (10½ miles); bazaar; cross by ford and ferry a nullah, and by bridge the Doab canal to

§ *SEHARUNPOOR*, 10½ (Route 161).

ROUTE 251.

LOODIANA TO SIMLA,
VIA ROOPUR AND RAMGURH.
Distance, 103½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana to Khoomb	14	0
Muchewara	8	0
Chumkoor	11	0
Roopur	8	2
Nallagurh	14	0
Ramgurh	10	0
Sahee or Saheehutte	9	0
Kongar	10	0
Syree Bungalow	9	0
Simla	10	4
	103	6

Leave § *Loodiana* (Route 6), and proceed along a bad road; pass § *Khoomb*, 14; § *Muchewara*, 8; bazaar; road sandy and heavy; pass § *Chumkoor*, 11; to § *Roopur*, 8½; bazaar; cross by ford, the wide bed, low banks, shallow, loose stony, gravelly bottom of the Sursa (Sarsa) river, which rises in the Pinjor Doon, flows N.W., receives the Baladh and Ruta rivers, and, after a course of 30 miles, falls into the Sutlej, near Kanoli. We then enter

THE HINDOOR OR NATAGURH TERRITORY.

Which lies in lat. 31° 7', long. 76° 50'; is bounded on the N. by Kuhlloor, E. by Bhagul, and Muhlog; and S. and W. by Sirhind; has an area of 233 square miles; population of 20,000; contains 136 villages and towns, the chief of which are, Nalagarh, Ramgurh, and Plasl (Palasi), and yields an annual revenue of £8,000. It is crossed by a steep, hilly range, the highest elevation of which is at Chumbagurh, 4,400 feet, and Ramgurh, 4,054 feet above the sea, which commences just beyond the left bank of the Sutlej, and extends S.E. to the Sub-Himalaya, near Sabathoo. It is well watered by the Gumbur, Gunrora, and Sarsa rivers. The appearance of the country is extremely picturesque (the most beautiful portion being the lovely Gamrora valley, and the hills are covered with acacias, Indian figs, pines, elms, willow, gentian, and geraniums), fertile and highly cultivated. Its productions are rice, maize, millet, wheat, barley, cotton, opium, ginger, turmeric, hemp, tobacco, oil seeds, vegetables, pomegranates (the pulps of which are eaten by the population, husks dried, and exported for tanning and dyeing purposes), peaches, plums, apricots, apples, pears, walnuts, raspberries, strawberries, melons.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1815. The Hon. E. I. C. bestowed upon the present Rajah, who is devoted to the British, the Thakoorie of Burrowlee, on the expulsion of the Goorkhas.

We then come to

§ NALLAGURH, 14 miles.

(Nalagarh, from *Nal*, "brook," and *Gurh*, "fort.")

Bazaar. Residence of the Rajah of Hindoor. Lat. 31° 2', long. 76° 47'.

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,094 miles.

FORT.—This fortress was very strong, until General Ochterlony demolished it, in the Goorkha war, and compelled the garrison to evacuate it.

Thence along a good hill road, to

* RAMGURGH, 10 miles.

Hill fort situated on a precipitous ridge, rising from the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation, 4,054 feet. Lat. 31° 5', long. 76° 51'.

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,094 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—1814. It was captured by General Ochterlony, and the defences demolished after a most resolute defence.

Pass § *Sahee* (Saheehutte), 9; pass on to § *Konyar*, 10; pass

§ THE SYREE BUNGALOW, 9 miles.

Bazaar; water from a spring, which, however, is scarce in April and May. This structure must be considered by Europeans sacred to Hymen, as here the newly married couples from Simla, first rest after their departure from that shrine.

We then enter THE BRITISH TERRITORY, and 10½ miles further brings us to
§ *SIMLA* (Route 162).

ROUTE 252.

LOODIANA TO SOOBATHOO,

VIA ROOPUR AND BUDDER.

Distance, 86½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana, via Route 251, to Roopur	41	2
Bungalow on the Bank of the Sursa	12	0
Buddie (Buddes)	11	0
Toojar,	10	0
Soobathoo,	12	0
	86	2

Leave †§ Loodiana (Route 6), and proceed, via Route 251, to § Roopur, 41½; cross by ford the shallow, loose stony, and gravelly bottom of the *Sursa (Sarsu) river; enter THE HINDOOR TERRITORY (Route 251), to the *Bungalow, 12, on the bank of the river (2 miles W. of Nallagurh, from which place provisions are obtained); Civil Authority, Collector at Umballa; thence across the Sursa valley, enter THE SIRHIND DISTRICT (Route 121, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to *Buddie (Buddes), 11; small fort at the foot of the hills; pass *Toojar, 10; and cross the Gumbeer river, and at the end of 12 miles we enter THE BRITISH TERRITORY, and proceed to

§ SOOBATHOO (Route 163).

ROUTE 253.

LOODIANA TO SOOBATHOO, VIA PINJORE.

Distance, 95½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Loodiana to Douraha-ke-Serai	14	0
Kumla-ke-Serai	14	0
Bussee (kusba)	11	2
Khurur	14	2
Munnimajra	12	4
Thence, via Route 163, to Soobathoo	29	2
	95	2

Leave § Loodiana (Route 6), and proceed to § Douraha-ke-Serai, 14; to § Kunka-ke-Serai, 14; Civil Authority, Collector at Umballa; thence along a good road, which becomes miry in the monsoon; across a level, well cultivated district; pass § Bussee (Kusba), 11½; cross four nullahs to § Khurur, 14½; bazaar; thence along a good cart track; cross three nullahs, as also the *Mulloma and Sookna rivers, to § Munnymajra, 12½; bazaar; and thence proceed, via Route 163, for 29½ miles to § SOOBATHOO (Route 163).

ROUTE 254.

CALCUTTA TO LUCKNOW,

VIA RANEEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD, AND CAWNPUR.

Distance, 693 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calcutta to Raneeunge, via Route 187	190	0
Benares, via Route 6	321	0
Cawnpur, via Route 6	199	0
Lucknow, via Route 138	53	0
	693	0

Leave = † § Calcutta (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 187, per railway to = § Raneeunge, 120; thence by horse dawk to † § Allahabad. (Route 1). From thence per railway to = † § Cawnpur (Route 1); and then, via Route 138, to † § LUCKNOW (Route 38).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1860. The jewels captured at the siege are to be returned to the ex-king of Oude.

The Chuttee Munzil Palace was, in 1860, turned into Assembly Rooms.

Mr. Barker's historical picture of the memorable scene under the walls of the Measahouse, on the 22nd November, 1857, as a perfect *chef d'œuvre*, painted for engraving from the spirited and faithful sketches of Mr. Lud-d-grew, who accompanied the army throughout the campaign.

ROUTE 255

LUCKNOW TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 135½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow to near Futtehgunge	11	0
Noelunge	8	0
Meahgunge	15	4
Near Luckeah	10	4
Nobutgunge	14	0
Nanamow	2	4
Urroul	7	0
Thence, via Route 6, to Mynpoorie	66	6
	135	2

Leave the Cantonment at † § Lucknow (Route 8.) Dawks to Allahabad, 12½; Cawnpur, 53; Calcutta, via railway to Raneeunge, 693; Etawah, 132; Futtehgunh, 11½; Goruckpoor, 169½; Mynpoorie, 135½; Pertabgunh, 110½; Secrora, 56½; Seetapoor, 51½; Shahjehanpoor, 12½; Sooltanpoor, 92½; then proceed along a bad heavy road for 3½ miles, cross by fine bridge the Goomtee (Goomty) river; pass through the streets of Lucknow; cross the open plain of

Buddlee-ke-Tuketa-ka-Mydan, to near §*Futtehgunge*, 11; bazaar and wells; thence across an open, partially cultivated country to §*Noelgunge*, 8; bazaar; encamping ground W., close to the Cawn-poor Junction Road; thence cross by bridge a nullah and the Sye Nuddy (Sae), to §*Meah-gunge*, 15½; bazaar; pass close to §*Tuckeah*, 10½; bazaar; proceed along a bad road to §*Nobut-gunge*, 14; bazaar; lat. 26° 53', long. 80° 11'. *Position*.—It lies on the left bank of the Ganges, here crossed by ferry, and we enter the CAWNPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1), and thence proceed to §*Nanamon* (Manarow), 2½; bazaar. Dawks to *Futtehgurh*, 60 S.E.; Lucknow, 60 W. Thence the road becomes heavy; pass §*Bacoootee*, 4½; §*Mena* (Mendua), 6; pass §*Urroul*, 7; thence, *via* Route 6, for 66½ miles to †§*MINPOORIE* (Route 6).

ROUTE 256.

LUCKNOW TO PERTABGURH.

Distance, 110½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow to Char Bagh Lucknow	6	4
Gossaingunge	13	2
Saleempoor	16	3
Hydergurh	14	3
Inhowna	10	2
Jugdeespoor	8	4
Amanee-gunge	10	4
Saegurh	10	2
Teingha	15	0
Pertabgurh in Oude	15	0
	110	2

Leave §*Lucknow Cantonment* (Route 38), and proceed along a heavy road for 3½ miles, which then becomes good; cross by good bridge the Goomtee (Goomty) river to §*Char Bagh*, 6½; narrow confined encamping ground in the gardens; cross 2 fordable nullahs to §*Gossaingunge* (Gossainanj), 13½; then along a bad circuitous cart-road, across a waste plain; cross 2 nullahs to §*Saleempoor* (Salimpur), 6½; bazaar; lat. 26° 45', long. 81° 4'. Dawks to Lucknow, 26 miles S.E.; Pertabgurh, 84 N.W.; §*Hydergurh*, 14½; bazaar; lat. 26° 37', long. 81° 17'. Dawks to Lucknow, 40 miles S.E.; Pertabgarh, 70 N.W.; then across a flat bush jungle to §*Inhowna*, 10½; bazaar; lat. 26° 33', long. 81° 25'. Dawks to Lucknow, 61 miles S.E.; Pertabgurh, 59 N.W.; thence along a good road for 4½ miles; pass through low jungle to §*Jugdeespoor* (Jugdispoor), 8½; bazaar; lat. 26° 29', long. 81° 40'. Dawks to Lucknow, 60 miles S.E.; Pertabgurh, 45 N.W.; thence the road is good, and intersected by a nullah to §*Amanee-gunge*, 10½; cross a nullah to §*Saegurh*, 10½; cross by ford a nullah to §*Teingha*, 15; lat. 26° 51', long. 80° 24'. Dawks to Lucknow, 95 miles S.E.; Pertabgurh, 15 N.W.; cross by fords 4 nullahs; and at the end of 15 miles we arrive at §*PERTABGURH IN OUDE* (Route 41).

ROUTE 257.

LUCKNOW TO SECROA:

Distance, 56½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow to Cheinhath Chokee	7	0
Nuwabgunge	11	4
Mussoullee	9	6
Nuwabgunge	12	6
Secroa	15	2
	56	2

Leave †§*Lucknow* (Route 38), and proceed along a very heavy road to *Cheinhath-Chokee*, 7; encamping ground; thence cross by bridges 2 nullahs to §*Nuwabgunge* (Nuwabgunj), 11½; lat. 26° 6', long. 81° 18'. Dawks to Allahabad, 63 miles N.W.; Lucknow, 65 S.E.; pass §*Mussoullee*, 9½; bazaar; lat. 26° 58', long. 81° 24'. Dawks to Lucknow 28 miles N.E., and Secroa 28 miles S.W.; cross by ferry the §*Gogra* (Ghaghra) river to §*Nuwabgunge*, 12½, on the left bank of the river; lat. 27° 6', long. 81° 21'. Dawks to Lucknow, 41 N.E.; Secroa, 15 S.W.; cross by ford a nullah, and also by ferry the §*Surjoo* river, and 15½ miles brings us to §*SECROA* (Route 64).

ROUTE 258.

This is the best and shortest route to *Shahjehanpoor*. The traveller should proceed, *via* this route, to §*Seetapoor*, 51½, and then *via* Route 316, for 62½ miles, to §*Shahjehanpoor*. Total distance, 114 miles.

LUCKNOW TO SEETAPPOOR.

Distance, 51½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow to Mahona	13	0
Baree	14	2
Peernugur	10	4
Seetapoor Cantonment	13	6
	51	4

Leave †§*Lucknow* (Route 38), proceed along a good road, across an open and partially cultivated country, to *Mahona*, 13. Bazaar. Tank. Lat. 27° 6', long. 80° 50'. Dawks to Lucknow, 13 miles N. Then across jungle, interspersed with cultivation, to §*Baree*. Tank. Lat. 27° 15', long. 80° 53'. Dawks to Lucknow, 29 miles. Proceed along a bad road, through much dense, low jungle, to §*Peernugur*, 10½; bazaar; encamping ground on the bank of a nullah, N. which cross by a pucca bridge, thence along a good road, across a partially cultivated country, for 13½ miles, to the CANTONMENT OF SEETAPPOOR (Route 93).

ROUTE 259.

LUCKNOW TO SHAHJEHANPOOR,

Via SHAHABAD.

Distance, 125½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow, via Route 255, to Tuckeah ..	45	0
Sultangunge	13	4
Belgram	16	4
Handee	10	0
Dindergunge	16	0
Shahabad	9	4
Shahjehanpoor Cantonment	15	0
	125	4

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Lucknow (Route 3*), and proceed, via Route 255, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Tuckeah, 45; thence along a most wretched road, leading across much bush jungle, then cross a nullah to $\frac{1}{2}$ Sultangunge (Sultangunge), 13½; bazaar. It consists of neat, well built mud houses, in excellent repair. Lat. 26° 5', long. 80° 15'. Dawks to Lucknow, 58 miles N.W. Then along a bad, sandy road, cross by fords three nullahs, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Belgram, 16½; bazaar; cross two nullahs to $\frac{1}{2}$ Sandee (Sandil or Sander Point), 10; bazaar; then cross a nullah, and pass along a bad, difficult cart-road, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Dindergunge, 6; bazaar; encamping ground, close to a lake. Lat. 27° 31', long. 80° 2'. Dawks to Shahjehanpoor, 24 miles S. Thence along a good road for 4½ miles, after which it becomes bad to $\frac{1}{2}$ Shahabad (Shahabad in Oude), 9½; bazaar, and water from two tanks, close to the encamping ground. Then enter the SHAHJEHANPOOR DISTRICT (Route 89), proceed along a good road, and cross by pucca bridge the *Khanout river, to

$\frac{1}{2}$ SHAHJEHANPOOR CANTONMENT, 15 (Route 89).

ROUTE 260.

LUCKNOW TO SOOLTANPOOR IN OUDE.

Distance, 92½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Lucknow, via Route 256, to Jugdeespoor ..	59	4
Paimash-ka-Poorwa	11	0
Doodpoor	9	4
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	12	6
	92	6

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Lucknow (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 256, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Jugdeespoor, 59½; thence along a rutty, bad, circuitous road, leading across a cultivated country, interspersed with low jungle, cross by five bridges, two nullahs, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Paimash-ka-Poorwa, 11; thence proceed for six miles, and then pass across low jungle, for 3½ miles, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Doodpoor, from Daud, "David," and Fur, "town." David's town; bazaar. Lat. 26° 18', long. 81° 57'. Dawks to Sooltanpoor, 12 miles W., and thence across low jungle, for 12½ miles, to

$\frac{1}{2}$ SOOLTANPOOR IN OUDE (Route 63).

ROUTE 261.

MEERUT TO BIJNOUR, Via DARANUGUR GHAT.

Distance, 42 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Meerut to Chota Mohana	11	0
Bussomba	11	4
Daranugur	11	4
Bijnour	8	0
	42	0

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Meerut (Route 49.) Hotel.—Courtney's. The Cemetery.—Kept in order by an old soldier. Proceed along a good cart track; cross by for a nullah to *Chota Mohana, 11; pass *Bussomba, 11½; then along a bad road, flooded in the moonson, across a low Kadir country, cross by ford two nullahs, as also by ferry, the Gaiges river; we then enter the BIJNOUR DISTRICT (Route 86); then along a road, sandy, and bad for carts, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Daranugur, 11½, on the left bank of the Ganges. Collector at Bijnour. Lat. 29° 17', long. 78° 11'. Bazaar. Dawks to Calcutta, 944, N.W.; Muzufurnugur, 40, S.E. Then along a good road, for eight miles, and we reach the town of

§ BIJNOUR.

Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Bazaar Population, 9,280. Lat. 29° 22', long. 78° 11'. Dawks to Calcutta, 900 miles, N.W.; Muzufurnugur, 31, S.E.

ROUTE 262.

MEERUT TO MOORADABAD.

Distances 75½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Meerut to Mhow	11	0
Shahjehanpoor	10	0
Left bank of Ganges at Gurmooktesar ..		
Ghat	10	4
Gulrowla	9	2
Amroah (S. side)	14	5
Pointee	10	5
Moradabad Cantonment	9	6
	75	6

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Meerut (Route 49), and pass along a bad road, across an open, cultivated country, cross by ford (the ghat which is always mry and difficult for carts and laden cattle) the * Kali Nuddy, to *Mhow, 11; then along a bad road to $\frac{1}{2}$ Shahjehanpoor, 10, bazaar; lat. 28° 5½' long. 78° 1'; ruined mud fort; Dawks to Meerut, 21 miles, S.E. Thence along a good road, leading across a partially cultivated country; cross by ferry the * Ganges river, and then enter the MOORADABAD DISTRICT (Route 42), to the left bank of that stream at

§ GURMOOKTESIR (Gurmuktesar, Gurmukteswar), 10½ miles.

Population, 7,168.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Ganges, four miles below the re-union of the Burha Ganga (the old course of the stream), the banks of which are here covered for several miles with dense grassy jungle, infested with wild beasts in the dry season and flooded in the monsoon.

The Port of Meerut, which can be reached by passengers in native boats, 20 tons burthen, 40 feet long and 10 broad, with a crew of a captain and eight men, when large ones can only pass up to Furruckabad.

DAWS to Calcutta, 887, N.W. Lat. 28° 47', long. 78° 10'.

Then along a bad road, intersected by two nullahs, pass **Tigiri Luttera*, 3; **Sahapoor*, 2; **Puckroula*, 4; **Kumroula*, 1; cross the bad dilapidated causeway over the **Mohao* river, which leads over swampy ground at both ends, owing to the water having swept parts of it away, to **Gujroula*, 9½; bazaar; lat. 28° 51', long. 78° 19'. Dawks to Calcutta, 923 miles N.W., Meerut, 40, S.E. Thence along a bad road, across an open and slightly cultivated country; cross a fordable nullah, which is miry in the monsoon; pass **Deriapoor*, 2½; **Mhesura*, 2½, close to **Chandnugur*, 3½; **Bagerpore*, 1½; **Goolurea*, 1½; thence over the dry bed of the Sot (Soot, Sote, Yarwufadar, from Yar, "friend," Wufadar, "trustworthy") river to the south side of the town of **Amroah*, 14½; bazaar. Then pass along a heavy road to *Tehapoor*, 4½; **Pointee*, 5½; good encamping ground close to pucca well on the right of the road, and opposite this place; thence along a good but sandy and heavy road, to **Palcubura*, 4; lat. 28° 50', long. 78° 44'; Dawks to Calcutta, 890, N.W., Moradabad, 6, W. Then cross by ford the sandy bottom and two feet deep **Gangun* river, 6½; and 3½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF § MORADABAD (Route 42).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1860. Here the rebel chief, the Nuwab of Nujeeabad, was arrested, with his mother, second wife, two slave girls, and a nephew.

ROUTE 263.

MEERUT TO MUTTRA.

Distance, 112½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 112½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Meerut to Kurkowda	12	2
Hauupper	8	2
Golautee	9	4
Beolundshehur	13	4
Koorja	11	1
Ohandous	12	1
Khyr	10	1
Loohoe or Lohoe	12	3
Maat	11	4
Muttra Cantonment	12	1
	112	7

Leave § *Meerut* (Route 48), and proceed along a heavy road, across an open and well cultivated country, pass through the town of *Meerut*, 2, to **Kurkowda* (Ghurgoudah), 10½; bazaar; lat. 28° 50', long. 77° 47'; population 13,598. Dawks to Meerut, 12½. Then along a good road to § *Hauupper* (Hauupper), 8½; bazaar. *Attraction.*—Governmenthorse-breeding establishment. Dawks to Meerut, 20, S. We then enter the *ROOLUND SHEHUR* DISTRICT (Route 6). Pass § *Golautee*, 9½; bazaar; § *Beolundshehur*, 13½; **Neemkhera*, 4; **Hatemabad*, 1; **Mamun*, 1½; **Khulsa*; we enter the *Khoorja Pergunnah*; § *Koorja* (Khoorja, Route 6). We then enter the *ALLYGURH* DISTRICT (Route 1); pass **Askurpore*, 3½; **Kusseru*, 3½; we then enter the *Chandnos Pergunnah*, pass on to § *Chandnos* (Chandnos), 5½; bazaar; market on Mondays; lat. 28° 5' long. 77° 5'; Dawks to Muttra 46, N.; **Rampore*, 2½; **Bisarah*, 2½; **Bamoulee*, 2½.

KHYR, 3½ miles.

Bazaar. Market, twice weekly. Lat. 27° 56', long. 77° 55'.

Dawks to Muttra, 32 miles, N.N.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Here, during the Sepoy rebellion, the Chief of Burtorolee who had revolted was captured by the British and hung.

We then enter the *MUTTRA* DISTRICT; pass **Bhaneera*, 3; **Pulla* 1½; **Anee*, 1½; **Nugurea*, 2½; **Khaeru*, 1; **Buddumpore*, 2½; *Loohoe* (Lohee), 1½; wells; then along a bad, narrow, sandy road; pass on to **Jays.ngungra*, 1½; **Khunjur*, ½; **Dereaura*, ½; **Kurahuree*, 1; § *Hindour* (Hindoul), 2½; § *Maat*, 5½; bazaar; lat. 27° 55', long. 77° 49'; Dawks to Muttra 7, N.N.E.; bad heavy road, then cross by bridge of boats in the dry season but by ferry boats in the monsoon the **Jumna* river, and 12½ miles brings us to

THE CANTONMENT OF § MUTTRA (Route 16).

ROUTE 264.

MEERUT TO SEHARUNPOR.

Distance, 72 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Meerut to Douralla	8	2
Kuttowlee	12	0
Muzuffernugur	15	0
Deobund	15	4
Khujoorwala	12	5
Seharunpor	8	5
	72	0

Leave § *Meerut*, (Route 49), and proceed along a good road, across an open, well cultivated district, to **Dauralla*, 8½; grass, fuel, and earthen culinary utensils can be obtained at the *Taal*; then enter the *MCZUFFERNUGUR* DISTRICT (Route 158); pass § *Kuttowlee*, 12; cross by ford at a miry ghat a sandy nullah to § *Muzuffernugur*, 15, (Route 158); and then enter the *SEHARUNPOR* DISTRICT (Route 161); cross by good bridge the **Kalli Nuddi*, to

§ DEOBUND, 15½ miles.

Bazaar; population, 11,634; lat. 29° 41', long. 77° 44'. Position: It lies between the Hindon (Hindan) and Kalli Nuldee rivers. Dawks to *Beharunpoor*, 20 miles S.E.; § *Khujoorcala*, 12½; cross by a long causeway and bridge the Hindon river, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of
 § **SEHARUNPOOR**, (Route 161).

ROUTE 265.

MHOW TO HURSOLE, VIA MORASSA.

Distance, 233 Miles.

By Government Route Book, 232 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Veerpoor (Beerpoor), via Route 206 (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>)	185	6
Malpoor.....	14	4
Morassa.....	13	6
Hursule, via Route 225, (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>)	19	3
	233	3

Leave † § *Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 206 that Hand-Book, to § *Veerpoor* (Beerpoor), 185½; then proceed along a good hackery road, leading across a country covered with thick jungle, interspersed with fine trees; pass * *Burree*, 2½; Branch road to Gurliakot; § *Omeree*, ½; then proceed up the easy Helloud Ghat, ½; pass * *Gatruo*, 2½; then the road becomes narrow, and winds through dense jungle between low hills to the Pass; thence the road which is practicable for hackery carts is so densely covered with jungle in many parts, that laden cattle find it difficult to pass through it; pass * *Helloud*, 3½; then cross the Watro (Waltruck) river, 3; after which the jungle decreases, and carts can pass easily on to * *Rikhoreea*, 4; and 1½ mile brings us to

§ MALPOOR, 1½ miles.

Bazaar; wells and tanks, amply supplied. Position.—It stands at the foot of a low hilly range, quarter of a mile to the left or south of the road. Civil Authority, the Resident at Indore. Thence proceed along a good cart-road, across an undulating, partially cultivated grain and wheat country, to *Pareea*, 2; thence it becomes level and covered with thin jungle, interspersed with dhak, teak, mango, mowa, and peup trees; pass * *Phugoreea*, 1½; * *Phurellie*, 1½; § *Sukreah*, 4½; and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of
 § **MORASSA**; bazaar; situated on the left bank of the Majoon river.

Thence proceed, via Route 225 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), for 19½ miles to

§ **HURSOLE**, (Route 223, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 266.

MHOW TO MAHIDPOOR,

VIA OOJEIN.

Distance, 73½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 72½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Indore	13	6
Solesunda.....	12	0
Peeplye	11	6
Oojein	12	1
Kaluhara	11	0
Mahidpoor	12	4
	73	1

Leave § *Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); proceed along a good road, across an undulating country, intersected by 5 nullahs and the Gumber river; pass * *Shada*, 2½; Civil Authority, Resident at Indore; § *Peeplye*, 1½; § *Peera*, 2; thence across a raised knolly ridge stretching off to the N. from the left; it also extends E. on the right, and there rises into isolated hills and hillocks; pass on to * *Raon*, 1½; § *Bejulpoor*, 2½, and we soon reach † § *Indore*, 3½ (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Proceed to * *Nurcul*, 1; § *Bhorasia*, 1½; then across a low ridge which intersects the road to *Alivassa*, 2½; § *Ingodee*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass * *Barodea*, 4; § *Solesunda*, 1½; enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); wells and nullah; then along a good road through a level and partially cultivated country; pass * *Turana*, 4; § *Kujlana*, 1.

§ SAMERE (Samer, Samor), 2½ miles.

Bazaar, from which a store of provisions should be laid in for 16 miles; lat. 22° 57', long. 75° 48'; Dawks to Indore, 20 N.W.; Oojein, 14 S.; thence cross by good ford, 1 foot deep, the * *Kaan Nuddy* (Kan or Kaud), which rises in lat. 22° 36', long. 75° 51', in the Vindhya range, 8 miles E. of Mhow, flows N. to Indore, then receives the * *Sirsocety* river, flows N.E., passes the town of *Samer*, is crossed by ford 12 miles from its source, and after a course of 45 miles falls into the * *Ghatty* river; pass on to § *Peeplye*, 4½; then along a good road, intersected by a nullah, pass * *Dendia*, 5½; then cross by rocky rugged ford (100 yds. wide) the * *Sipra* river to * *Goula*, 1; § *Nanakhera*, 2; cross by ford the * *Sipra* river; thence the road becomes circuitous, and winds through the city of † § *Oojein* (Route 77, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass along a good road, leading across an undulating and low hilly country E. and W. of the *Sepira* river; pass * *Kaluhara*, 11; and W. of the *Sepira* river; road stony, leading between a low hilly ridge and the * *Sipra* river; enter THE INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

\$MAHIDPOOR (*Mahaidpore, Mehidpore*), 12½ miles, (described *Route 284, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 267.

MHOW TO MANDOO.

Distance, 33½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Mhow to Julwa	12	4
Naloba	14	6
Mandoo (the Juma Masjid, <i>via Route 72, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>)	6	0
	33	2

Leave †*\$Mhow*, (*Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along an excellent cart-road, leading across an undulating country, intersected by 8 nullahs, also the Gumber, Augerr, and Chumbul rivers; pass **Reechurbuldee*; **Akee*; *Kesurbuldee*; **Nandere*; **Kummunpoor*; cross by ford the Chumbul river to **Julwa*, 12½, and then enter THE DHAR TERRITORY (*Route 9, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Civil Authority, the Resident at Indore; and thence proceed along an excellent road, across a level country; pass **Billode*; **Bangla*; **Bachunpoor*; **Moondla*; **Suggree*; **Bugree*; **Koonda*; **Lonera*, and at the end of 14½ miles we reach **Nacha*, (*Route 72, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed, *via* that route, to

MANDOO, 6 miles, (described *Route 72, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 268.

MHOW TO NEEMUCH.

Distance, 155½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Mhow to Burra Baitmah	15	0
Doypaldoor	12	4
Assowda (Assowtah)	12	0
Byru Fuchlona	13	0
Bunderbaila (Khajjaksaree)	9	6
Kachrode	12	2
Burwode (Bulurwode)	10	0
Jowrah	9	4
Dodur (Dodhur, Dodkur)	9	6
Burra Dulowda	11	0
Mundesore (Mundissoor)	9	4
Mulhargurh	16	4
Neemuch Cantonment	14	6
	155	4

Leave †*\$Mhow*, (*Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, *via* *Route 78*, to

†*\$NEEMUCH*, 155½ miles (described *Route 10, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 269.

MHOW TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 236½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 237½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Duttoda	8	4
Sonwah	11	2
Akbarpoor	10	5
Peeplea (Hathkee)	11	3
Tuppah	14	0
Gajna	11	1
Ashta	10	1
Umjar	14	0
Sohore	13	0
Kallakhersee	13	5
Goonga	12	4
Left bank Bugra at Hindola	8	2
Kamkhara	12	7
Bhilas	12	6
Thence <i>via</i> <i>Route 228</i> , to Saugor	72	6
	236	6

Leave †*\$Mhow* (*Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road in the dry season, but bad and miry in the monsoon, across an undulating, conical, small table, crowned, hilly country; cross by ford the *Gumber river, to **Goojurkhara*, 1½, close to **Hinsale*, 3½; cross by ford the **Kanar* river on the W. side of **Duttoda* (*Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence the road, which is very narrow and circuitous, passes through the above town, and after the monsoons the banks of the Kanar river are swampy, and difficult to pass; cross eight nullahs; pass near **Budurea*, 2½; **Piplea*, 2; **Tillore*, 1½; **Keorea*, 1½; **Morilla*, 1½, to **Sonwah*, 2½; then along a road almost impassable in the monsoon, intersected by 5 muddy-bedded difficult nullahs, especially for carts, after the monsoon; pass **Moorud*, 4; cross by ford the wide (15 yds.) sandy bed, shallow, left low bank, miry and steep right bank, **Sipra* river, to **Bowlea*, 1½; **Phullea*, 1½; **Gillea*, 1½; enter THE DEWAS STATE; **Akbarpoor*, 2½ (*Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a good cart-road, rather stony, leading across an undulating hilly country; pass **Kagoogurk* (Raghwahag, Raghugurh), 1½; **Kurnauda*, 5; cross by ford a nullah, as also the **Senduia* and **Bamoree* rivers, to **Peeplea* (Hathkee or Hath-ka-Peeplea), 4½; bazaar; lat. 22° 45', long. 76° 17'; dawks to Indore, 28 E.; Hoosungabad, 95 W.; thence across dense jungle, intersected by 9 nullahs, over undulating ground; pass **Kujurea*, 2½; **Lussorea*, 2½; thence cross the rocky ford of the Kali Sind river, 1½; *Gowla*, 2; *Burampoore*, 5; thence the country becomes hilly to **Tuppah*, ½; bazaar, wells, and a nullah. *Position*: It lies on the banks of the Kali Sind river; then along a narrow, circuitous road; pass **Boosut*, 1½, across an undulating district; ascend from the Tuppah Valley, and pass along a good road, intersected by 11 fordable nullahs and the **Mhow* river, through dense jungle, sloping

from a low, hilly ridge, at some distance on the left, towards a river, which on the right extends to the *Parbuttee river; pass *Chota Dooraha, 2½; *Koorlee, 3; *Chota Koorlee, 2; pass *Gajna, 2½; kutchas wells and nullah; enter the BHOPAL TERRITORY (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a rutty, circuitous road, across an undulating country, intersected by 7 nullahs, with hills on the left all the stage; cross by ford, at the Urolea Purolea Ghat, 7, the wide (220 yds.) stream (25 yds.), rocky, loose, stony bottom, 3 feet deep, sloping banks of the Parbuttee river, to \$Ashia, 3½; bazaar, and opposite which the hilly range ends; thence along an open, undulating country, intersected by 4 nullahs and the Pappas river, over a good road; pass *Killaram, 1½; *Bowlea, 3½; *Koteri, 3½; *Lussoree, 3½; to \$Umar, 2½; bazaar and wells; pass hills on the right and left; proceed to *Baka Paltoria, 3; *Kokeri, 1½; *Jatakherree, 1½; *Goorbella, 2½; *Dentia, 2; cross the *Aujar, and Behore Savan (Rootah Seelin) rivers, to

†§SEHORE, 2½ miles.

Civil Authority, the Resident Political Agent. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 12', long. 77° 3'.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Saven, a tributary to the Parbutty river, on a bold, elevated quartz rock.

MANUFACTURES.—Printed muslins.

Thence along a good road in the dry season, which becomes bad and miry in the monsoon; across an undulating, low, hilly, raised country, with ridges on the right, intersected by 8 deep muddy bed, difficult for carts, nullahs, as also the fordable *Parnah river, which is here 20 yds. wide; pass *Chota Thoonia, 3½; *Deoreea, 6½; *Ruttunpoor, 2½; Kallakherree, ½; then along a bad road, intersected by ten soft, and miry bed, and banked nullahs, which are difficult for carts; pass *Mungalia, 3; *Jopree, 3½; *Koihar, 3½; *Goonga, 2½; pucks and kutchas wells; thence along a good road, intersected by three muddy-bedded, difficult nullahs; pass *Rutina Bandakherree, 3½; *Sooklee, 2; *Peeplee, 1; then cross by deep ford the *Bugra river to the left bank at \$Hindola, 1½; thence along a bad cart track, intersected by 8 miry, difficult nullahs; pass *Kojra, 3; cross the *Powia nullah, 3; we enter the GWALIOR DISTRICT (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence the country becomes hilly to the N. and S.; pass *Kamkhera, 6½; tank and baolee, which becomes so scarce in the dry season that it is obtained from a nullah, 2 miles distant the road now becomes good, across an open, undulating, well cultivated country; pass *Billowree, 4; *Bemkhera Kuntulla, 1; *Gowaree, 1½; *Bagree, 2; then cross by rugged fords, the *Bhys and Betwa rivers, which intersect the old road, just above their junction, and also by ford, below the junction of the *Bhys (Boos) river 2½, the Betwa to \$Bhilaa, 1½; (described Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence, via Route 228, to

SSAUGOR, 72½; (described Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 270. MIDNAPPOOR TO HIDGELEE. Distance, 62½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Midnapoor to Kurruckpoor	6	4
Muckrampoor	9	5
Baidla	10	0
Sowree	10	0
Agrachour	10	0
Bhowanee Chuck	8	0
Contal Hidgelee	8	0
	62	1

Leave \$Midnapoor, (Route 7). Dawks to Bancoorah, 68½; Barrackpoor, 101; Burdwan, 72½; Cuttack, 179½; Fort William, 68½; Hidgelee, 62½; Nagpoor, 646½; Tumlook, 40; and proceed along a good road, intersected by three nullahs; cross by ford in the dry season, and boats in the monsoon, the *Kossye river, to *Kurruckpoor, 6½, \$Muckrampoor, 9½; bazaar and tanks; cross by bridges a nullah, and the *Kullyaghy river, to \$Baidla, 10; thence proceed along a track, across rice fields, which is only passable for 6 months in the dry season; cross two dry nullahs, to *Sowree, 10; we then cross a nullah, and enter

THE HIDGELEE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 21° 36' and 22° 22', long. 87° 22' and 88° 12'; is bounded on the N.E. by the Hooghly river, S.E. by Hooghly and Bay of Bengal, W. by Balasore and Midnapore; has an area of 1,014 square miles; population, of 133,265; has a sea coast of 20 miles, washed by the Bay of Bengal; is well watered by the Mahona, Russoolpoor, Huldee, and Roopnarin rivers. The general appearance of the country is level, low, swampy, and similar to the Cuttack District.—The Climate is very insalubrious both to Europeans and Natives. The most prevalent diseases are fever, agues, dysentery, and elephantiasis. Its chief productions are rice, sugar cane, tobacco, pulse, millet mustard, castor oil, and oil seeds, hemp, safflower, sweet potatoes, capulcum, cocoa nut, and toddy palms. The Manufactures are arrack and salt. The principal roads are,

1st.—N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta to Hidgelee.

2nd.—S.E. to N.W., from Hidgelee to Midnapore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—1765. This territory was granted by the Emperor of Delhi to the Hon. E. I. C.

Pass \$Agrachour, 10; Collector at Contal; cross a bridged nullah, to *Bhowanee Chuck, 8; thence over a nullah to the town of

HIDGELEE (Injellee) 8 miles.

Lat. 21° 49', long. 87° 50'.

DAWKs to Calcutta, S.W. 48; Midnapore, S.E. 82.

POSITION.—It lies on the right or W. shore of the inner channel of the Hooghly, and at the mouth of a small river, which falls into it. Civil Authority, Collector at Contal, in lat. 21° 47', long. 87° 47'. Bazaar at Contal.

ROUTE 271.

MIDNAPPOOR TO NAGPOOR,

VIA SUMBHULPOOR.

Distance, 646 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Midnapoor to Mhadeepoor	6	5
Bajnadee	8	6
Parooleah	8	7
Goonteah	8	7
Aurang	7	6
Seirsah	11	0½
Jokaw	9	5
Serindah or Surgurah	9	3
Amdeah	8	3
Bamunhuttee	8	0
Keirnah	10	1½
Deegpussah	10	1½
Gorahpulsah	7	7
Terintee	6	4
Pudumpoor	9	1½
Katkarinjesh	8	0
Aumlaungorah, or Aumnaingorah	8	6
Kowalpoor, or Koomsalpoor	6	6½
Goonwah	11	6½
Bundail, or Bundul	7	3
Koorharee River	7	3
Korakelah	7	7
Narinda	11	2
Balung	10	2½
Kundrup	9	4½
Koosom, or Koosmee	12	6
Koochundah	9	3
Rungloo, or Rungalee	8	5
Kutterbuggah	9	4½
Bamun Sasum	10	2
Sumbhulpoor	10	2½
Goorbaggah	10	2½
Kalapan	10	4
Cheereagon	7	4
Oordunnah	7	2½
Goontoolah	7	2½
Laindurah	11	0
Mulduh	6	5½
Sarungurh	7	7½
Tarasepar	8	7
Doorug	8	7½
Bellegurh	11	6½
Keunjur Mehal	11	6½
Kuthdol	7	0½
Lowun	9	3
Pungson	10	2½
Duttaun	11	0
Bynsah	11	0
Assoundah	8	5
Nurdah	10	0
Raeepoor	180	3
Thence, via Route 152, to Nagpoor	646	0½

Leave *Midnapoor* (Route 7), and we cross by ford a nullah and the *Coasee (Cosay, Kosi, Kosila) river; pass **Mhadeepoor*, 6½; cross 2 nullahs to **Bajnadee*, 8½; nullah; cross 3 nullahs to **Parooleah*, 8½; provisions from Jhargana; cross 2 nullahs and the

**Dooling river* to *\$Goonwah*, 8½; bazaar; tanks; cross a nullah to *\$Aurang*, 7½; Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Cuttack; cross 4 nullahs and the **Soobaureka* (Subaureka) river, and we then enter THE ORISSA DISTRICT (Route 7, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), and also

THE MOHURBUNGE DISTRICT

Of the Cuttack Mehals,

Which lies in lat. 21° 24' and 22° 35', long. 85° 38' and 87° 14', is bounded on the N.W. by Singbroom; N.E. by Pooralla and Midnapoor; S.E. by Balasore and the Neelgurh Cuttack Mehal, and S.W. by Keunjur. It is 95 miles long from N.W. to S.E., 75 miles broad; has an area of 2,025 square miles, and population of 91,125; pass **Seersah*, 11½; thence cross 4 nullahs to **Jokaw*, 9½; tanks only; cross a hill ghat, as also 4 nullahs to **Serindah* (Surgurah), 9½; tanks and a nullah; cross 8 nullahs to **Andeah*, 8½; pass across 5 nullahs to

§ BAMUNHULLEE.

Bazaar and nullah. It stands on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. Dawks to Midnapore, 80 W.; lat. 22° 16', long. 86° 10'.

Cross 5 nullahs, to **Keernah*, 10½; tank; cross a small hill ghat, also 7 nullahs, to **Deegpussah*, 10½; nullah, and provisions from Juspoor; lat. 22°, long. 86° 8'. Dawks to Calcutta, 153 W. by S.; Balasore, 69 W.N.W. Thence cross 4 nullahs to *\$Gorahpulsah*, 7½; bazaar and nullah; cross a nullah and the **Khirbundum river* to *\$Terintee*, 6½; bazaar and tanks; cross a nullah and the **Byturnee river*; we then enter

THE KEUNJUR (KOONJUR) DISTRICT

Of the Cuttack Mehals,

Which lies in lat. 21° 1' and 22°, long. 85° 7' and 86° 23'; is bounded on the N. by Singbroom; N.E. by Mohurbunge; E. by Balasore; S. by the Cuttack Mehals; W. by Bombra and Bonei; is 90 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 60 miles broad; has a population of 225,900, and is subject to the British Government since 1804.

Thence to **Pudumpoor*; water from the river, and provisions from Jotepoor (left bank of the Byturnee river; lat. 21° 43', long. 85° 43'; tank; Keunjur Mehal. Dawks to Cuttack, 95 miles N.); cross a nullah to *\$Katkarinjesh*, 9; bazaar and tanks. Dawks to Calcutta, 185 W. by S.; Sumbulpoor, 110 miles E.N.E.; lat. 21° 55'; long. 85° 40'; cross 4 nullahs to **Aumlaungorah* (Aumnaingorah), 8½; water from a nullah; thence pass hill ghats, also 5 nullahs to **Kowalpoor* (Koomsalpoor), 6½; the Byturnee river; cross 2 nullahs, and we then enter THE SUMBHULPOOR DISTRICT; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Hazareebagh (Route 71, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), 6½; nullah; pass hill ghats; cross 8 nullahs to **Bundail* (Bundul), 11½; nullah; cross 2 nullahs and the **Koorharee river*, 7½; thence pass hill ghats; cross 13 nullahs to

**Korankalak*, 7½; nullah; provisions obtained from §*Bowie tank*; lat. 22°, long. 85° 8'. It stands in the

BONIE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 22°, long. 85° 8'; is bounded on the N. by Chota Nagpore; E. by Keonjuri and Singbloom; W. by Sambhalpoor and Gangpore, and S. by Bombar; has an area of 1,057 square miles; population of 47,000; revenue of £600, and pays a tribute of £20.

Cross a nullah and the **Bamanee river* to **Narinda*, 7½; cross 5 nullahs to **Balung*, 11½; nullah; cross a nullah to **Kundrup*, 10½; nullah; cross 5 nullahs to **Koosum* (Kooseene), 9½; tanks; cross 4 nullahs to **Koosundah*, 12½; bazaar, and water from tanks; cross 3 nullahs and the **Sunka Banga* to **Rungloo* (Rungalee), 9½; water from tank and nullah; provisions obtained from Syra; cross a nullah to **Kutterbugah*, 8½; bazaar and tanks; cross 4 nullahs to **Bamun Sasun*, 9½; tanks and a nullah; thence cross 3 nullahs to **Sumbhutpoor*, 10½ (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); cross by ferry and ford the **Maha Nuddy*, also 3 nullahs to **Goorbagah*, 10½; tanks; cross 2 nullahs to **Kalapan*, 10½; bazaar and tanks; pass over 2 nullahs to **Cheereegga*, 10½; bazaar; cross 2 nullahs to **Oordunnah*, 7½; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to **Genoolah*, 7½; nullah; cross 3 nullahs; pass a small hill ghat to **Lainduwah*, 7½; water from a tank; pass 5 nullahs and a small hill ghat to **Mudah*, 11; cross 2 nullahs, and then enter

THE SARUNGURH DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 21° 30', long. 82° 59'; has an area of 799 square miles, and a population of 35,955, to §*Sarungurh*, 6½; bazaar, and water from tanks and nullah; cross 3 nullahs to **Taurcepar*, 7½; nullah; cross 2 nullahs to **Doorug*, 8½; nullah; cross 3 nullahs and enter THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass §*Bellegurh*, 8½; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to

SHUTTEAH, 11½ miles.

Bazaar and nullah, but provisions obtained from *Kuttingee* (Kuttingy); tank; lat. 21° 43', long. 80° 21'. It lies on the right bank of a branch of the Weingunga. Dawks to Nagpoor, 88 miles E.N.E.; cross 2 nullahs and the Jong river to **Kuthdol*, 11½; tank, and provisions from *Asneed*; cross a nullah and the **Mahanuddy river* to §*Louren*, 7½; tank, and provisions from *Sooreenarain*; cross a nullah to **Pungaon*, 9½; tanks; cross a nullah to **Duttaim*, 10½; tanks; pass **Bynah*, 11; tanks; cross a nullah to **Assoundah*, 11; also 2 nullahs to **Nurdah*, 8½; tanks; cross a nullah to §*Rasepoor*, 10; bazaar and tanks; thence, via Route 152, to

†*NAGPOOR*, 180½ (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 272.

MIDNAPPOOR TO TUMLOOK.

Distance, 40 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Midnapoor to Moonibgurh	8	0
Debrah	8	0
Panchkoora Ghat, on right bank Kossye ..	10	0
Tumlook	14	0
	40	0

Leave § *Midnapoor* (Route 7), and proceed along a good road; cross by pucca bridges 4 nullahs, as also by ferry and ford the **Kossye river* to **Moonibgurh*, 8; §*Debrah*, 8; cross by ferry the **Kossye river* to Panchkoora Ghat, 10, on the right bank of that stream; Branch Road, via Budge Budge, to Calcutta, then along a bad, dilapidated road; cross by pucca bridge the nullahs to

§ *TUMLOOK* (Tamlalptas, Route 9, 14 miles).

ROUTE 273.

MIRZAPUR TO PERTABGURH.

Distance, 76½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mirzapoor to the left bank of the Ganges, opposite the city of Mirzapoor	4	0
Goopeegunge	10	0
Ooj-ke-Chokee	7	2
Syadabad	13	4
Surson	12	0
Secunderpoor	7	0
Mhow	9	0
Pertabgurh Cantonment	14	0
	76	6

Leave § *Mirzapoor* (Route 1), and then cross by good ferry at the Nau Ghat the Ganges river, left bank, 4, opposite *Mirzapoor*; thence along a good road, and we enter

THE BENARES DISTRICT (Route 1). Pass on to § *Goopeegunge* (Gopiganj, Route 6), 10; bazaar; branch road to Allahabad; thence across a low, flat, partially cultivated country; pass **Ooj-ke-Chokee*, 7½; pucca well and a jheel (lake), 1 mile distant, and then enter THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT (Route 1). Along a level, well cultivated country, but swampy in the monsoon; pass on to

§ *SYDABAD*, 13½; bazaar (Route 6).

Pass **Baumamangunge*, 6; then leave the high road, and proceed along a good cart-road to § *Surson*, 12; wells: thence the road becomes bad and circuitous, across a fertile district, to § *Secunderpoor*, 7; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a flat, slightly cultivated district, we enter the Mhow *EXHAUSTION*; pass on to § *Mhow* (Mah, Route 61).

9. We then enter THE OUDH DISTRICT (Route 1), and 14 miles beyond reach

THE CANTONMENT OF § PERTARGURH in Oude

Population, 11,491; pass on to * *Sae*, 1; * *Pipalee*, 2½; * *Subdulpoor*, 4½; then cross by pucca bridge, the * *Chooia*, to § *Daranuggerunge*, 13; cross by ferry (at) 7; good enow Kadir land; DOUR DISTRICT proceed across the ges to § *Bhoker* to the town of and thence, *via*

ANDOO.

Distances of Stages.	
Miles.	Fur.
9	3
15	0
13	0
14	0
98	4
149	7

twks to Berham-lazeepoor, 182½; o, 149½; Puring a good road; the right bank Civil Authority, *Bekurgunge*, 15; (178); thence, *via*

NEAH.

Distances of Stages.	
Miles.	Fur.
12	0
16	0
13	0
11	0
131	4
132	4

cross along a heavy, sandy, bad cart-road; pass * *Muckdunpoor*, 4½; * *Pelukoer*, 1½; cross a nullah, to § *Nougauca*, 2½; bazaar; * *Bara Soala*, 3½; *Phenz Goolce*, ½; and then enter the BIRNOUR DISTRICT. (Routes 56 and 86); § *Chandpoer*, 3½; bazaar. Lat. 29° 8', long. 76° 27'.

Leave § *Muliye* (Route 114), and proceed along an excellent road; pass *Seeta Murrie*, 12; cross a nullah, and we enter THE TIRHOOT DISTRICT; pass * *Poo-gria*, 16; * *Kumouh*, 12; then cross a nullah to

*Korathank, 7½; nullah; provisions obtained from §Bowie tank; lat. 22°, long. 85° 8'. It stands in the

ROUTE 272.

MIDNARPOOR TO TUMLOOR

BOY

Which lies in lat. 2 N. by Chota Nagp bhoom; W. by §S S. by Bombrá; has population of 47,04 a tribute of £20.

Cross a nullah. *Varinda, 7½; cross nullah; cross a null cross 5 nullahs to cross 4 nullahs to water from tanks; 4 Banga to *Rungloo tank and nullah; 1½ cross a nullah to 3 tanks; cross 4 nullah and a nullah; thence poor, 10½ (Route 2) Madras; cross by 4 also 3 nullahs to *Ch nullahs to §Katapara over 2 nullahs to §Ch 2 nullahs to §Oora nullahs to §Geenoolah pass a small hill gha from a tank; pass 5 to *Muldah, 11; cross

THE SARU

Which lies in lat. 21 area of 799 square 35,955, to §Sarungurh tanks and nullah; ca 7½; nullah; cross 2 nullahs 3 nullahs and reay (Route 61, Brada pass Belagurh, 8½; ba

KUTTINGEE

Bazaar and nullah, Kuttingee (Kuttingy) 8½ lies on the Da nullahs pro

to §Eas-
tic Route
w's Hand-

road, and proceed along a good cart-road to *Sarun, 12; wells; thence the road becomes bad and circuitous, across a fertile district, to §Secunderpoor, 7; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a flat, slightly cultivated district, we enter the Mhow PERGUNJAM; pass on to §Athor (Mab, Route 61),

9. We then enter THE OUDH DISTRICT (Route 1), and 14 miles beyond reach

THE CANTONMENT of § PERTABGURH in Oude (Route 41).

ROUTE 274.

MIRZAPOOR TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 287½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mirzapoor to Bhugwan Talao	13	4
Lallgunge	7	3
Kutira Pass	15	6
Hunnumuna	11	0
Khakharrie	9	0
Mowgunge	7	7
Lour	10	7
Near Mungawa	9	2
Ryepoor	9	5
Rewah	11	0
Thence via Route 42	183	0
	287	2

Leave §Mirzapoor (Route 1); proceed along a good road, through the town of **Bhugwan Talao*, 13½; thence across an open, undulating country; cross the Oojlah river, to § *Lallgunge*, 7½; bazaar and water; thence proceed, via Route 168 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*), to § *Rewah*, (Iemah); and thence, via Route 42, to

§ SAUGOR (Route 141, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 275.

MORADABAD TO SEHARUNPOOR,

VIA BIJNOUR AND MUZZUFFERNUGUR.

Distance, 132½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Pointee	9	6
Amroah	10	2
Nongawa	8	2
Sao	13	4
Daranuggurgunge	13	0
Bijnour	8	6
Right bank of the Ganges river at) Rowlee Ghat	7	0
Bhokerherree	10	4
Muzzuffernugur	14	4
Thence, via Route 264	36	6
	132	2

Leave § *Moradabad* (Route 42); and thence proceed, via Route 262, to § *Amroah*, 20 (Route 262; thence along a heavy, sandy, bad cart-road; pass * *Muckdunpoor*, 4½; * *Pelakoor*, 1½; cross a nullah, to § *Nongawa*, 2½; bazaar; * *Bara Soala*, 3½; * *Phenz Goolie*, 4½; and then enter the BIJNOUR DISTRICT, (Routes 56 and 86); § *Chandpoor*, 3½; bazaar. Lat. 29° 8', long. 76° 27'.

Population, 11,491; pass on to * *Sao*, 1; * *Pipalee*, 2½; * *Subdulpoor*, 4½; then cross by pucca bridge, the * *Chooia*, to § *Daranuggurgunge*, 13; bazaar; * *Daranugur*, 4; to § *Bijnour*, 8; Capital of the District (Route 38); thence cross by ferry the * *Ganges* river, (at Rowlee Ghat) 7; good encamping ground, right bank on low Kadir land; we then enter the MUZZUFFERNUGUR DISTRICT (Route 158); cross a nullah, and proceed across the bad, low Kader lands of the Ganges to § *Bhokerherree*, 10½; and thence proceed to the town of § *Muzzuffernugur*, 14½, (Route 158); and thence, via Route 264, to

§ SEHARUNPOOR, 36½ (Route 161).

ROUTE 276.

MULLYE TO KATHMANDOO.

Distance, 149½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mullye to right bank of the Baguruttee river	9	3
Munnaree ghat	15	0
Shekurgunge	13	0
Muttearee	14	0
Segowlee	98	4
Thence, via Route 178	149	7

Leave § *Mullye* (Route 114). Dawks to Berhampoor, 38½; Dinapoor, 100½; Ghazeepeer, 182½; Goruckpoor, 149½; Kathmandoo, 149½; Purneah, 182½; and then proceed along a good road; cross the Baguruttee river, 9½, to the right bank of that stream, at *Munnaree ghat*; Civil Authority, Collector at Chuprah; pass * *Shekurgunge*, 15; * *Muttearee*, 13; § *Segowlee*, 14 (Route 178); thence, via Route 178, for 93½ miles, to

§ KATHMANDOO (Route 118).

ROUTE 277.

MULLYE TO PURNEAH.

Distance, 182½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mullye to Seeta Murrie	12	0
Looprie	16	0
Kumtoul	12	0
Dubungah	11	0
Purneah, via Route 180	131	4
	182	4

Leave § *Mullye* (Route 114), and proceed along an excellent road: pass *Seeta Murrie*, 12; cross a nullah, and we enter THE TURMOOR DISTRICT; pass * *Poooria*, 16; * *Kumtoul*, 12; then cross a nullah to

* *Darbhanga*, 11; then cross a nullah, and proceed, via Dinapore to Purneah, for 131½ miles to PURNĒAH (Route 180).

ROUTE 278.

MUTTRA TO ALWUR.

Distance, 75 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Alwur to Goverdhun	15	0
Deeg	9	0
Nagar	15	0
Tawallee, or Jaolee	12	0
B-moullee, or Bamboullee	12	0
Alwur	12	0
	75	0

Leave § *Muttra* (Route 16). Dawks to Agra, 35½; Allygurh, 41½; Alwur, 75; Delhi, 97½; Etawah 98½; Ferrozpoor, 69, 6¼; Hansi, 174½; Meerut, 112½; Mhow, 415½; Mynpoorie, 97½; Neemuch, 330½; Nusseerabad, 215½, 222½; and proceed along a bad, heavy road, across a flat cultivated country; pass

§ GOVERDHUN (Govardhanu),

15 miles.

District, *Muttra*. Collector at *Muttra*. Bazaar. Population small, but principally Brahmans, who are maintained from the funds left for the preservation, &c., of the tombs of the Jat Rajas of Bhurtpore and Deeg. Lat. 27° 30', long. 77° 32'.

Dawks to *Muttra*, 15 miles W.

POSITION.—It stands on a narrow, sandstone, hilly range, 10 miles long, extending from N.E. to S.W., the extremities of which slope towards the plain.

ATTRACTIONS.—*Tombs*: About 2 miles distant, at the N.E. end of the rocky range, stands the handsome, elaborately sculptured, fine, white sandstone mausoleum of Suraj Mul, the most distinguished of Jat Bhurtpore princes, close to which, on the bank of a fine tank of clear water, lie grouped together a cluster of several temples which overlook an extensive and well arranged garden. In the centre of the town, between two tanks, one full of water and the other always empty (which the Hindoos affirm "that Krishna emptied to slake his thirst after he had been gambling with the milkmaids"), stands the elegant mausoleum of Ranjit Singh, who so gallantly defended Bhurtpore against the British, in 1806. The whole of the vicinity of this place is celebrated in Hindoo legends, for detailed accounts of which the traveller is referred to *Thornton's Gazetteer of India*, page 896.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1804. Here encamped General Frazer, on the 12th November, on the eve of the celebrated decisive battle against Holkar.

Thence along a good road, and we enter THE DISTRICT (Route 235, *Bradshaw's*

Hand-Book to Bombay); and at the end of 9 miles reach

§ DEEG (Dig, Diragh, Dirghpara).

District, Bhurtpore. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Rajpootana. Bazaar. Lat. 27° 29', long. 77° 23'.

Dawks to *Muttra*, 24 miles.

POSITION.—It lies in a solitary spot, amidst marshes, swamps, and small lakes (jhils), from the Manus Nye, so that the greater part of the year it is almost in an insulated condition, being inaccessible on account of the water by which it is surrounded.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is well fortified by an outer wall, which, until 1804, was of an irregular pentagon shape, the largest side (S.) curves inwards towards the middle, and also towards the N., which contains at the S.W. angle the high rocky mount, Shah Bourj, on the top of which a rampart bastion, facing the four cardinal points, inclosed area of 50 yds. square, and also a high, thick (20 feet) rampart bastioned fort, commanding the entire place.

ATTRACTIONS.—*The Palace*, a handsome edifice, the residence of the Bhurtpore Rajah, which is inclosed by a high wall, stands in a beautifully arranged ground plan rectangular garden, 475 feet long and 350 feet wide, having on each side a curious elegant building. In the centre is a four-sided octagonal pond, from each of which opening there is a handsome flight of steps leading to the centre, beautifully ornamented with avenues of jets d'eau. The construction and workmanship of these fine grained sandstone (quarried at Roopbas, in the S.E. of Bhurtpore District) buildings are not even excelled in point of design or execution by that celebrated edifice the Taj Mahal of Agra.

This town, which is very ancient, is obliged to be protected from the inundations of the mountain torrents by large embankments.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1776. It was the head quarters of the Jats until they were driven out of it by Shah Alam's Minister, Mujuff Khan, at whose demise the Rajah of Bhurtpore took possession of it.

1804. Holkar was here finally defeated by General Frazer, who, on account of the Jats having acted hostilely towards his troops, took the place by storm; it was afterwards restored to the Jat Rajah, who, after the taking of Bhurtpore, by Lord Combermere, surrendered it to that general, who ordered it to be dismantled.

Thence along a good road, with hills right and left; pass § *Nagar*, 15; we then enter THE ALWUR (Machery) DISTRICT (Route 2¼, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Jawallee* (Jaolee), 12; *Bamboullee* (Bamboullee), 12, and 12 miles brings us to the town of

§ ALWUR (Route 165).

ROUTE 279.

MUTTRA TO FEEROZPOOR, VIA DEEG.

Distance, 69 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra via Route 378, to Deeg.....	24	0
Kamah.....	15	0
Paharee.....	15	0
Feerozpoor.....	15	0
	69	0

Leave \$ Muttra (Route 16), and proceed, via Route 279, to \$Deeg, 24 miles; thence pass along a good cart-road, enter the BHURTPPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed to \$Kamah, 15; \$Paharee, 15; and we then enter

THE FEEROZPOOR (Feerozpoor of Goorgaon) DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 27° 47'. long. 77° 1'; has an area of 138 square miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Given by Lord Lake to Ahmad Bukah Khan, who, dying in

1827, Was succeeded by Shumsooddeen Khan, whose younger brothers claimed Loharoo, which was supported by the British Political Agent at Delhi, Mr. William Frazer, who was assassinated in

1835, By the orders of Shumsooddeen Khan, who in

1836, Was tried and executed, the territory being then in the possession of the British.

A distance of 15 miles further brings us to the town of

\$FEEROZPOOR (Feerozpoor).

The District of Goorgaon. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Delhi. Bazaar. Population, 7,989, chiefly Mussulmans. Lat. 27° 47', long. 77° 1'. Elevation, 840 feet above the sea.

DAWKs to Delhi, 74 miles S.

POSITION.—It lies on the route from Delhi to Alwar.

MANUFACTURES.—Smelting of iron ore, procured from mines three miles distant.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a small towered mud wall, and formerly contained a mud fort, well mounted with ordnance, within which stood the Nawaub's small, handsomely built palace, most elegantly furnished à l'Anglaise.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1560. Erected by Feroz Toghlaq.

ROUTE 280.

MUTTRA TO FEEROZPOOR, VIA KOSSEE.

Distance, 65½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jeyt.....	12	0
Chattah.....	10	0
Kossee.....	7	0
Beechor.....	9	4
Pyngawa.....	14	0
Feerozpoor.....	13	2
	65	6

Leave \$ Muttra (Route 16), and proceed along a heavy, sandy road, pass through the town, and proceed to \$Jeyt, 10; wells and a tank; \$Chounnah, 3; \$Akbarpoor, 2½; \$Billowtee, 1½; \$Seemree, 1; \$Chattah (Chatah), 4. Fort: This large fortress, which has a formidable and handsome exterior, is in a most dilapidated condition. Lat. 27° 43', long. 77° 34'. Pass \$Deothan, 3; \$Ajeeepoor, 1½; and then enter the Kossee (Kosy) Pergumah; \$Kossee (Kosy), 2½; lat. 27° 48', long. 77° 29'; bazaar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1804. Here Holkar passed a night arranging his mode of retreat before Lord Lake's army.

Dawks to Muttra, 29 miles N.W. We then enter the FEEROZPOOR DISTRICT OF GOORGAON (Route 279). Pass \$Kamah, 4½; \$Beechor, 4½; wells; Civil Authority, Commissioner at Delhi; then across an open country, with low hills in front; pass \$Pyngawa; wells; then cross a low hilly ridge by the Khanpoor Ghattee, 1 mile W., and proceed across a level sandy country for 12½ miles to the town of

\$FEEROZPOOR (Feerozpoor, Route 279).

ROUTE 281.

MUTTRA TO MHOW.

Distance, 415½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra to Rusoolpoor.....	13	4
Kuddum Kundy, near Bhurtpoor.....	9	4
Oochain.....	12	0
Mullickpoor.....	6	0
Biana.....	10	0
Thence, via Route 14.....	364	4
	415	4

Leave \$ Muttra (Route 16), and proceed along a heavy road, across a flat, open country, to \$Rusoolpoor, 13½; lat. 27° 20', long. 77° 18'. Dawks to Muttra, 13 miles S.W. Bazaar. Pass \$Rahr and \$Jungenah, then across jungle, and enter the BHURTPPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to \$Kuddum

Kundy, 9½; Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere; wells and encamping ground; provisions at **\$Bhurtpore, 1 mile W.** (Route 12); pass through the jungle, and proceed across an open, cultivated country, along a rather heavy road; pass **Oochain, 12;** wells and tank; cross the dry bed of the *Bangunga river to **Mullickpoor, 6;** right bank of the Bangunga; pass hills on the right, left, and in front, at a distance; cross the *Gumber river to **\$Biana (Byana, Route 15), 10;** bazaar; thence proceed, via Route 15, to **Mhow (Route 77, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay);** and thence proceed, via Route 15, for **364½ miles,** to the town of

\$ Mhow (Route 77, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 282.

MUTTRA TO MYNPOORIE.

Distance, 97½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra to Buldeo Mundit	12	0
Kundowlee	15	0
Etamadpoor	12	0
Ferozabad	13	6
Shekoabad	12	4
Arul	8	0
Bignee	11	0
Mynpoorie	12	0
	97	2

Leave **Muttra (Route 16),** proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated district; then cross by bridge of boats in the dry season, and by ferry-boats in the monsoon, the *Jumna river to

\$ BULDEO MUNDIT, 12 miles;

Bazaar; lat. 27° 25', long. 77° 54'. Dawks to **Muttra, 12 miles S.E.** Then enter the **AGRA DISTRICT (Route 17);** pass ***Kundowlee, 15½;** bazaar; **\$ Etamadpoor, 12;** and proceed, via Route 17, for **57½ miles,** to

\$ MYNPOORIE, (Routes 6 and 325).

RELIGIOUS LIFE.—According to the valuable report of Major W. Mc. Culloch, it is said that "the inhabitants have their Maibees 'Priestesses,' to whom they have recourse in times of sickness and adversity. The Rajah venerates a peculiar Deity, in the form of a small snake, which is petted on a rich satin cushion by the Maibee, and to which certain ceremonies are performed; but when this serpentine deity is in anger, it assumes a *gigantic* size. The household *Fenates* of the ordinary families are thus worshipped, viz.: a number of married women and unmarried girls led by priestesses, accompanied by a party of men and boys, all in ancient costumes, dancing and singing, and performing various evolutions in the holy presence. The women carry in their hands fruits, &c., part of which is presented to the deity and part scrambled for by the girls. In some instances, the god is represented by an image, but

often there is no such representation, and a place is merely prepared in which he is supposed to be during the worship. The presence of the god, however, in either way impresses the worshippers with no awe; on the contrary, it appears to be a cause of fun and jollity."

Up to the age of ten or twelve, children are permitted to partake of any and every sort of food, without reference to its being clean or unclean according to Hindoo notions, and elderly people openly renounce all Hindoo observances. Widows, too, are at liberty to marry a second time, and eat and dress as they please. Polygamy is common, but not early marriages, and Suttie is unknown. In short, "Hindooism with the Munnipoorees is but a fashion," not a conviction.

THE POPULATION of the valley and town does not exceed 50,000 souls, and is divided into various classes. The highest is the Meitheh, which is subdivided into four parts, or "Punnahs," each Punnah performing "laloop," or service to the State for ten days in rotation. The family of the "Peepa," or head of each tribe, is exempt from every duty but that of personal attendance on the Raja. The other families have each their own functions to perform, for which they receive no remuneration—the Brahmins even have "their Laloop, during which they cook for the Raja and their idol Govindjee." Certain officers however, derive a small emolument from the pecuniary compensations of those who prefer the payment of money to any positive service. Another family class attends to the Raja's hooks, spreads the cloth he sits upon, and performs many other domestic offices. A third is occupied with gardening, the hewing of stones, and the manufacture of stone vessels, while a fourth provides and prepares rice and grain for the use of the Raja's household. There is a fifth class yet lower in the scale than the preceding, who are not recognised as at all belonging to the Meitheh, but are called by the distinctive name of *Looca*. This tribe pays tribute, and is actually the most useful one in the State, for it comprises "the silk manufacturers, the smelters of iron, the distillers of spirits, the makers of earthen vessels for containing water, or for cooking in, the cutters of posts, beams, and canoes, manufacturers of salt, fishers, the cutters of grass for the Raja's ponies, the payers of tribute in 'Sél,' the coin of the country," &c., &c. In addition to these classes there is also a hybrid Mussulman population, who employ themselves as sepoys, gardeners, turners, and potters, and are said to be the most industrious inhabitants of the valley. Not so much so, indeed, as the women, for the Munnipoorees are not gallant. Those who have lands usually dwell in the capital, and are maintained by the labour of their wives.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—The Market is daily attended, only by women. Every woman carries a basket, containing something not immediately required for the consumption of her household; this she barter for something immediately wanted, or she sells it, and purchases what she wants with the proceeds. After market she returns, and prepares the dinner for the family. This done, she will prepare her cotton for spinning the thread with which she will afterwards make cloth for her

husband, herself, and family. Though thus useful and laborious, women are but indifferently treated. Considering this, the many temptations they are exposed to, and the unbounded opportunities they have for any bad end, they appear to be more virtuous than under the circumstances would have been expected.

LAW OF DIVORCE.—A man can put away his wife without any fault on her part, and if a person of influence, he may do so without its being noticed. The rule, however, is, that if a man puts away his wife without any fault on her part, she takes possession of all his property, except a drinking vessel and the cloth round his loins. A man and wife may separate by mutual consent, and a wife may quit her husband on giving him the value of a slave. Women are really the slaves of their husbands; they are sold in satisfaction of their debts, and men often pawn their wives for money to purchase some office, or even a pony. There is a separate court for the judgment of matters between man and wife.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as **LAW** in Munipore. Treason is the highest form of crime, and next to it murder, though money will generally avert capital punishment. A Brahmin murderer is simply expelled from the country, and if of the female sex she is exposed in the bazaar with her head shaved. In all cases, however, the will of the Raja is paramount to every other consideration.

THE HOUSES of rich and poor are alike in form, but in those of the former the posts and beams are made of wood instead of bamboo. The walls are constructed of reeds plastered with earth and cow dung, and the roofs are thatched with grass. No dwelling-house is complete without a verandah facing the East, in which the family live and carry on their different pursuits during the day, except cooking. Many superstitious ceremonies are connected with housebuilding.

"First, the house must be constructed on a lucky day, and that day having been fixed by the astrologer, on it (it makes no difference whether the other materials are ready or not) the first post is erected. The post is bound towards the top with a band of cloth, over which is tied a wreath of leaves and flowers. Milk, juice of the sugar-cane, and *ghee* are poured upon the lower extremity, and into the hole in the ground in which it is to be fixed are put a little gold and silver. The number of bamboos forming the body of the frame for the thatch must not be equal on the north and south sides. If they were so, misfortune, they consider, would overtake the family."

COSTUME.—The men dress in the same way as they do in Hindostan; but as a people, the Muniporees far surpass the people to the West in the cleanliness of their garments. The dress of the women is quite different from that worn by the women of the west. It consists of a striped cotton or silk cloth passed round the body under the arms and over the breasts, a jacket, and a sheet. Unless permitted by the Raja, various articles of dress and ornament cannot be worn, and permission to wear any of these articles is much coveted. Persons of high rank are permitted to have carried

before them a red woollen cloth; of a less rank, a green woollen cloth; and of a lower rank still, a cloth of cotton manufacture. These they use as rugs to sit upon, and it is only for such use they are prized; as articles of dress they may be used by any who can afford to buy them. Amongst the men the forepart of the head is shaved. In the remaining part the hair is preserved in its natural state. It is combed backwards, and is sometimes coiled up in the folds of their head-dresses, but generally tied up in a knot behind. Married women, and some who are not married, comb their hair back and tie it up behind. Young women do not tie it up behind. In front they comb it straight, cutting it in a circle from ear to ear across the forehead and a little above the eyebrows. Over the ears it is allowed to grow so as to cover them. Here it is again cut the breadth of the ear, and thence in the hinder part is allowed to grow naturally. Perfectly straight hair is considered beautiful; curly locks are laughed at. The water in which rice has been steeped before cooking is used as a wash for the hair. It gives a glossy appearance, but a most disagreeable smell to the hair."

AMUSEMENTS.—The characteristic pastime of the Muniporees is the game of hockey on horseback. Foot races are also much in vogue, and boat racing scarcely less so, though success depends rather on skill in fouling than fair rowing. Indoor sports are more varied, and even more refined, than is customary with barbarous tribes. Conundrums, far-fetched, and implying a somewhat broad humour, exercise the ingenuity of young and old. Music, song, and recitative are likewise an inseparable accompaniment of every festival, but the favourite amusement of all is *Kangsana*, which is played only in the spring, the players being generally young women and girls, with usually a sprinkling of men on each side. The game seems to cause great excitement, and there is great emulation between the sides. The *Kang* is the seed of a creeper; it is nearly circular, about an inch and a-half in diameter, and about three-quarters of an inch thick. This is placed on the ground upright, at one time with its broadside towards the party by whom it is to be struck, at another edgewise. When the *Kang* is placed with its broadside to the party, it is to be pitched at with an ivory disk; when it is placed edgewise, it is to be struck by the disk propelled on its flat side along the surface of the ground by the force of the middle finger of the right hand acting off the forefinger of the left. A good player can propel the disk in this way with great force and precision. The side having most hits wins. The whole is closed by a feast at the expense of the losers.

COMBINATION is not unknown to the Muniporees. Each district is divided into neighbourhoods, and these again into "Singloops" ("wood-clubs"). In case of illness the elders of a neighbourhood tell off a certain number of persons to tend the patient, and on his demise the wood-club to which he belongs provides the fuel for his funeral pyre. In one respect the people of this valley too closely resemble the labouring classes in our own country. "Under the operation of the Lalooop a good artificer works along with a bad one, and receives no more thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of

his less skilful associate." The consequence is precisely what might be expected under such circumstances—"all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made."

THE HILL TRIBES ABOVE THE MUNNIPORE VALLEY.

The Koupooes, who inhabit the mountainous track stretching Eastward from Cachar, a hardy, low-nosed, and diminutive race. Every village, usually composed of families connected with one another by blood ties, is surrounded by a stockade or rampart of stones, as a defence alike against their neighbours and wild beasts. Until their subjection to the people of the valley these mountaineers were ever at feud among themselves, and there are even villages which will not drink of a running stream that flows by the habitations of ancient foes. Their Graveyards are an object of veneration and attachment in the eyes of the Koupooes, and if ever it is their lot to remove to other lands they continually sigh to return to the tombs of their ancestors. *C'est la cendre des morts qui créa la patrie.* A certain space around each village is considered the property of the inhabitants, but the soil is so poor that in the absence of manure it requires to lie fallow after each crop for ten years, in the course of which interval a perfect jungle grows up which has to be cleared away before any seed can be sown. Fortunately, wild yams are so plentiful that no man need starve. The jungle being cut down is left on the ground until it is quite dry, when it is set on fire and the ashes dug into the ground with little hoes that barely scratch the surface.

"They measure their cultivation by the number of ba-kets required for seed. Across the field in parallel lines, at no great distance apart, they lay the unconsumed trunks of the trees; these serve as dams to the water which comes down the face of the hill when it rains, and as preventives to the soil being carried away with it. In bamboo jungle, the bamboo stumps serve the same purpose. The field has to be constantly watched against the depredations of birds and wild beasts, and, weeds being very rapid of growth, require to be frequently weeded."

The Houses of the Koupooes are large and substantially built, with gable ends, having the ridge-pole sloping from the front to the rear, and the thatched roof on either side reaching the ground. Grain and food, and other movables, are stored in small out-houses raised a few feet above the ground, the walls and floors being of bamboo-matting.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—In the grey of the morning the females of the family rise, and the village resounds with the blows of the long pestle in the wooden mortar beating out the rice from the husk. This finished, breakfast is cooked both for the family and the pigs—for the latter the husk is mixed with other refuse. Breakfast over, which is usually about sunrise, the women fetch water in bamboo tubes and bring in on their backs in baskets. Then they go for firewood, and afterwards set about the internal economy of the house—that is, to see to their husbands' drink being in proper quantity and quality, to their spinning or to their weaving, or any of the other household occupations except sweeping the

house clean, an act in which they have no pride. In fact, they rather seem to glory in a dirty house, and in having the front room half covered with rice-husk, in which pigs are lying fast asleep, or grunting about, and fowls seeking for food. The family, except the boys, from the time they begin to wear a cloth round their waist, sleep in the rear room of the house, and in it they also cook their meals. In the front part any one who comes in sits down. In it there is a fire-place, and along the two sides are placed boards, or bamboo platforms, for sitting or lying upon. Some of these boards are as much as twenty-four feet long by four broad. They are made with their *daos* and little axes, a whole tree being destroyed to form one. If not employed in the labours of the field or the chase, the men loiter about the house during the day, drinking their peculiar drink, a harmless one, consisting of pounded rice mixed with boiling water brought into fermentation by the addition of germinated paddy. In the mornings and evenings they generally sit in groups in front of their houses on large flat stones which cover the graves of deceased relations. They then appear to be enjoying themselves greatly; they are exceedingly loquacious, and speak always in a loud tone. Pipes containing green tobacco are then smoked, and at such a rate do they puff the weed that they appear to be smoking for a wager. I believe the pleasure of smoking is nothing to them compared to that of holding in the mouth a slip of the water of the bowl of the pipe which has been well impregnated with the fumes of the smoke passing through it, and that it is only for the purpose of obtaining this that they so laboriously puff at their pipes morning and evening.

Theft is punished with severity, though young unmarried men are permitted to steal grain from the fields with impunity, but not from granaries. Young men and boys live together in separate houses from their own family, young women also having their peculiar places of resort, though intercourse between the two sexes is free and unrestrained, but without exceeding the bounds of morality. Marriages are nevertheless arranged by the parents. The ordinary price of a wife is seven buffaloes, two *daos*, two spears, two strings of beads made of conch-shell, two ear-ornaments, two black cloths, two eating vessels, two hoes, and what is called *molion*, which may be an article either of small or considerable value. Runaway matches, however, are not uncommon—the enamoured couple usually fleeing to the house of a friend in the same village, who intercedes for them and reconciles them with their parents.

On the death of a man's wife the extraordinary practice exists of taking from her husband "*Mundoo*," or the "price of her bones." If he be alive, this will be demanded by her father—in fault of the father, by her nearest of kin. "*Mundoo*" is also payable on the death of their children. On each demand of "*mundoo*," the demander kills a pig—the "*mundoo*," or price, is fixed at one buffalo. No "*mundoo*" is payable for persons killed by enemies or wild beasts, or whose death has been caused by any swelling, or the cholera, or small-pox. Should a woman die in childbirth, her child is not permitted to live, but is buried with her. If the husband should die before

the wife, the wife is taken by her husband's brother. She cannot return to her parental home as long as there are any near relations of her husband remaining. Polygamy is permitted, but not largely practised.

With the exception of the drum the Koupooses have no musical instrument, though fond of dance and song. Their singing, however, appears to consist chiefly of the repetition of the sounds *hau-hau*, expelled from the lungs in different notes and in a sort of tune. The women have a genuine feminine love of ornaments, but are obliged to content themselves with glass beads and brass armlets, while the men indulge in necklaces of a red pebble which is highly prized. Considerable hospitality is displayed on the occasion of the death of a relative, and sorrowing friends endeavour to assuage their grief by doing justice to the "funeral baked meats." The grave is dug by connections of the family on the female side, who receive for their labour the best *dao* and spear of the deceased. Some arms and a hoe are usually deposited beside the body, and the mouth of the tomb—a vault or tunnel in the mountain side—is closed with large stones, and the entrance covered with earth.

FESTIVALS.—The great one of the year takes place in January, when men and women eat plentifully of roast pork in their separate clubs, and fetch the water they require for their separate use. The rejoicings last for three days, and at their termination the omens are taken for the agricultural operations of the ensuing season. In February another festival of three days' duration is held, in which the ears of children born during the past twelve months are pierced. After the jungle has been cut down and the ground prepared for cultivation, the feast of "Oodoose Yung," or drinking the juice of ginger, occurs; and in July they celebrate the clearing of the paths around their villages. One night's debauch takes place in August, and another in September, after which they lead a life of tolerable sobriety until the five days' festival of the Eenghan in December, when dance and song are kept up almost without interruption. On the sixth day they set their stockade in order, and take the omens for the following year. If the watchman hear a noise like the dragging of wood, much mischief may be expected from tigers—if a sound like the falling of leaves reach his ear, sickness will be prevalent. The latter is the more serious calamity of the two, for, the practice of medicine being confined to the propitiation of certain deities, a sick man either sinks beneath the disease, or recovers to find himself utterly ruined—even his wife and children have been sold to furnish materials for the propitiatory sacrifices.

RELIGION.—They believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and have some glimmering of a future state, after the fashion of the Red Indians. Besides this Supreme Being, they believe in the existence of many other deities, to whom they assign for residence certain localities, as the highest peaks, or great crags impracticable to the climber. They propitiate them with offerings of goats, fowls, eggs, ginger, cotton, or even a twig, or a leaf plucked from any plant. Heaps of these votive leaves may

be noticed by the traveller near the crests of the hills, devoutly dropped there by the hill-men, with a silent prayer for the protection of the divinity.

HABITS, &c.—The Koupoosee is remarkable among hill-men for his cleanliness: if not very regular in his ablutions, he has been known occasionally to bathe.

CASTE.—With regard to the restrictions of caste he has no prejudices, but eats everything that comes in his way, eachewing only milk. There are two subdivisions of this tribe, the Songboos and the Pooceerons, agreeing in customs and manners, but differing so widely in language as to be unintelligible to one another; so that in their mutual intercourse they make use of the Munnipore dialect.

THE KHONGJALS OR KOOKIES TRIBE, formerly dwelling to the south of the Koupooses, but now occupying the hills of North and South Cachar, whence they have lately descended into the plains, marking their course with murder and devastation. This people have a strange tradition to the effect that their progenitors originally issued from the bowels of the earth. In pursuit of a hedgehog, a dog belonging to the king's brother entered a cavern, but never came back. After waiting some time, the royal and subterranean sportsman followed the track of the animal, and suddenly found himself on the surface of the earth. Delighted with the discovery, he returned to his brother, and, relating his adventure, urged him to remove the village to this new-found land. To this the king agreed, and, having made their arrangements, they started on their journey. They had arrived near the surface when they found in the way a large serpent which opposed their further progress, and saw that the orifice by which they were to emerge had over it a great stone, kept open merely by a bird with its legs. On seeing this, the people of the village began to abuse the king's brother, accusing him of having deceived them, and of having brought them from their burrow to deliver them to the serpent. Stung with their reproaches, the king's brother attacked and killed the snake, and he and the greater portion of the village emerged into the light. Meanwhile, the king, having discovered that a wooden dish, or bowl, which had the magical property of always being full of meat, and some other articles of a similar magical description, were not amongst his effects, returned to fetch them. Before he got back, the bird, having got tired of supporting the stone, had let it fall, and unable to raise it, he and his wife had to remain below. Attributing the closing of the orifice to the ambition of her brother-in-law to become king, Nemnik, the king's wife, cursed both him and those who had gone up with him, to suffer from diseases hitherto unknown to them. This curse, they say, is still upon them, and when disease presses them sorely, they sacrifice to Nemnik a *methin*, in mitigation of her wrath. . . . In explanation of their separation into tribes with different languages, they relate that the three grandsons of the above chief, while one day all playing together in their house, were told by their father to catch a rat; that they were busy about it, when, being suddenly struck with a confusion of tongues, they were unable to effect their object. . . . Thus they broke into distinct tribes.

Among the Khongjais the Rajah is not only an hereditary chief, but is also vested with real authority—which is not the case generally among the hill tribes. He receives a revenue in kind, and is entitled to certain kinds of service from his subjects, such as building or repairing his house, cultivating his land, &c., &c. Though descent is strictly in the male line, the Rajah is frequently governed by his wife, and during a minority, the management of affairs is usually intrusted to the widow of the deceased chieftain. The Kookies, or Khongjais are addicted both to war and the chase. Their favourite weapon is a poisoned arrow, about eighteen inches long, with a barbed iron point, which, though delivered with no great force, usually proves fatal—even the elephant sinks beneath the deadly touch of a spear dropped on him from an impending bough. They suffer greatly from the ravages of small pox, on the appearance of which disease a village is immediately scattered, as no cure is known or attempted. They are a short, sturdy race of men, with a goodly development of muscle. Their legs are, generally speaking, short, in comparison with the length of their bodies and their arms long. Their complexion differs little from that of the Bengalees, and comprises various shades, but the features are most dissimilar; the face is nearly as broad as long, and generally round or square; the cheek-bones high, broad, and prominent; eyes small and almond-shaped; and the nose short and flat, with wide nostrils. The women appear more squat than even the men, but are strong and lusty, and quite as industrious and indefatigable as the Naga women, working hard all day either at home or in the fields, and are accustomed to carry heavy loads. The men, like the Nagas, are inclined to be lazy, though not to quite such an extent as that tribe. They love to sit on high platforms, raised for the purpose in their villages, and pass the day in conversation and smoking.

CUSTOMS.—Men, women, and children, all smoke immoderately. A Kookie is hardly ever seen without a pipe in his mouth, and one of his few means of calculating time and distance is by the number of pipes he smokes. The men smoke a pipe, the bowl of which is either made of brass, rudely ornamented, or at the end of a small bamboo tube, a reed-looking bamboo is let in near the knot as a mouth-piece. The women have a bowl with water in it attached to their pipes, and the smoke in passing through impregnates the water with its fumes. This fumigated water is poured into little bamboo tubes and other reservoirs, which are carried about by the men, who occasionally sip of it, retaining it in the mouth some time before spitting it out again, and on meeting a friend hand it to him as a mark of courtesy. They also chew tobacco. They are filthy in person to an inconceivable degree.

COSTUME.—A cloth round the waist, in the fashion of the Koupoocoes, is worn by some individuals, but generally this is dispensed with, and the only covering of the body is a coarse sheet, in the disposing of which, for the concealment of their person, they are adepts. They all wear head-dresses or turbans of cotton cloth, or silk, in the folding of which they are very expert. The women wrap a scanty strip of

cloth round their persons, sufficient to prevent them from being called naked; over their shoulders they throw a sheet, or, if young, wrap it round their bodies under the armpits. They have no head-dress, but a luxuriant crop of not coarse hair, which is parted in the middle and plaited at the sides, the plaits being passed round the back of the head and tied in front over the forehead.

THE LOOHOOBAS TRIBE deserve to be noticed on account of their exceeding great fierceness. They live in a normal state of active and open feud with one another. When the quarrel between two villages is of unusual bitterness, they kill man, woman, and child, wherever and however they can. In other cases they confine themselves to the slaughter of men alone, and that within certain fixed bounds. Sometimes a particular village will hold others in subjection, and exact from them a tribute in cloth, boasting the while that their own women need not to spin or weave. The Loohooba are superior in stature to the other hill-men, and, when arrayed for battle are very savage looking beings indeed—the tresses of women they have murdered hang on both sides of their head-gear.

ROUTE 283.

MUTTRA TO NEEMUCH.

Distance, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra, <i>via</i> Route 281 to Biana	51	0
Neemuch (<i>via</i> Route Agra to Neemuch)	279	3
	330	3

Leave \$Muttra (Route 16), and proceed, *via* Route 281, to \$Biana, 51; and thence proceed, *via* Route 18, for 279 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

\$NEEMUCH (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay).

ROUTE 284.

MUTTRA TO NUSSEERABAD,

VIA BHURTPUR, BALAHERA, AND DEOSIR.

Distance, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra to Rnssoolpoor	13	4
Sewur, near Bhurtpoor Residency	14	0
Aroudeh	13	0
Busawur	15	0
Hoorlah or Hooru	11	0
Maunpoor	13	3
Kalakoh	13	3
Deosir	9	0
Thence <i>via</i> Route 20	113	4
	215	5

Leave § *Muttra* (Route 16), and proceed, *via* Route 281, to § *Rusoolpoor*, 13½; thence pass § *Jungeenah*, branch roads to Sewur; 1st, *via* Bhurtpoor; 2nd, round that town; proceed through the town of § *Bhurtpoor* (Route 12), and enter § *Sewur*, 14; which lies close to the Bhurtpoor Residency; wells; encamping ground on old parade, close to the Residency; provisions from Bhurtpoor; pass § *Aroudeh*, 13; then across a heavy road, over the § *Bangunga* river to § *Busowah*, 15; bazaar; then across a flat, cultivated country; hills on the left at a distance; along a good road; pass § *Lalpoor*, 3½; § *Mowah*, 3½; § *Ramgurh*, 1; then enter the JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Hooriah* (Hooru), 11; bazaar; thence pass § *Gowarkee*, 1; proceed across a heavy, deep, narrow, rutty, raviny road, along the Balahera Pass, which is formed by a break in a low hilly ridge extending N. and S.; pass § *Bissara*, 5; § *Keroulee*, 3½; cross the Bangunga river, which flows almost parallel the whole of this stage, and we soon reach *Maunpoor*; bazaar and wells; pass along a good cart-road to

§ SECUNDRÁ (Secundera), 6 miles.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Bangunga, whose channel here is several hundred yards wide, dry in the hot season, but a rapid flowing stream in the monsoon. It is surrounded by a mud rampart. Lat. 26° 57', long. 76° 38'.

Cross 3 fordable nullahs; pass § *Dubbee*, 4; § *Kalakoh*, 3½; wells and nullah; thence along a good road; pass § *Kherlee*, 4½, to § *Deosir*, 9 (Route 20); and thence proceed, *via* Route 20, for 113½ miles, to the town of

§ NUSSEERABAD (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 285.

MUTTRA TO NUSSEERABAD,

VIA RAJGURH, MACHERY, AND DEOSIR.

Distance, 222½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Muttra, <i>via</i> Route 278, to Jaolee.....	51	0
Mojpoor	10	0
Majgurh	15	0
Busowah	8	4
Goodha	9	0
Kalapahar	9	4
Deosir	6	0
Thence, <i>via</i> Route 20	113	4
	222	4

Leave § *Muttra* (Route 16), and proceed, *via* Route 278, to § *Jaolee*, 51; thence along a good road, pass

§ *Majpoor*, 10; then through a hilly district, along a stony and sandy road, and then enter the RAJGURH FERROUNAH, IN ALWUR, and pass on to

§ RAJGURH, 35 miles.

Lat. 26° 19', long. 74° 44'.

ATTRACTION.—The ruins of a fortress, enclosed by lofty, huge, stone ramparts of extensive area, but date of construction unknown.

LAKE.—Close at hand is an artificial jheel, most picturesquely situated.

DAKES to Ajmeer, 10 miles S.; Nusseerabad, 6 miles W.

Proceed along a good road, enter the JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to § *Busowah*, 8½; good encamping ground. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. Pass § *Goodha*, 9; then the road leads through deep, extremely narrow ravines; cross the § *Tantya Nuddy*; pass § *Kalzapahar*, 9½; good encamping ground and wells; thence along a bad road; cross the § *Bangunga* river, which soon dries up after the rains, to § *Deosir*, 6; and then proceed, *via* Route 20, for 113½ miles, to

§ NUSSEERABAD (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 286.

SIROHEE (SEROHEE) TO DEESA CANTONMENT.

Distance, 67½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sirohee to Mairah, or Merah	12	6
Selwara	13	3
Mundar	14	3
Koonjwara	11	0
Deesa Cantonment	16	0
	67	4

Leave § *Sirohee* (Serohee, Route 212, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); we pass along a good cart track, across an undulating, hilly country, intersected by 13 nullahs, for 6½ miles; thence across much jungle; pass § *Rampoora*, 9½; cross the § *Kishnowtee* river to *Mairah* (Merah), 3½; wells and tank; Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer; pass along a good cart-road, intersected by 2 nullahs, and interspersed with hillocks and hills to the right; pass § *Sunwara*, 4½; § *Sioree*, 1½; § *Malgaun*, 3½; § *Satalee*, 1½; cross the § *Sookree*, § *Suffrah*, and § *Cheep* rivers, to *Selwara*, 2½; Mount Aboo, (see Route 32 of the Bombay Presidency), 6 miles to the left; country

TO THE PRINCIPAL AND

Leave \$Mutna (Route 16), and proceed, via *Kunda* 281, to \$Kusoolpoor, 13½; thence pass \$Jangpura branch roads to Sewur; 1st, via Bhurtpoor, 2nd round that town; proceed through the town of \$Kusoolpoor (Route 12), and enter \$Sewur, 14; where, close to the Bhurtpoor Residency; wells; encampment ground on old parade, close to the Residency; pass \$Basaur, 15; bazaar; then across a flat, cultivated country; hills on the left at a distance; along a good road; pass \$Lalpoor, 3½; \$Mowah, 3½; \$Hamgurb, 1; then enter the JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 22), \$Hoorlah (Hooru), 11; bazaar; thence pass on to \$swarkee, 1; proceed across a heavy, deep, narrow, rutty, raviny road, along the Balahera Pass, which is formed by a break in a low hilly ridge extending the Bangunga river, which flows almost parallel the whole of this stage, and we soon reach Maunpoor; bazaar and wells; pass along a good cart-road to

\$ SECUNDRA (Secundera), 6 miles.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Bangunga, whose channel here is several hundred yards wide, dry in the hot season, but a rapid flowing stream in the monsoon. It is surrounded by a mud rampart. Lat. 26° 57', long. 76° 38'.

Cross 3 fordable nullahs; pass \$Dubbee, 4; \$Kalakoh, 3½; wells and nullah; thence along a good road; pass \$Kherlee, 4½, to \$Deosir, 9 (Route 20); and thence proceed, via Route 20, for 113½ miles, to the town of

\$ NUSSEERABAD (Route 27, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 285.

MUTTRA TO NUSSEERABAD,
VIA RAJGURH, MACHERY, AND DEOSIR.
Distance, 222½ Miles.

ROUTES.

Route 275, to Jaolce.

ROUTE 275.

SIBOHEE (SIBOHEE, 14 miles)

M21

Distance, 2, 2, 2

ROUTES

PRINCIPAL ROAD & DISTANCE
TERRITORY (Route 22) to
Bombay, via Bradshaw's
Civil Engineer, 10 miles
Ajmeer. From Ajmeer, 10
through easy country, to
the \$Tanya, 10 miles; then
encamping ground, 10 miles
road; cross the river, 10
dries up after rain, 10 miles
proceed, via Kunda, 10 miles
Book to Bombay).

dotted with rocky knolls, interspersed with hills right and left; thence along a heavy road, intersected by 6 nullahs and the *Seelce and *Rooina rivers; pass *Neodhur, 4; *Kulere, 2½; *Burman, 1½; *Nawdoh, 2, and we soon reach §Mundar, 4½; bazaar and wells; thence there are fewer knolls along this road, which becomes heavy for carts, and leads across low, straggling jungle; pass *Aonjara, 11; 2 wells; we then cross the Banas river, and enter THE SALLATPOOR (Sahljnpore) DISTRICT, and proceed to

†§DREA, 16 miles (Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 287.

NEEMUCH TO HURSOLE.

Distance, 218½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Doongerpoo	139	6
Geinjee	11	0
Kurrawara	9	0
Jullap	10	1
Maigruf Thanna	14	0
Sheenawur	7	5
Morassa	7	5
Sinnole	8	4
Hursole Cantonment	10	7
	218	4

Leave †§Neemuch (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 10, to Doongerpoo, 139½, along a bad cart track, passing circuitously along a rugged, rocky valley, for 4½ miles; then ascend a high ridge, for 4½ miles; proceed down rugged ghat descent, and thence it becomes rough and stony; pass *Geinjee, 11; tank and pits; cross at two different places the shallow Watruck river, across an undulating, densely covered, thick wooded, irregular hillock, dense jungle country, along a rugged, stony road, to *Kurrawara, 9; tank; thence the road becomes sandy and gravelly, passing across a jungly, partially cultivated country; pass *Meeropa Simuhara; *Seetole; *Jullap, 10½; wells; pass *Bhysala; *Jutolah; *Aoudwa; *Sindoder; *Dhonda; *Bheempoor, all bheel hamlets; and then cross the steep banks, shallow channel, and rocky bed of the Watruck river, 13; and then enter THE AHMEDABAD DISTRICT (Route 4, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass §Maigruf Thanna, 1. Position.—It lies on the right bank of the Watruck river; thence along a hard, sandy road; cross a small pass, 1½, between hills, about 1½ mile long; proceed on to *Nathawar, 5; §Sheenawur, 5½; tank and wells; thence along a good cart-road, across an undulating and slightly cultivated district, to §Morassa, 7½ (Route 285); and thence proceed, via that Route, to

§HURSOLE, 19½ miles (described Route 30, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 288.

NEEMUCH TO JODHPUR (JODHPORE),

VIA CHITTURHOOG PASS.

Distance, 196½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 197 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Semair (Somair), via Route 237, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	113	3
Burra Dulana	6	5
Seoptawas	11	6
Doiase	13	0
Pallee	9	2
Karhla	9	3
Robut	8	7
Mogra	12	7
Jodhpoor	11	3
	196	2

Leave †§Neemuch (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 237, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, for 197 miles, to

§JODHPUR (Jodhpoo, Route 135, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 289.

NEEMUCH TO JODHPUR,

VIA THE KOT DEWAR PASS AND PALLEE.

Distance, 192½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch (via Route 286), to Chota Rewulea	39	6
Kuppasun	8	4
Goolond or Gurrond	10	4
Potelah	8	2
Goleah	7	0
Lawah	10	6
Ansait	6	2
Dewa or Debeer	13	0
Kote	9	4
Bantah	16	0
Khairwah	9	2
Pallee	11	4
Thence, via Route 288, to Jodhpoo	42	4
	192	6

Leave †§Neemuch (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 286, to §Chota Rewulea 39½; thence along a rough road, across an undulating, partially cultivated district, intersected by 5 nullahs; pass *Balahera, 6.

§ KUPPASUN, 2½ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 24° 53', long. 74° 25'.

Dawks to Oodeypoor, 45 miles N.E. by E.; Neemuch, 43 N.W. Thence along a good road; cross a nullah; pass **Domana*, 5; **Soorajpoora*, 4½; **Gooland* (Gurrood), 1; wells and tank; pass **Soorwas*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs, and by good ford the **Banas* river, which is a small stream until June; pass **Potelah*, 8½; bazaar; **Satilewys*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Kankulla*, 3; **Goleah-Kaljoorah*, 2½; cross the **Chunder Bhaga* river at four different places, and pass on to **Goleah*, ½; wells; thence the country becomes level, across an unfrequented and not well tracked road; pass **Chapree*, ½; **Nugurea Khara*, 1; **Phoonka*, ½; **Kabiree*, 2; **Lodana*, 2½; now we cross over a knolly country on the left; cross a nullah to

§ LAWAH, 3½ miles.

Bazaar, and water from wells; population, 3,000; lat. 25° 12', long. 74° 2'.

Dawks to Neemuch, 85 miles N.W.; Jodhpoor, 107 S.E.; thence across a level country near the road, intersected by 3 nullahs, but hilly on the left and in front; pass **Goosonda*, 2½; cross an easy ridge near to **Sawah*; pass

§ AMAIT, 6½ miles.

Bazaar. It lies in a beautiful valley enclosed by hills. It is surrounded by a wall. Lat. 25° 15', long. 73° 58'. Dawks to Neemuch, 90 miles N.W.; Jondpore, 102 S.E.; thence proceed along a good road, across a hilly, thin jungle, rocky country, interspersed with cultivated hollows, and intersected by 13 nullahs and the Chunder Bhaga river, which cross at 3 different places; at the 2nd mile the road becomes rugged, only practicable for laden cattle, and at spots difficult; pass **Devate-Goorah*, 5½; **Dengana*, 1½; **Choakree*, ½; **Doodaka-Goorah*, 2½; to **Deva* (Debeer), ½; then pass down a rugged descent for ½ mile, along a circuitous road, over a narrow rocky ledge, with hills on the left, and a precipice on the right, having at the foot the Goorah-ke-Baolee (tank), a Brinjarah (Brinjarah) halting spot, then down a gradual descent, along a circuitous road, through the bed of a nullah in a deep dell, over masses of rock and loose stone, practicable for laden cattle; we then enter the Jodhpoor District (Route 135, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to **Kote*, 9½; thence along a small hilly and knolly country; pass **Bura Bewee*, 4½; thence the country becomes level and barren; pass **Chota Bewee*, 1; **Matajeeka Gorah*, 1½; **Hindoojeeka-Gorah*, 5; cross a nuddy to **Bantah*, 4, supplied by a river; the country now becomes level, well cultivated, and wooded, interspersed with small hills; pass **Doamree*, 3½; thence the road becomes heavy to **Hengolea*, 2½; cross a nuddy to **Khairwah*, 2½; tank; thence along an open level country interspersed with hillocks; pass **Balera*, 5½; cross

2 A

a nuddy to **Palice*, 11½; and thence proceed, via Route 288, for 42½ miles, to

§ JODHPUR (Route 135, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 290.

NEEMUCH TO KOTAH,

VIA RUTTUNGURH, KHERRE, AND SINGOWLEE.

Distance, 104½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Tilsooa (Tilsooah), via Route 236, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	64	1
Goora	7	0
Rawut-ke-Goora	8	0
Kurreepoor	10	0
Kota	15	0
	104	1

Leave †§ *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and thence proceed (via Route 236, of that *Hand-Book*, for 64½ miles to **Tilsooa* (Tilsooah), and thence, via Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, for 40 miles, to

§ *KOTA*, (Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 291.

NEEMUCH TO KOTAH,

VIA BHANPOORA AND MUCKUNDURA PASS.

Distance, 122½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Sawan	13	0
Kuhresir	13	6
Rampoora	12	2
Burra Bhumoree	7	6
Bhanpoora	15	3
Sonarah	8	2
Khyrabad	8	0
Mukundra (Muckundura)	11	6
Hamotees	14	4
Jugpoora	8	0
Kota (Kotah)	10	0
	122	5

Leave †§ *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 239 of that *Hand-Book* for 122½ miles to the town of

§ *KOTA* (Kotah, described Route 238, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 292.

NEEMUCH TO MAHIDPOOR.

Distance, 96½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Palsoro (Palsorab)	11	4
Hersore	10	0
Nargurb	14	0
Beetamow	13	0
Right bank of the Chumbul river	12	5
Allote (Alote)	14	4
Jatawud (Jutawud)	11	2
Mahidpoor	10	0
	96	7

Leave †§ *Neemuch*, (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 234 of that *Hand-Book*, for 96½ miles, to the town of

§ *MAHIDPOOR*, (Maheldpoor, Mehedpoor, described Route 234, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 293.

NEEMUCH TO OODEYPOOR.

Distance, 81½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 80½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Barree	14	3
Nickoom	12	2
Moarwun	11	0
Heetah	8	4
Khairondah	8	5
Oodeypoor Residency at Mairtah	14	1
Oodeypoor West, or Hatteepole Gate....	12	2
	81	1

Leave †§ *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a cart track, across an undulating country, intersected by 13 nullahs; pass **Dhumeria*, ½; **Daaroo*, 5; § *Barree*, 6½; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer; thence the country is intersected by 13 nullahs and interspersed with low, ridgy knolls and jungles; pass **Kishenpoora*, 1½; **Burwarra*, 1½; **Beenohal*, 3½; **Bhalote*, 1½; **Omtailakhera*, 2½; we then enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass *Nickoom*, 1½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch; water only; pass **Beetree*, 1½; thence across an undulating, jungly country, intersected by 6 nullahs and

the **Baagun river*, which is deep bedded, and quite unfordable during the monsoon; we then enter THE TONK DISTRICT (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Chekarra*, 4½; **Soofakhera*, 2½; to § *Moarwun*, 8; Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer; water from wells and tanks; thence the country is intersected by 6 nullahs; pass **Mugurwar*, 2½; **Burnee*, 4; § *Heetah*, ½; water from wells; country intersected by 5 nullahs; pass **Bausira*, 8; **Umurpoora*, 3½; § *Khairondah*, 2½; bazaar; thence along a dry but rough, circuitous road, across a level country, intersected by 7 nullahs; pass **Khiran*, 2½; across dense jungle; **Sooruckpoor-ke-Seraf*, 4½, which is completely in ruins; thence the country becomes rocky and undulating; pass **Dabok*, 6½; cross the **Bailuch river* to the § *Oodeypoor Residency at Mairtah*, ½; water from wells; thence along a rugged road, intersected by 6 nullahs and the **Ahr river*, passable for carts; pass *Toolsee Dasske Seraf*, 2½, in ruins; enter the *Oodeypoor Valley*, 1½, by the steep *Debarree Ghatter*; pass on to *Jhirra Seraf*, 1½; proceed, pass **Bairwas Seraf*, 12, in ruins; thence across several steep undulations to **Arh*, 4½; and at 1½ mile thence enter the West or Hatteepole gate of § *Oodeypoor* (Route 218, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 294.

NEEMUCH TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 306½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Bhanpoora, via Route 239, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i> ..	62	1
Oosara Mullargunja	9	7
Ahoo river (right bank at Bulwarra)....	10	4
Jalra Patun	7	6
Raichao (Reechwa)	8	2
Rutlaao	7	6
Bhalta	12	2
Bhojpoor	10	4
Kilcheepoor	9	1
Kuraree	9	4
Bhopalpoor Old Cantonment	9	4
Byasana	11	2
Nursingurh	13	6
Koolukhera	12	4
Bairseah	12	4
Kamkhara	14	0
Bhilsa	12	6
Thence, via Route 228, to Saugor	74	6
	306	5

Leave †§ *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 239 of that *Hand-Book* to **Bhanpoora*, 62½; thence, via Route 240, for 244½ miles, to the town of †§ *Saugor* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 240).

ROUTE 295.

NEEMUCH TO SIROHEE (SEROHEE),

VIA OODEYPOOR.

Distance, 164½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch, via Route 293, to Oodeypoor	80	6
Eswail	12	7
Oberah, or Obran	11	4
Seimul	14	4
Gowree Chokee	6	2
Sedlah	13	6
Beerwara	16	0
Sirohee	8	6
	164	3

Leave †§Neemuch (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 293, to Oodeypoor; thence along the Valley of Oodeypoor, which is intersected by 8 nullahs; pass *Burgawa, 3½; *Chikulwas, 1½; Lohera, ½; *Toohir, 1½; then cross a ghat, pass *Gussar, 3½; thence pass over two ghats and cross the *Arh river to *Eswail, 2½; tank and wells; thence proceed across a hilly country, intersected by five nullahs, along a difficult cart-road to *Brahmin-Devi-Naat, 2½; where the passage is confined by the narrow bed of a nullah; pass across several ascents and descents, the last one being very difficult for camels; pass *Dowlata-ka-khera*, ½; **Dowlata-ka-Goorha*, 1; **Jogee-ka-Thanna*, 2½; **Morei*, 1; **Seintal*, 2½; to *Oberah (Obran), 1½; thence along a good cattle track, across a hilly country, intersected by seventeen nullahs, with jungly heights and cultivated hollows; pass the steep rocky passes, near **Chehuah*, 2½; proceed to **Brahmin-ka-Bagul*, 1½; **Naucllee-moh*, ½; cross a steep rocky pass to **Gureoh-ka-Goorha*, ½; proceed to **Punowlee*, 3; then over another rocky pass to **Samul*, 2½; pass **Beemah*, 2; to **Seimul*, 2; water from a tank; thence proceed across a country, intersected by nine nullahs, to *Gowree Chokee*, 6½; a dak hut which lies close to a nullah in which there is plenty of water at all seasons; and we then enter the JODHPUR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass along a bad road, across hilly, wild, barren, tall, dense jungly country, intersected by no less than twenty-six nullahs, proceed down a descent, then up a steep ascent to **Ileenjee-ka-Goorha*, ½; then down the steep descent of the *Nahn Ghat*, 3½; thence along a road which leads across the large rocky masses and huge stony bed nullahs, then across abrupt rocky ridges; pass **Daan-Burdlee-ke-Chouklee*, 5; pass **Sedlah*, 4½; then proceed along a good cart-road, across an undulating jungly country, with hills at a distance, intersected by ten nullahs and two rivers, and we enter the GODWAR STATE. Pass **Nanah*, 3½; bazaar; lat. 25°, long. 73° 12'; **Sirrah*, 7½; **Oondira*, 3; **Beerwara*, 2; wells; we then enter the SIROHEE

(Serohee, Route 82, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), DISTRICT; then proceed along a hilly country, intersected by six nullahs, across a hilly ridge; pass **Somoara*, 2½; then over the **Barce Ghat*, 4½; and the descent of which is rocky and bad for laden cattle, to

§SIROHEE (Serohee, Route 212, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), 2½ miles.

ROUTE 296.

NUSSEERABAD TO AJMEER.

Distance, 15 Miles.

Leave §Nusseerabad (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along an excellent road for 15 miles to the large town of

†§AJMEER (Route 9, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 297.

NUSSEERABAD TO ALWUR.

Distance, 171½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Kanhpura	10	0
Lamba	10	0
Bambhola	8	4
Puchewur	11	4
Neemhera	12	3
Jurane, near Madhoorajpoora	10	0
Dabich	7	0
Chaksoo	11	4
Roophara, or Roopahere	11	0
Lowain	10	0
Deosir	11	4
Kalapsahar	6	6
Goodha	9	4
Bussowah	9	0
Rajgurb	8	4
Malakhara	11	3
Alwur	13	4
	171	2

Leave †§Nusseerabad (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along an undulating country, intersected by 3 nullahs, and a chain of low hills at a distance on the left; pass **Dilwara*, 2½; **Dilwarae*, ½; **Gudree*, 2; **Kanhpura*, 5; Collector at Ajmeer; then enter

THE KISHENGURH DISTRICT OF THE JEYPORE TERRITORY; pass **Dhadea*, 8; cross a nullah to §Lamba (Chota Lamba), 2; we then enter

THE JEYPORE DISTRICT (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); bazaar. Lat. 26° 24', long.

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Hand-Book to § *Reodur*, and thence, via Route 196, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) for 35½ miles to § *Deesa* (described Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

N.B.—The traveller can also proceed by another route. Total distance, 250½, viz.:—Leave †§ *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Burguchearass*, 13½; **Nagela*, 11½; **Rans* (Rass), 13½; **Maheswa*, 11½; § *Jhoola*, 11½; **Chundawul*, 11; § *Soofut*, 13; § *Jadun*, 12½; *Pallee*, 10½; **Mudlee*, 3; § *Goondose*, 8½; **Deengye*, 2½; **Sangwah*, 5½; **Sanchoree*, 4½; **Maudul*, 2; **Buramee*, 5½; **Akdiara*, 2; § *Sandehra* (Sanderow), 3; bazaar; **Dojanah*, 3½; § *Khemandee*, 5½; **Modirah*, 1½; **Pomava*, 1½; **Kanporah*, 2; *Palree* (Ballee, ke), 2½; **Dhinaporah*, 1½; **Pasaleah*, 2½; **Utharah*, 1½; § *Palree* (Mylee, ke), 51; *The Temple of Landest*, 8½; § *Sirohee*, 2½; and thence, via the above route for 67½ miles to

†§ *DEESA* (Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 301.

NUSSEERABAD TO GWALIOR,

VIA KUROWLEE.

Distance, 254½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Ramsir	10	3
Gotana (Goteana)	7	3
Burra Lamba	11	3
Gunnour (Ghunnour)	12	0
Diggee	7	0
Mounsee	10	0
Dangurthal	11	0
Jhullae	13	4
Pallae (Pullae)	12	0
Gungwarra	13	0
Chour Mularna	15	2
Meenapara	8	7
Khooshilgurh	8	4
Muhumudpoor	12	0
Kurowlee	9	0
Bugrah	13	0
Mundrael	7	4
Baoree (Bawlee)	10	4
Koolowlee	9	4
Kylarus	9	0
Sikrowda	12	4
Semowlee	10	0
Paharee	8	0
Gwalior Residency	254	6

Leave †§ *Nusseerabad*, (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 245 of that Hand-Book, for 241 miles, to the Residency at †§ *Gwalior* (described Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

N.B. The traveller can also divide his stages from § *Diggee* (Route 245, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) thus, viz., leave § *Diggee*, and pass on to **Sora*, 5; **Mounsee*, 5; **Chowgaen*; **Bunwara*; **Bauri*; **Rambah*;

**Dangurthal*, 11; **Chukana*; **Khandaawul*; **Chorpoora*; **Noowee*; § *Jhullae*, 13½; **Bhyroopoor*; **Jamrollee*; **Seesola*; **Gungwara*, 12; provisions obtainable from Bowree, 4 miles N.E. § *Chor* (Chour) *Mularna*, 13; and thence to

† § *GWALIOR*, via the above Route.

ROUTE 302.

NUSSEERABAD TO JESSULMEER, VIA JODHPUR (JODPOOR) AND POKURN.

Distance, 277½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Jodhpoor, via Route 246, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	108	4
Jeyzulmeer, via Route 237, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	169	2
	277	6

Leave †§ *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and thence proceed, via Route 246 of that Hand-Book, for 108½ miles, to § *Jodhpur* (Joodpoor, described Route 20, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed, via Route 237 of that Hand-Book, for 169½ miles, to the town of

§ *JEYSULMEER* (described Route 137, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 303.

NUSSEERABAD TO JEYPOOR.

Distance 85 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Kanhpura	10	0
Chousala	11	4
Rehiana	11	6
Doodoo	10	2
Mokumpoor	11	4
Bugroh	11	0
Bankrotah Bowleah	11	0
Jeypoor City	8	0
	85	0

Leave †§ *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, across an undulating country, which rises towards a low, hilly chain to the left (W. of the road), and is intersected by 3 nullahs; pass **Lilwara*, 2½; **Dilwaree*, 4; **Gudree*, 2; **Kanhpura*, 5; wells; Civil Authority, Collector at Ajmere; we then enter THE KISHENGURH DISTRICT; cross 3 nullahs, and pass § *Chousala*, 11½; cross a nullah and the **Mushee* river, and we then enter THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to § *Rehiana*, 11½; bazaar; pass on to § *Doodoo*, 10½; **Sowarda*, 6; **Bura Para*, 3, which lies under a small hill; **Mokumpoor*, 11½; wells, but provisions

from § *Buchroom* (8 miles N.); thence along a bad road; cross by ford the sandy bed and sloping banks of the **Bandee* river; pass **Nazmottah*, 4; **Muhul*, 3½; **Cheetroulee*, 1½; § *Bugroh* (Bugroo), 2½, a very pretty place, most picturesquely situated amidst palm groves. Lat. 26° 49', long. 75° 38'. Dawks to Agra, 174 S.W.; Ajmere, 65 N.E. Thence across an undulating, partially cultivated country; pass **Teckerea*, 5½; **Choudraucala*, 2½; cross a nullah to § *Kankrotah Boudleah*, 3; bazaar; thence proceed to **Mayhee-kabagh*, 6 (the old British Residency); good encamping ground; pass on, and cross the § *Sursuttee* river; and 2 miles brings us to the town of § *Jeyroom* (Route 300, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 304.

NUSSEERABAD TO OODEYPOOR.

Distance, 154½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Bandurwara.....	12	4
Bukraee.....	12	0
Roopalchee.....	13	4
Kurra.....	13	0
Bagwanpoora.....	9	4
Baghore or Baghour.....	13	4
Gungapoor.....	12	4
Joondah.....	12	0
Rajawass.....	13	4
Sahrole or Sahole.....	8	4
Bura Pulana.....	8	0
Mairtah, Oodeypoor Residency.....	13	4
Oodeypoor West, or Hatterpole Gate.....	12	2
	154	2

Leave § *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, to **Bandurwara*, 12½; Civil Authority, Collector at Ajmere; cross the **Karee* river to § *Sukralee*, 12; then enter THE OODEYPOOR DISTRICT (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere; pass **Roopalchee*, 13½; cross the **Mansee* river to **Kurra*, 13; pass **Bugtanpora*, 9½; **Baghore* (Baghour), 13½; cross the **Kotesiree* river to § *Gungapoor*; bazaar; lat. 25° 13', long. 74° 21'. Pass over **The Chunder-Bagah* river to **Joondah*, 12; cross the *Banas* river to **Rajawass*, 13½; **Sahrole* (Sahole), 8½; **Bura Pulana*, 8; § *Mairtah* (Oodeypoor Residency), 13½; cross 6 nullahs, and the **Arh* river, and 12½ miles brings us to the W. or Hatterpole Gate of

§ *OODEYPOOR* (Route 213, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

N.B. The traveller can also proceed from *Nusseerabad* to Oodeypoor, via Route 243 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Distance, 155½ miles.

ROUTE 305.

NUSSEERABAD TO SAUGOR.

Distance, 350½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 350½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Surana.....	13	0
Surwar.....	12	4
Kekree.....	11	8
Parah.....	7	0
Sawur.....	9	0
Jehazpoor.....	10	4
Thannah.....	11	4
Nowgaon.....	8	4
Boondee.....	10	0
Taleah (Talerah).....	10	4
Kinaree.....	11	4
Kotah.....	2	0
Keystone (Kethoon).....	9	4
Kinjoree.....	11	4
Sangode (Sangoad).....	15	0
Bopour (Bhopawur).....	9	4
Sukotpoor (Sukutpoor).....	9	0
Koondce.....	12	6
Chubrah.....	12	4
Bholone (Boolain).....	8	4
Parhuttee river (right bank, near Kuckwassa.....	12	2
Ragoogurh.....	12	2
Araun (Airon).....	14	5
Kheira.....	12	4
Daipoor (Deopoor).....	9	4
Sronge (E. of).....	7	0
Saugor, via Route 303.....	78	2
	350	3

Leave § *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and thence proceed, via Route 248 of that Hand-Book, for 350½ miles to

§ *SAUGOR* (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 306.

NUSSEERABAD TO TONK.

Distance, 72½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Ramsir.....	10	3
Goteana or Ghotana.....	7	3
Lamba.....	11	3
Chindalee.....	8	2
Chandain.....	10	2
Thurana.....	12	4
Tonk.....	12	0
	72	1

Leave § *Nusseerabad* (Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a stony, undulating road; pass **Bewah*, 5; **Bewah*, 4; cross 2

nullahs to § *Rameer*, 10½; Civil Authority, Collector at Ajmeer; pass **Myhaisa*, 2; **Nai poles*, 3; cross 4 nullahs, and we enter THE KISHENGURH TERRITORY; pass **Goteana* (Ghotana), 2½; wells and tank; thence along a good but stony road, across an open, undulating district, intersected by 5 nullahs, pass **Joraporra*, 3½; **Jarota*, 1½; thence the road is broken; pass **Pandawara*, 3½; we then enter

THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Lamba*, 8½. It is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch. Bazaar; pass **Bagurea*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Chindalea*, 3½. *Position*.—It lies on a rock, left of the road. Then proceed along a good road, across a fine, open country; pass § *Malpoora* (Malpura), 5½; bazaar; lake N.E. Dawks to Delhi, 216 S.W.; Neemuch, 155 N.E. Lat 26° 17', long 75° 25'. Thence along a heavy, sandy road, cross 2 nullahs to **Chundsam*, 5. *Position*: It lies at the northern end of a low, hilly ridge; nullah; pass **Amlce*, 2½; thence the road leads over a plain, across an open country; cross a nullah; pass **Chulraha*, 8½; **Nowateela*, 3½; **Jhurana*, 3½; thence along a good road; pass **Koraria*, 5; cross the dry bed (160 yards wide) of a steep banked nullah; then proceed across the wide (1 mile) sandy bed, shallow, narrow stream of the Banas river; pass **Golaid*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of § *Tonk* (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1660. The Wuzzees attacked this place but were repulsed.

ROUTE 307.

PERTABGURH TO SOOLTANPOOR, IN OUDE.

Distance, 28 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Pertabgurh to Deamah	13	0
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	15	0
	28	0

Leave § *Pertabgurh* (Route 41). Dawks to Allahabad, 31; Banda, 136½; Cawnpoor, 136½, 116; Juanpoor, 48; Lucknow, 110½; Mirzapoor, 76½; Sooltanpoor, in Oude, 28. Cross by ford and ferry the **Sye* river, and thence proceed along a bad road; then cross a difficult nullah, 7; and pass on to § *Deamah*, 13; bazaar and wells. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Lucknow. Lat 26° 10', long 82° 3'. Dawks to Sulttanpoor, in Oude, 13 S.W. Then proceed along a bad road which is frequently so inundated that it becomes miry and difficult for carts to pass along; cross a nullah, which becomes dry after the rains; and at the end of 15 miles we reach

THE CANTONMENT OF § *SOOLTANPOOR*, in Oude (Route 63). Dawks to Azimgurh, 78; Cawnpoor, 185½; Goruckpoor, 1; 9½; Juanpoor, 58½; Lucknow, 9½; Pertabgurh, 28; Secra, 52.

ROUTE 308. PURNEAH TO BHAUGULPOOR.

Distance, 78½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Purneah to Hurda Ghat, on the right bank of the Booree Koossee river	7	0
Goondwarah	11	0
Karagolah	13	4
Left bank of Ganges, at Lallogah Ghat	6	0
Peerpointee	6	0
Colgong	15	0
Left bank of Gogar nullah	8	0
Bhaugulpoor	12	0
	78	4

Leave § *Purneah* (Route 115). Dawks to Berhampoor, 164½; Bhagulpoor, 78; Dinapore, 201½; Jumalpoor, 211½; Mullye, 188½; Titailya, 72. Thence cross by bridge the Soorah river (Little Kosi); and proceed along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country; cross a nullah; also, by bridge of boats, the swampy bed of the Booree Koossee river, to the **Hurda* Ghat, 7, on the right bank of the Booree Koossee river; thence cross 5 nullahs, which become dry soon after the monsoon, to § *Goondwarah*, 11; thence along a good road, through an avenue of fine old trees, across a flat country, intersected by eight nullahs; pass § *Karagolah*, 13½; thence along a bad road for six miles; cross the old bed of the Koossee river, to the left bank of the Ganges, at Lallogah Ghat, 6; then cross by ferry, at a bad ghat (as the boats have to go 4 miles against the current), the Ganges river, and enter THE BHAUGULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 1), to **Peerpointee*, 6, on the right bank of the Ganges; thence along a bad road, across a jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, and intersected by 3 nullahs; cross 3 nullahs; and then join the Berhampoor and Rajmahal junction road, 8; and 7 miles beyond brings us to § *Colgong* (Kahalganj) (Route 1), 75; bazaar; thence cross, by ferries or temporary bridges, 3 nullahs, as also the **Goga*, to the left bank of the Goga nullah; and thence along a good road for 12 miles; we then reach § *BHAUGULPOOR*; bazaar (Route 1).

ROUTE 309. PURNEAH TO TITALYA,

VIA KISHENGUNGE.

Distance, 72 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Purneah to Barilly	10	0
Salutunge	12	0
Doosmal	12	0
Kishunge	8	0
Khurkure	12	0
Kallegunge	12	0
Titailya, Old Cantonment	12	0
	72	0

Leave § *Purneah* (Route 115), and proceed along a good road; cross by ferry the *Punar river, which rises in lat. 29° 28', long. 89° 45', about 11 miles S.E. of Fort Almora, on the N. declivity of the Sub-Himalaya range, flows serpentine in an easterly direction, then receives several rivulets on the right and left, falls into the *Surjoo (a tributary of the Gogra) on the right, and after a course of 25 miles, in lat. 29° 32', long. 80° 7'. It has been reported that gold has been found in its channels; to § *Barilly*, 10; along a good road, cross by government ferry the *Perwan river, to § *Salutgunge*, 6; thence cross the *Kunkye river to § *Doomsal*, 12; then cross 2 nullahs, as also the *Mahanuddy river to § *Kishengunge*, 8; lat. 28° 4', long. 87° 56'. Dawks to Purneah, 31 miles N.E. Thence cross by ford the *Dunk river, and in the monsoon by boat to § *Khurkuree*, 12; thence cross 7 fordable nullahs to § *Kalleagunge*, 12; and 12 miles brings us to the

OLD CANTONMENT OF § *TITALYA* (Route 237).

ROUTE 310.

SAUGOR TO ASSEERGURH.

Distance, 284½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saugor to Bhappye.....	9	1
Gumersah.....	8	1
Left bank Beena river, near Raatgurb.....	9	0
Bagrode.....	13	1
Garispoor.....	9	6
Kuree.....	12	6
Bhilsa.....	10	7
Kankhera.....	12	6
Hindola.....	12	7
Goonga.....	8	2
Kallakhera.....	12	4
Sehore.....	13	5
Ichawur.....	12	3
Dowlutpoor.....	12	2
Putrance.....	8	2
Jeagong.....	11	3
Neemawur.....	13	0
Hindiah.....	0	6
Koyagawn.....	9	0
Mesingawn.....	7	0
Charwah.....	13	0
Left bank Gorapuchar river.....	11	2
Left bank Gungapat river.....	11	3
Bamgurb.....	11	0
Khigawn.....	8	0
Boregawn.....	9	0
Assergurb Pettah.....	3	4
	284	7

Leave § *Saugor* (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 294, to

§ *RATGURH*, 20½ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 23° 47', long. 78° 29'.

FORTIFICATION.—It is well protected by a strong fort, situated on the right bank of the Beema, 1 mile S. (left) of the Ghat.

HISTORICAL MEMORISCENCE.—1858. Sir Hugh Rose captured this place from the Sepoy rebels, and on the large gateway, Fazil Khan, *soi-disant* Shah-zada (Prince), a rebel leader was hung.

Thence, via that Route, to § *Bhilsa*, 46½ (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and then proceed, via Route 269, to § *Sehore*, 50; thence cross a nullah and muddy to § *Ichawur*, 12½; **Noupura*, 3½; **Deolea*, 2; **Hummurpoora*, 1½; **Ariah*, 3; **Dowlutpoor*, 12½; lat. 22° 53', long. 76° 54'. Dawks to Bhopal, 41 S.W.; Hoosungabad, 53 W; then proceed for 3 miles, after which, descend from the Malwa table land by an easy Ghat into the Nerbudda Valley; pass § *Putrance*, 64. Political Agent at Sehore; then along a cart track; pass **Kur-rond*, 5½; **Bundee*, 3; § *Jeagong* (Jeagaon), 2½; bazaar; proceed to *Burda*, 3½; **Sundulpoor*, 3½; and enter THE NEMAWUR FERGUNNAH; pass on to

§ NEEMAWUR

(Nemawer, Nemaaur, Nimawar), 6 miles.

On the right bank of the Nerbudda, opposite *Hindia*; then cross by ford, from December to June, and by ferry boats in the monsoon the *Nerbudda river; we then enter the Gwallor Territory (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Hindiah* (Hindia), §. Political Agent at Mund-lalsir; pass **Koyagawn*, 9; **Mesingawn*, 7; **Charwah*, 13; bazaar; lat. 22° 2', long. 76° 56'. Dawks to Indore, 80 miles; cross the *Gorapuchar river, to the left bank, 11½; thence over the Gungapat to the left bank, 11½; then cross the *Ban and *Bookta rivers, to § *Bamgurb*, 11; bazaar; **Khigawn*, 8; cross the *Bookta river to § *Boregawn*, 9; lat. 21° 35', long. 76° 30'. Dawks to Boorhanpoor, 21 miles, N.E.; Assergurb, 13½; enter the ASSEERGURH DISTRICT (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass along a bad, stony, circuitous road, between hills, and through the Kuttee Ghat, and at the end of 13½ miles we arrive at

ASSEERGURH PETTAH, (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 311.

SAUGOR TO SEHORE,

VIA BHOPAL (BHOPAL).

Distance, 127½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saugor via Route 311 to Bhilsa.....	72	6
Amkhara.....	7	2
Bulampoor.....	12	6
Bhopal.....	13	4
Pandah.....	12	4
Sehore.....	9	0
	127	6

Leave § *Saugor* (Route 240, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 310, to § *Bhilsa*, 72½; thence proceed along a good, level road,

intersected by two nullahs; cross by ford the *Betwa river, 2, to **Sauchoe*, 3½. *Attractions*.—The ruins of some ancient temples. Pass **Amkhara*, 1½; Political Agent at Sehore. Thence along a good, level road, with hills right and left, across a country intersected by three nullahs; now the road becomes rugged and bad to the *Ghorapuchar Nuddy, which cross to **Bulampoor*, 12½; thence proceed up a stony ascent, through a jungly and slightly cultivated country, intersected by three nullahs; cross the *Ghorapuchar river, also the swampy difficult ghat on the *Putara, which issues from the lake on the bank of which stands **Bhopal*, 13½ (Route 153, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); pass through it and then along a stony road, across a low hill, on which stands the *Fort of Futteghurh*, see Bhopal (Route —); thence across an open, cultivated country, intersected by 3 nullahs; pass **Pandah*, 12½; wells; thence along a good road, intersected by three nullahs, to

*SEMORE, 9 (Route 269, and also 156, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*); bazaar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. The Bhopal Contingent troops were disarmed, and 141 rebels executed during the Sepoy rebellion.

ROUTE 312.

SECRORA TO SOOLTANPOOR, IN OUDE.

Distance, 83 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secrora to Ballpoor	7	0
Goonda	9	0
Wuzzeergunge	12	4
Fyzabad	13	4
Bhadursah	12	0
Sylkah	15	0
Sooltanpoor Cantonment	14	0
	83	0

Leave **Secrora* (Sokrora, Route 64). Dawks to Allahabad, 115 N.; Azimgurh, 128; Gorruckpoor, 122½; Lucknow, 56½; Seetapoor, 80; Sooltanpoor, 83; Lucknow, 56 N.E. Lat. 27° 7', long. 81° 44'. *Position*.—It lies on the left bank of the Eastern Surjoo, a feeder of the Ghaghra river. Commissioner in Oude at Lucknow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Held by Sepoy rebels, but who were soon dislodged therefrom.

Proceed to **Ballpoor*, 7; lat. 27° 3', long. 81° 45'. Dawks to Sekrora 7 S.E.; Sultanpoor in Oude, 76 N.W.; Lucknow, 50 N.E.; bazaar; **Goonda*, 7; **Wuzzeergunge*, 12½; cross the *Gogra river to **Fyzabad* (Bangla).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. The King of Oude's sons fled thither when General Sir H. Havelock, Bart., relieved Lucknow.

Pass **Bhudursah*, 12; **Sylkah*, 15; cross the *Goomty (Goomtee) river to the Cantonment at *SOOLTANPOOR in Oude, 14 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Held by the Sepoy rebels.

ROUTE 313.

SEETAPOOR TO SECRORA (SEKRORA).

Distance, 80 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seetapoor to Khyrabad	5	4
Biswah	14	4
Ballapoor	10	0
Mahomedabad	8	0
Mahomedabad	12	6
Newabgunge	14	0
Secrora Cantonment	15	2
	80	0

Leave **Seetapoor* (Route 93).

DAWKS to Bareilly, 105½; Futteghurh, 82½; Lucknow, 51½; Secrora, 80; Shahjehanpoor, 62½ miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Held by the Sepoy rebels, who, on the 3rd of June, massacred all the European residents.

Proceed to

**KHYRABAD*, 5½ miles.

Bazaar. Dawks to Seetapoor, 5 S.E.; Sekrora 75 N.W.; Lucknow, 62 N.W. Lat. 27° 32', long. 80° 49'. It formerly yielded a revenue of £120,000. *Position*.—It lies in an extensive plain, dotted with ponds, amidst rows of fruit trees. *Manufacture*.—Fine cotton cloth.

**BISWAH*, 14½ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 27° 29', long. 81° 5'. It contains a small brick fort and formerly yielded £8,864. Dawks to Seetapoor, 20 S.E.; Sekrora, 60 N.W.; Lucknow, 45 N.

**Ballapoor* (Route 312), 10; **Mahomedabad*, 8; lat. 27° 16', long. 81° 3'; bazaar. Dawks to Seetapoor, 38 S.E.; Sekrora, 42 N.W.; Lucknow, 32 N.E. **Mahomedpoor*, 12½; thence cross by ferry the *Gogra river to *Newabgunge*, 14; bazaar. Dawks to Secrora, 15½; Seetapoor, 64½ miles. Thence cross by ferry the *Surjoo river and a fordable nullah, and at the end of 15½ miles we enter the

CANTONMENT at *SECRORA (Route 64).

ROUTE 314.

SEETAPOOR TO SHAHJEHANPOOR.

Distance, 62½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seetapoor to Mohowly	16	0
Nowrangabad	12	0
Burhour	6	4
Burhiah	11	0
Sureyah	10	0
Shahjehanpoor Cantonment	7	0
	62	4

Leave § *Sectapoor* (Route 98), and proceed along a good road, intersected by two bridged nullahs, across an open, partially cultivated country; pass § *Mohowly*, 16; § *Moholi*, Mahowly; bazaar. Lat. 27° 40', long. 80° 32'. Dawks to Barcilly, 89.8 E.; Lucknow, 67 N.W.; thence along a heavy, sandy road, across an open, waste country; cross by bridge the *Kattina Nuddy, to § *Nourungabad*, 12; bazaar. Lat. 27° 46', long. 80° 26'. Position.—It lies 5 miles E. of the left bank of the Goomtee river, there crossed by bridge of boats, but forded by cattle (3 ft. deep from December to June; cross that stream, and proceed to § *Burhour* (Burhiah), 6½; thence cross by fascine bridge, a deep, muddy bed nullah, 3; and proceed across grassy plains for 8 miles. Lat. 27° 50', long. 80° 14'. Wells. Proceed along a flat waste country; cross by fascine bridge, the **Sooktaw* nullah, 5; and enter the SHAHJEHANPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 89); then cross a cultivated country; pass § *Sareyah*, 10; wells; Civil Authority, Collector at Shahjehanpoor; thence cross by wooden bridge, which is unsafe for elephants, near Lodeepoor, the **Kenout* (Kanout) river; but which can be crossed by an excellent pucca bridge, opposite the S. end of the town of

§ *SHAHJEHANPOOR*, (Route 89), which pass through to the N.E., and at the end of the 7th mile we reach the Cantonment; good encamping ground, in a fine mango tops, near the jail, and close to the parade.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1857. Held by the Sepoy rebels, who were soon dislodged.

Dawks to Barcilly, 47½; Futtchgurh, 49½; Lucknow, 125½; Sectapoor, 62½.

ROUTE 315.

SEHARUNPOOR TO HARDWAR (HURDWAR).

Distance, 40½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderpoor	13	4
Dowlutpoor	13	7
Hurdwar Town	13	2
	40	5

Leave § *Scharunpoor*, (Saharanpoor, Route 161). Dawks to Dehra, 41½; Hurdwar, 40½; Kurnaul, 42½; Loodiana, 129½; Meerut, 72; Moradabad, 132½; Soobathoo, 10½; 112½. Thence proceed along a good road, across a nullah, as also by bridge the **Nagadeo Nuddy*, also by ford the **Hindoun* and **Kalli* rivers, to § *Secunderpoor*, 13½; bazaar; thence along a heavy road, cross by ford three nullahs and the **Rathmow nuddy*, to § *Dowlutpoor*, 13½; bazaar; thence along a very heavy, sandy road, cross two nullahs, dry in the hot season, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *HURDWAR*, Gangadwara, Gangawarita, (Route 54).

ROUTE 316.

SEHARUNPOOR TO SOOBATHOO.

VIA SIDOWRA AND PINJORE.

Distance, 103½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chilkana	10	1
Boorah	10	0
Chioherowlee	7	0
Sidowra	13	0
Thence, via Route 163, to Soobathoo ..	63	6
	103	7

Leave § *Scharunpoor*, (Route 161), and proceed, via Route 250, to § *Boorah*, 10; thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; cross the deep firm bottom and low banks of a 2½ feet deep nullah; then enter the

CHICHEROWLEE STATE OF SIRHIND,

Which contains an area of 63 square miles, and population of 9,387, to

§ *CHICHEROWLEE*, 7 miles.

Bazaar. Dawks to Scharunpoor, 27 miles N.W. Calcutta, 981, N.W. It lies in an open, cultivated country, and is well surrounded by a mud wall. Population, 9,387.

13 miles beyond we reach § *Sidowra* (Route 163) and thence proceed, via Route 291, to § *SOOBATHOO*, 63½ (Route 163).

ROUTE 317.

SEHARUNPOOR TO SOOBATHOO,

VIA SIDOWRA AND NAHN.

Distance, 112½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Scharunpoor, via Route 316, to Sidowra ..	40	1
Myntuppul	10	0
Nahn	8	0
Thence, via Route 164, to Soobathoo ..	54	0
	112	1

Leave § *Scharunpoor* (Route 161), and proceed, via Route 316, to § *Sidowra*, 40½; thence along a good road, across a flat country, to

§ *MYNTUPPUL*, 10 miles.

Bazaar. Position.—It lies at the foot of the Sewalik range. Dawks to Calcutta, 1,008 miles N.W., Nahn (Nahn) 8 S.W. Lat. 30° 31', long. 77° 17'.

Thence along a good, ascending, hilly road, and we enter THE SURMOOR (Sirmour) STATE; and soon reach § *NAHN* (Nahn), 8 miles.

Thence proceed, via Route Dehra to Soobathoo for 54 miles, to

§ **SOOBATHOO** (Route 163).

ROUTE 318.

SIMLA TO MALOWN.

Distance, 39½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Simla to Syree	10	4
Konyar	9	0
Sahee, or Saheehuttee	10	0
Malown	10	0
	39	4

Leave § **Simla** (Route 162), and proceed along a good, level road for 2½ miles, then down a steep declivity for 1½ mile, after which the road becomes excellent, and nearly level for 4 miles; then proceed up an ascent to the summit of a ridge; pass the Temple of Jantee-Devi, 7; then enter

THE KONNEAR (Konyhar, Konyar) HILL STATE.

Which lies in lat. 31° 6', long. 77° 4', is bounded on the N.W. by Bhagul, and on all the sides by the dominions of the Rajah of Pateala, is 5 miles long and 3 broad; has an area of 12 square miles; population of 2,500; contains two districts; maintains 200 armed retainers, to whom lands are assigned for their services; and produces an annual revenue of £350, out of which £18 is paid in tribute to the British Government.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE—18 5. At the close of the Gorkkha War the British bestowed it upon the present Rajah.

Thence proceed to

§ **SYREE**, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Soobathoo. Stage bungalow, containing two small rooms. Encamping ground, large enough for a few small tents. Bazaar. Elevation, 4,971 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 6', long. 77° 6'. Position: situated amidst a hilly ridge between Subathoo and Simla. See also Route 251.

We then proceed along a good road to

§ **KONYAR**, 9 miles.

Bazaar; the residence of the Rajah; Cusbah of the District; thence along a good hill road, and we soon enter **THE HINDOOR** (Nalagurh) HILL STATE (Routes 162 and 251), and then proceed to § **SAHEK** (Saheehuttee), 10 miles; bazaar; buniah shops; lat. 31° 7', long. 76° 56'; pass along a good but steep road; cross the Gumhora (Gumrara, Gumrora) river, which rises in Hindoor, in lat. 31° 9', long. 76° 54', amidst the Lower Himalaya range, flows N.W. along the N.E. base of the Malown ridge, which divides it from the Gumbhur, which holds a parallel

course for 3 miles, and after a course of 15 miles falls into the Sutlej, in lat. 31° 17', long. 76° 48'. Then the ascent becomes more difficult, and 10 miles brings us to the heights of

§ **MALOWN.**

District, Hindoor. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Soobathoo (Subathoo), Bazaar. Water rather scarce. Lat. 31° 12', long. 76° 52'. Elevation, 4,448 feet above the sea. Position.—It lies on the top of the Malown ridge, where it is 20 to 30 yds. wide, and having on the N.E. and S.W. sides steep declivities of 2,000 feet, the former leading down to the Gumrara river, and the latter to the Gumbhur (Gumbhur), which rises in lat. 30° 52', long. 77° 8', S.W. of the Himalaya, flows N.W., and then along the S.W. base of the ridge on which Soobathoo stands (1,300 feet below that place), and 5 miles beyond it is joined by a large feeder from the N.E., thence it flows N.W. down the deep valley which divides the Ramgurh and Malown ridges, and after a course of 40 miles falls into the Sutlej (in lat. 31° 17', long. 76° 47'), which rises over the left bank of the Sutlej, and extends S.E. to its junction with the Sub-Himalaya. The Fort is a formidable masonry structure, containing a court yard, apartments, and magazine. It is 100 yds. long, 20 wide, and surrounded by a strong wall.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1815. General Ochterlony caused his Engineering Corps to construct a good artillery road up these heights, and planted a breaching battery within 400 yds. of it, when he completely drove out the Gorkkha troops under Ummer Singh, since which it has remained in possession of the British.

ROUTE 319.

SIMLA TO SNEALKER, VIA KOTGURH AND RAMPOOR.

Distance, 216½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Simla to Fagoo (Phagoo)	12	0
Mateana	15	0
Nakanda	13	0
Kotgurh	10	2
Nirt	8	6
Rampoor	12	4
Gourakotee	8	0
Surthan	9	6
Uranda	13	0
Nachar	8	0
Cheergong or Tholong	11	0
Meeru	5	0
Rogee	8	4
Chenee	8	0
Pungee	10	0
Thence, via Route 320, to Snealker	63	4
	216	2

Leave § **Simla** (Route 162), and proceed along a good road; enter the **KEONTHUL HILL STATE**, which

contains 8 pergunnahs, and a population of 3,500; gradually ascending to the Mahassoo Hill, 9,000 feet high; then down a declivity to

§ **PHAGOO (Phagoo)** 12 miles,

beautifully situated in a picturesque, well wooded, wild, mountainous country, amidst luxuriant crops of that nutritious species of orchis, the Sulep Misri. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$. Elevation, 8,030 feet above the level of the sea. Dawks to Simla, 12 miles, E.

Thence we proceed circuitously along a stone ridge of hills; pass the fort of Theog, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; which was held by the Ghoorkas when they had possession of this district. It stands at an elevation of 8,018 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$. It was formerly the residence of the Keonthal Raja, who now resides at Sygne, on the banks of the Giree river (see Route 162); pass on close to

§ **MATTEANA**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Travellers' bungalow. Provisions from the village which lies some distance below the halting place (see Route 162).

Thence along a good road, pass over several considerable descents and up long steep ascents to

§ **NAKANDA**, 13 miles.

Travellers' bungalow on the top of the Pass (hence there is a good road to Huttoo, a lofty (10,400 feet) well wooded mountain, about 5 miles distant; see Route 162; thence along a good road, across a beautiful wood, down a steep descent for 3 miles, after which it becomes very level; we then enter the

KOTGURH HILL STATE,

Which lies in lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$, is bounded on the N. by the Sutlej river, E. by Bussahir, S. by Kotlikaee, and W. by Komharsin, is 7 miles long and 5 broad, and contains an area of 30 square miles, population of 4,000, and several sub-divisions, the chief of which is Sundoch.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly considered as one of the Baru Thakoorar, "Twelve Lordships," and was dependent on the Bussahir State, but in 1815, after its subjugation by the British, it was granted to the reigning Rajah, as an independent State, subject only to the British government.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to

§ **KOTGURH.**

Territory, Kotgurh State (the Sundoch Pergunnah). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Soobathoo. Military Station for a detachment of invalids. Elevation, 6,534 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

Dawks to Calcutta, 1,120 miles, N.W.

CLIMATE.—It is agreeable and healthy from October to March; frosts prevail; snow falls and lies

three feet deep in shady places during December, January, and February, and the entire winter closely resembles that of an European country. In the months of April, May, and June, the weather is pleasant, and woollen clothing is worn, but when exposed to the powerful direct solar rays it becomes oppressive, and thin habiliments are necessary. The temperature is considerably affected by the depression of the surface, as when the produce on the uplands is green the crops at the base of the valley have been reaped. Captain P. Gerard, when he resided here, planted two large gardens, one adjoining his residence, in which he grew a most productive crop of English fruits, whilst at the other, 4,000 feet below, in a dell, he produced plants and other tropical fruits.

THE CANTONMENT, which has been retained by the British government as a Military Station since the close of the Goorkha war in 1815, lies on the brow of the E. side of a ravine, 4,000 feet deep; but to the N.W. to the left bank of the Sutlej (4 miles distant) the surface sinks abruptly to the depth of 4,000 feet.

MISSIONARY STATION.—The Missionaries have not yet made many converts.

Thence we proceed along a good road, which at first descends no less than 3,500 feet in the perpendicular, across a magnificent pine and oak wood; and then enter THE BUSSAHIR DISTRICT, and proceed to

***NIET, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.** Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$. Elevation, 3,087 feet above the sea. **Position.**—It lies on the left bank of the Sutlej river, and is held rent free by the Brahmins.

Thence proceed along a level road, close to the Sutlej river, 8, and then pass over short rocky ascents and descents, cross the *Nagouree river to

§ **RAMPOOR**, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

Position.—It lies on the left bank of the Sutlej river, closely surrounded by hilly ranges. Dawks to Simla, 36 miles, N.E. Here the Rajah of Bussahir resides during the winter.

ATTRACTION.—The rope bridge, "Jhula," across the Sutlej, which is 220 feet broad, on the road to Kuloo. This place "is as filthy as a Chinese bazaar, and as hot as Agra."

Thence along a good level road for 3 miles; proceed up a steep ascent for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then down a rocky descent for 4 miles, to a rivulet, which cross, and proceed up an ascent for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we enter THE BUSSAHIR TERRITORY, soon after which, we reach the halting spot, called *Gowratote, 8; provisions from § Dhar ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E.). Here are 5 houses, no stationary residents, but such are used only as a resting place by the Rajah, on his visits to this district; thence down a gradual declivity, at the bottom of which is a steep descent of 300 feet, to the bad munga (wooden bridge) across the *Munglad river; thence proceed up an abrupt narrow slippery ascent, of 2,000 feet, to the top of a hill; then down a gradual descent, a mile long, to

§ SURAHAN (Sarahun, Saran), 9½ miles.

Territory, Bussahir. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Soobathoo. Lat. 31° 50, long. 77° 50'. Elevation, 7,246 feet.

POSITION.—It lies 3 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, on a very elevated picturesque site, amidst a beautifully-wooded, natural amphitheatre, formed by hilly ranges behind it, and which extend in front to the Sutlej, and in the distance, rise the barren, steep, snowy eminences of the Kulu range.

CLIMATE.—The lofty hilly ranges in the vicinity are snow-clad until June, when the monsoon commences and the snow melts away.

ATTRICTIONS:—

Temples.—Here stands in a beautiful picturesque locality, the Hindoo Goddess Kall's Temple, upon whose altars human victims were sacrificed, prior to the recognition of British supremacy.

The Houses are built in the Chinese style of architecture, having pent roofs, and ornamental, carved woodwork balconies.

Palace.—The Rajah's residence is commodiously arranged and handsomely constructed.

Population.—All profess Brahminism, but no followers of that creed are established beyond this place.

Thence proceed, pass **Turanda* 13; **Nachar*, 8; cross the *Sutlej river to **Cheergong*, 11 (*Tholong*); **Meera*, 5; **Rogee*, 8½; **Chenee*, 8; **Pungee*, 10; thence, via Route 320, for 63½ miles, to

§ SHALKER (Route 320).

Enter

THE KOONAWAR DIVISION OF BUSSAHIR.

which lies in lat. 31° 12' and 32° 8', long. 77° 50' and 78° 52', is bounded on the N. by the Spite Valley, E. by Chinese Tartary, S. by Gurwhal and the Bussahir Districts of Chovara and Dussow, and W. by Kooloo. It is 70 miles S.W. to N.E., and 40 broad; has an area of 2,100 square miles; population of 9,868, chiefly composed of Tartars (Mongolians); the lower order, who are of fine stature, athletic, rudely complexioned, small oblong eyes, high cheek boned, thin eyebrows, almost all beardless, without moustaches, but which they consider as quite *distingue* when worn, hospitable, amiable, trustworthy, scrupulous respectors of property, remarkably upright in their dealings, and truth-telling. The higher class are of Caucasian descent, whose features are regular, foreheads upright, noses aquiline, faces narrow, with very large strong beards, dark complexions, tall, robust, well made, frank, hospitable, generous, and a remarkably truth-telling race.

The *Koomwaris* are a noble race, and gallantly contended against their invaders in the Ghoorka war, and compelled them (the Ghoorkas) by paying them £750 to leave the Rajah of Bussahir, who had fled for protection to their hilly fortresses, unmolested, and to withdraw from the district. They are allowed considerable privileges by the Rajah, and

hold the most important offices in the army and state. Polygamy prevails. No less than five distinct dialects are spoken, and in the N. the Tibetan and Kanawari (Milchau) dialects are used. The religion in the S. is Brahminism, which does not extend beyond Saharun, close to the S. frontier, where sacrifices are offered at the shrine of the bloody goddess, Bhima Kall, to whom they formerly sacrificed human victims; in the N. Lamaic Bhuddism, first used by the inhabitants of Kamun, but who respect kine and caste, thus in a measure combining both religions into a system of their own. The chief towns Sungmun and Kanun.

This district is well watered by the Sutlej, Li (Spiti) Darbung, Pejler, Koshaug Maigun, Yala, Hocho, Toglagkhur, Tidung, and Buspa rivers. Its general altitude is not easily known, as the bed of the Sutlej river slopes from 10,000 feet to 5,000 feet. It is a very rugged, extremely lofty, and mountainous district, intersected by valleys, which are certainly the most habitable portions of it. In order to give the traveller a correct idea, we must direct his attention to the following tabular statement of the principal ridges and their altitudes:—

The Chungtung, crossed by a pass.....	9,500 feet.
" Werano, "	13,000 "
" Runung, "	14,500 "
" Hungtung, crossed by a pass, extending S.E. to N.W.....	14,800 "
" Indo-Gangetic, extending S., and formed of gneiss.	17,600 "
" Keoburg, crossed by a pass, covered with perpetual snow.....	18,000 "
" Guntung, crossed by a pass, free from snow in July	18,000 "
" Damak Sha, crossed by the Chungsa Pass, which occupies 1½ day, is seldom frequented on account of 18 persons having died in attempting to traverse it, formed of limestone.....	18,000 "
" Spiry Peak, do. do.	18,068 "
" Peak, in lat. 31° 40', long. 78° 9' ...	18,300 "
" Keoburg, crossed by a pass, and which lies between the Hocho and Taglagkhur Rivers	18,300 "
" Indo Gangetic (a part of the) formed of gneiss.....	19,500 "
" Cloudy Peak, in the Ruldung Range, formed of granite and between the Tidung and Buspa rivers	19,990 "
" Glacier Peak, between the Taglagkhur and Tidong rivers	20,500 "
" Spiti, on the N.W. frontier	20,500 "
" Conical Peak, in the Ruldung Range, between the Tidung and Buspa river	21,100 "
" Rishi Gantung, N.W. of the Sutlej river	21,320 "
" Parguel (Purkyn), N.W. frontier, between the Sutlej and Li rivers ..	22,488 "

The whole of the above, with the exception of the snow clad heights, are rugged in form and crowned with timber. Its productions are copper (from near

Ropay, in the Darbung Valley). There are eighteen varieties of grapes, chiefly of a small size, and most of them of a most luscious flavour. The smallest size resemble the Constantia grapes of the Cape. The vineyards extend 90 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej from Nachar to Pue. In September and October (the grape season), from 60 to 70 lbs. weight can be purchased at from 12 annas to 1 rupee. The very poorest natives use the wild grapes which come from the forests beyond Simla. They are very acid and a little larger than the English black currant. There is everything in the neighbourhood to tempt the European capitalist. The Rajah is anxious for settlers, labour is cheap, building materials are abundant. Attention was first drawn to the culture of the grape in 1826, and now (1880) no less than 6,000 acres are under cultivation, and yield two millions of gallons annually. There is no reason why India should not produce wines of the best qualities in quantities proportionate to those produced in America, Australia and the Cape. Wine, very much resembling raisin, but extremely strong; honey of the finest quality; oak, pine, kelu or deodar, from which a fragrant oil is extracted and used as a preservative against vermin, its wood is very durable and grows to 200 feet high with a girth of 34 feet; holly, maple, plane, ash, horse-chestnut, and mountain ash trees; juniper berries, wild cherries and pears; black and red currants; gooseberries and raspberries, pinus, neozoa, and gerardianas (which are a species of Chilghosa, yield large cones, resembling the pistachio nut both in size, shape, and taste, which, when placed on the fire, split open; the natives extract the seed and sell them at the rate of 1d. per pound in the district, but for 30d. per pound in the plains), strawberries, cumins, rhubarb, cow-slips, pinks, honeysuckles, thyme, wild leeks, apples, peaches, apricots, walnuts, grain (which is insufficient for home consumption), horse chesnut (soaked in water, dried, ground, and then made into bread in times of drought), rice, wheat (the grain is trodden out by oxen in circular enclosures, and ground by water mills), wheat flour (often times sold at 2s. per 60lbs.), barley, buckwheat, bathu (the seeds are ground and made into pottage), potatoes, beans greens, turnips (of excellent quality), sheep, goats, ponies (ghunts), &c. Its Manufactures are woollen blankets and caps, coarse woollen shoes with leathern soles, dried fruit, coarse woollens, "sucklats," &c. The principal commerce consists in the bartering of goods with the Low Hill States, Hindostan, Chinese Tartary, and Sadaikh (Little Tibet). Its chief imports are silk, cotton cloths, spices, dye stuffs, drugs, broad cloths, hardware, sugar, molasses, butter, ghee, fine goats' wool (pushin), sheeps' wool (biangi), tea, borax, and salt; silk, cotton, and felt fabrics; silver and gold. This district abounds with wild bears (black and white), hogs, dogs, and goats, panthers, musk and other deer, marmots, klang, pheasants, hawks, eagles, kites, crows, pigeons, partridges, vultures, woodcocks, cobra-di-capellos, snakes, bees, &c. The Climate in the lower valley of the Sutlej is intensely hot in summer. In the S. and lower part, the monsoon commences in July and ends in September, and only extends to lat. 31° 30', partial showers only falling

beyond that region as it is beyond the influence of the periodical rains. The winter is severe in the extreme, and in many places the inhabitants are completely blocked up in their villages by snow drifts. It is much visited by tempestuous (W. or S.W.) winds at the end of the year, which are generally extremely violent between 2 and 3 p.m., and so closely resemble hurricanes that pedestrians cannot make way against them. So arid does the atmosphere then become, that all wooden, paper, and leathern articles become completely brittle, although the temperature is at Zero. The habitations of the natives in the S. are made of stone, overlaid birch-bark, earth-tempered, coated, slate-roofed houses, and in other parts square keloo (kelu or deodar) wood dwellings.

ROUTE 320

**SIMLA TO SHEALKER, IN KANAWUR,
VIA THE BROANG (BARENDA PASS) AND NAKO.**
Distance, 192½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Simla to Fagoo (Phagoo)	12	0
Puralee	9	4
Kothkhaee	10	4
Deora	14	0
Sari	7	0
Rooroo Kotee	7	0
Chirgong	10	0
Pekha	9	0
Janleg	6	0
Leetee	10	0
Broang	13	4
Pooree	12	4
Pungee	8	0
Leepee	13	0
Lubbrug	6	4
Songnum	10	4
Hango	9	4
Leo or Lee	7	4
Nako	4	0
Shealker	12	4
	192	4

Leave \$ Simla (Route 162) on hardy strong ponies (ghunts), and proceed, via Route 319, to \$ Fagoo (Phagoo), 12; along a good road, down a descent about 6½ miles; pass a level road, parallel to the course of the "Giree river (which rises in the Kothkhaee District, flows amidst huge masses of fallen precipices and rocks, profusely covered with variegated vegetation, and on the E. side throws off several large feeders to the Sutlej, Pabar, and Tonæ rivers), on the right bank of which stands the residence of the late Theog Rana. Pass \$ Puralee, 9½; travellers' bungalow; cross by wooden bridge (sanga) the Giree river; then enter

THE KOTHKHAE HILL STATE,

Which lies in lat. 31° 7' long. 77° 37', is bounded on the N. by Bussahir and Sundoch, E. by Bussahir and Turroch, S. by Poondur, and W. by Balsam and

Kamharsiu. It is 12 miles from N. to S., 6 from E. to W., produces an annual revenue of £355, out of which £130 is paid annually to the ex-Rajah, and £70 to his relatives. It is well watered by the Gires, which throws off several feeders to the Sutlej, Pabar, and Tonse rivers. The general appearance of the country is that of a beautifully wooded, romantic and picturesque, gneiss, and red and white quartz valley, situated between lofty mountainous ridges.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—1828. The Rana (Hindoo) chief conspired against the British Government; he was dethroned, and his possessions annexed to the British territory.

Proceed along a good road, gradually ascending along the course of the above stream; pass *§Kot-hae, 10½*; travellers' bungalow; thence along a good road, up an ascent for 8 miles, and then down a declivity; enter **THE BUSSAHIR STATE**, and 6 miles brings us to

§DEORA (Deohra).

Travellers' bungalow. Elevation, 6,550 feet. Lat. 31° 6', long. 77° 44'.

ATTRACTION.—The Palace of the Rana, which stands on the top of an isolated hill, consists of a pile of buildings five to six storeys high, having wooden galleries or balconies; the basement is constructed of stone and banded timber beams, the eaves of the roofs and outer surfaces are concave, *à la Chinoise*.

POSITION.—It is very picturesquely situated in a beautiful verdant valley, surrounded by terraced-shaped, well cultivated hills, rising with a gentle declivity. The residences of the inhabitants are prettily dotted about amidst rice and grain cultivation.

Thence along a good level road, to **Sari, 7*; formerly the residence of an old Ranees, which overlooks the picturesque valley of the **Pabur* (which stream abounds with fine trout in this *locale*) and **Raeen-gurh* rivers. Thence along a good, level road, down a gradual descent into the valley of the Pabur river; cross by bridges 2 rivers, as also by ford a third one, to

§ROOROO KOTEE, 7 miles.

Provisions. Elevation, 5,100 feet. Lat. 31° 12'. long. 77° 48'.

POSITION.—It lies on the right bank of the Pabur river, near its confluence with the Supul, amidst a well cultivated rice district, and watered by several canals cut from the river.

Thence over an excellent level road, along the banks of the **Pabur* river; pass **Mundlee Kote, 7*; opposite to which, on the left bank of the river, stands *Musalee*, a large village; cross by a wooden bridge, (sanga), a river which joins the Pabur river a short distance beyond, to *§Chirgong, 10*; good encamping ground; beyond this the travelling cannot be performed by *ghunts*, "ponies;" thence pass on for two miles, when we reach a dangerous part of the route; here the road is considerably elevated, and overhangs the **Pabur* river, and four miles beyond, cross by wooden bridge, (sanga) a stream; then up

a rugged ascent, which is abrupt, and along a very rugged path, to

§PEKHA, 3, BASSAR. It is considerably elevated above the Pabur river, and contains some well built, stone and slate roofed houses, amidst beautiful, large horse chestnut trees, great numbers of which abound in the neighbourhood.

Thence along a good road, down a gradual descent to the **Supun Nuddy, 4½*, which cross close to its junction with the **Pabur* river; cross another bridged nuddy to

§JAULEG, 6 miles.

Good encamping ground under large, old, horse-chestnut and walnut trees.

POSITION.—The highest spot in the Pabur valley. The houses at this place are built of hewn stone, and slated.

Thence along a rugged foot-path, over gradual ascents for three miles; then across a fine wood; pass over ascents and descents along the face of grassy hills sloping down to the **Pabur* on the right; cross by a loose spar bridge a torrent or nuddy to *§Leete, 10*; travellers' bungalow, containing two rooms, built by the Right Honourable Lady Bentinck; thence the road continues parallel to the Pabur river (which rises in lat. 31° 22', long. 78° 12', at an altitude of 13,899 feet above the sea, in the lake of Charainai, 1 mile in circuit); thence the stream, which here forms a most superb cascade, flows boisterously over a perpendicular rock, whilst to heighten the beauty of the scene above, towering towards the skies are enormous cracked snow-banks, 80 to 100 feet thick, portions of which fall outward into the lake; thence it continues to the S., to lat. 31° 18', long. 78° 4', to its confluence with the Sipoon; at an elevation of 8,354 feet above the sea, and an average fall of 545 feet per mile; thence it flows into Chergaon, and is there joined in lat. 31° 13', long. 77° 56', at an altitude of 5,965 feet, by the Andrytee, from the N.W.; here its average fall is 254 feet per mile, after which it flows through the most lovely portion of that beautiful, fertile, luxuriant, well cultivated valley of Bushahir, whose genial climate adds another charm to the locality; then it flows S.W. to Rooroo, which lies in lat. 31° 12', long. 77° 48', and has an elevation of 5,100 feet; thence S., to its confluence with the Tons, in lat. 30° 56', long. 77° 54', after a total course of 53 miles, during the greater part of which it is a large, clear, and rapid stream. The road now gradually ascends, then bends to the left, and for 2 miles proceeds up a very abrupt, rugged path, strewed with large masses of granite and loose stones to the summit of the Barendra Pass, at which there is neither bungalow nor water, and 100 miles from Simla; thence down a rocky, rugged-pathed declivity, 7,000 feet in perpendicular, the first part of which descent is passed over a snow-bed, then across a large wood, well stocked with plane, horse-chestnut, birch, and rhododendron trees. On the N. side of the hill at the Pass there is always snow, but travellers can traverse it from June to November; we then reach

Broom, 13½. *Position.*—It lies 2 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, near the Bupsa river. Elevation, 7,411 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 28', long. 78° 14'. Thence along a very bad road, which is extremely dangerous to traverse, as it often lies upon the face of the bare rock, inclined to the horizon at a considerable angle, with a precipice of many hundred feet on the outside, so that much precaution is necessary to avoid slipping off the rock into the Sutlej river on the left; pass on to *Pooree, 12½*; which lies on the Bupsa river, which rises in lat. 31° 13', long. 78° 11', on the N.E. declivity of the outer Himalayan range; thence it flows by a wide channel, densely interspersed with islands of sand and pebbles, thickly covered with barberries and willows, through a beautiful, picturesque, level valley, (once itself an immense lake, but now most beautifully arranged in grain and pulse fields, interspersed with luxuriant apricot, peach, and walnut-tree groves and vineyards, the fruit of which do not ripen owing to the periodical rains), between the outer range of the Himalaya on the S.W., and the stupendous Ruldung range on the N.E., both of which are very abrupt, and barren at those points. It is crossed by bridge at *Cheikool* (18 miles from its source), where the elevation is 11,275 feet above the sea, and 66 feet wide; thence it flows N.W., and receives several small streams both on the right and left, and after a course of 45 miles falls into the Sutlej river, at an elevation of 5,945 feet above the sea, in lat. 31° 29', long. 78° 15'. Thence cross by *shu'a* "a swinging rope bridge," the Sutlej river, and proceed along the made road from the plains to the frontier. Thence along a very bad, rugged footpath, which leads across huge masses of granite and gneiss, which lie scattered in all directions over prostrated large pine trees, the branches and leaves of which peep forth from beneath the stones. We then reach

*PUNGEE, 8 miles.

A collection of hamlets. Lat. 31° 35', long. 78° 20'. Elevation, 9,197 feet above the sea.

Position.—It lies on the right bank of the Sutlej, at the S.E. base of a lofty range, dividing the valleys of Kushang and Mulgun. The houses, which are well constructed, stand on irregular terraces above each other, on the mountain side, amidst luxuriant cultivation.

TEMPLE.—Here stands a handsome, slate-roofed temple, ornamented with handsome, tastefully carved woodwork, and in the interior is enthroned a Hindoo idol; close by it is the idol's store house, which contains the corn, butter, spirits, and edibles, all offerings of the villagers, who are sumptuously entertained on festivals by the priests.

Pass along a country covered with luxuriant vineyards; cross the **Tetee* river to **Leepree, 13*, which lies on the left bank; thence proceed to **Labrung, 6½*, which lies on the left bank of the Zoong rivulet, 2 miles from the Sutlej. Pass within 1 mile of

§ KANUM.

Territory, Bussahir. Population, 780. Lat. 31° 48', long. 78° 30'. Tank. Elevation, 9,296 feet above the sea, 1 mile distant, along a beautiful valley.

It is the capital of the Koonawur District, lies on the declivity of a *recess*, beautifully surrounded by lofty mountain ranges, close to a feeder of the Sutlej, one mile distant. The flat-roofed houses are most picturesquely situated, rising above each other, on rough massive stone embankments, amidst poplar groves and orchards, well stocked with walnut-trees, apples, peaches, and apricots, which here grow luxuriantly, owing to the land being well watered by irrigation from the torrent flowing down the beautiful valley.

TEMPLE.—Here is a fine Buddhist edifice, containing an excellent library, printed from wooden types, in the Tibetan language, the most curious works therein being, an Encyclopedia of 225 vols., which has evidently been translated from the Sanscrit, and a Theological System, in 100 vols. The Lama (Great Pontiff) who resides here is elected by the body of Lamas, but his election must be confirmed by the Lama of Ladakh (Little Tibet); he wears the costume of a mitred Roman Catholic bishop. Here also resided, for a considerable period, that profound scholar, persevering student, and erudite linguist, the Hungarian, Cosma de Koros, occupying himself with the study of the Tibetan language. It is governed by an hereditary *Waxir*, and who administers the government for the Rajah of Bussahir, to whom it belongs.

Thence cross the Roongung Ghat (14,508 feet high); cross the **Zoong* rivulet, as also by *sanga*, "wooden bridge," the **Dabung* (Dabrun, Dabrun) or Rooshkatong river, which rises in lat. 31° 57', long. 78° 25', on the S.W. declivity of the Damuk Shu, at an elevation of 15,000 feet above the sea, amidst most desolate, yet grand scenery, of immense mounds of snow and ice fields of great thickness; about 5 miles below it is joined by several torrents, flowing down glaciers, and mountains on every side, and pursuing their course amidst limestone spire peaks, underneath icy and snowy arches, thence it passes Soomdo, which has an altitude of 13,000 feet, and here its average fall is about 300 feet per mile, the declivity gradually lessens, and then the stream flows across a fertile dell, which it irrigates, and thence passes on the borders of several hamlets, from one of which it derives its name of Rooshkatong, at which spot it is a large, violent stream, flowing onwards with great impetuosity; thence it proceeds to Soongnum, where it is crossed by a wooden bridge (*sanga*), 33 feet long, at an altitude of 9,030 feet above the sea; thence for 8 miles to lat. 31° 43', long. 78° 35'; where after a course of 27 miles it falls into the Sutlej river. Proceed to

§ SONGNUM (Sungnum), 10½ miles.

Bazaar. Lat. 31° 45', long. 78° 31'. Elevation, 9,350 feet above the sea.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Darbung river, which is here a large stream, flowing through a broad, level, and well cultivated dell, about 3 miles long, which fertilises the vicinity, that groves of apple, walnut, and apricot trees abound; the fruit of the latter, which is very meagre and acid, is dried in the open air, much used for home consumption, and a fragrant oil is extracted from the kernels. Large quantities of grapes of the finest quality are grown here. Here the Lamas chiefly reside.

Cross the Hungrung Ghat (14,837 feet high), enter the Hango Valley, and soon after the village of

SHANGO (Hung), 9½ miles.

Territory. Hungrung Division of Koonawur. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. Elevation, 11,400 feet. Population, 300, among which are several nuns.

POSITION.—It lies at the N.E. base of the Hungrung mountains, at the head of a beautifully cultivated dell, 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, which is well irrigated by three streams passing through it into the Li river. The surrounding scenery is of quite an opposite character, for to the S.W. lie arid, barren, wild-looking, gravelly, soil-parched mountains, interspersed with tufts of aromatic heaths and broom, and which, when heated by the burning rays of the sun, and parched up by the arid atmosphere, renders the *coup-d'œil* one of the most desolate conceivable.

ATTRACTION.—*Temple.*—Here stands the celebrated Hango temple, so highly venerated among the natives of this district. It is an immense edifice, exclusively devoted to a religious sect, whose tenets and ritual observances are both Lamaic and Brahminical. The interior contains numerous grotesque idols, the most remarkable of which is the large, frightful-looking, earthenware, male figure, decorated with a diadem and necklace of human skulls, the latter actually touching the ground, in the right hand is placed a sword hilt, and in the left a human skull cut into the shape of a goblet, but not mounted *à la* Lord Byron's cup, the neck is encircled with the elongated tongue of a huge serpent, whose head also touches the ground. In its arms is a female figure of the same material, wearing a tiara of skulls, and holding in her hand a similar vessel. It is generally supposed that this hideous and disgusting group is a representation of the incarnation of the wrathful Brahminical and Lamaical deities.

Thence we proceed along a good, even road, for a considerable distance, then down a steep declivity to *Leo (Lee), $7\frac{1}{2}$; it lies on the right bank of the Sutlej; thence we pass amidst a considerable portion of cultivated land, and cross by wooden bridge (sanga) the *Lee, or Spite river, to

NAKO.

ELEVATION.—12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Population, 400. Houses, about 40, which are partly built of unbaked bricks, and covered with juniper trunk, platformed, mud roofs. Station of the Trigonometrical Survey of India.

2 B

POSITION.—It is the highest village round the Frontier of Bussahir, and stands on the western declivity of the lofty towering Purkyul (22,488 feet above the level of the sea), about a mile from the left bank of the *Lee, or Spite river.

ATTRACTIONS.—*The Palace.* This magnificent and commodious structure, in which resides the Lama, stands amidst cultivated grounds, which are supported and partitioned by granite dykes, rising by terraces, 700 feet higher than the village, and well cropped with wheat, barley, buck-wheat (phapur), turnips, small beans, &c., which are irrigated by streams flowing down from the snowy and icy masses above.

Bazaar. Yaks, kine, horses, and asses, are abundant; but furze, which is used for fire-wood, is very scarce indeed.

LAKE.—A little below the village is a small *hd* (lake), most picturesquely bordered with willow and poplar trees, the only ones in this locality, except juniper.

DAKES to Tashigang, 6 miles; Chang, 9 miles.

Thence along a good road for 9 miles, lying all the way about 1 mile from the left bank of the *Spite river (Lee, Li, Spitee, Parang La), which rises in lat. $32^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$, on the N. slope of the Paralasa range, flows serpentine S.E. for 56 miles, and in lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$, receives the Peenoo united streams, thence flows on to lat. $32^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$, where it is joined by the Para, or Parati, the former being 72 feet wide, and the latter 98, and with a much more rapid current; thence it flows S. and passes Shalkur (Shealkur), where its bed has an altitude of 10,014 feet above the sea, and its channel an average fall of 69 feet per mile; continuing its course still in that direction, S. it receives the Yoolang and Leapak rivers from the W. and within six miles of its confluence, at an altitude of 8,494 feet, with the Sutlej, in lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$, it is 274 feet wide, with a voluminous body of water and extremely rapid current. The meeting of these two large streams is certainly most remarkable, the passage through which the confluence takes place is flanked with mural, stratified, solid granite, and into it gently flows from its apparent subterraneous source the deep, ocean-blue waters of the Li river, whilst the rapid waters of the Sutlej rush on with such violence and velocity that the noise of the collision of these rivers, echoed by the neighbouring heights, closely approximates to the thundering vibration of the Niagara Falls.

Thence we proceed along a bad, rocky road, cross by a *sanga* (wooden bridge) the broad (92 feet) and elevated bed (10,000 feet) of the Spitee river, to

SHEALKER (Shalkur), 12½ miles.

Lat. 32° , long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. Elevation, 10,413 feet above the sea. Population, 200, among whom are about 10 monks and 6 nuns of the Lamaic Order.

FORT.—This badly built, loose stone, unburnt brick, dilapidated fortress, which is about 300 feet

long from N. to S., stands on the verge of a lofty bank, having a slope of 35° to the water's edge, naturally scarped on the N. and W. and only accessible from the S. The interior circuit of the walls is lined with houses.

PORRICK.—It lies near the northern boundary of Koonawar, in Bussahir, in the Spiti river valley at its lowest inclination of slope.

In the vicinity excellent crops of barley, apricots, buck-wheat, millet, turnips, pulse, and wheat, are produced.

ROUTE 321.

SIMLA TO SOOBATHOO.

Distance, 23½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Simla to Syree.....	10	4
Soobathoo.....	13	0
	23	4

Leave §*Simla* (Route 162), and proceed, *via* Route 318, to §*Syree* (Routes 257 and 318); thence along a good road, descending for 9½ miles, to the river *Gumbeer, which cross by ford in the hot season, and Shakesperian bridge in the monsoon, and at the end of 13 miles we arrive at

§ *SOOBATHOO* (Route 163).

ROUTE 322.

SOOBATHOO TO MALOWN.

Distance, 29 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Soobathoo to Nahrotee	11	0
Bahce, or Baheshuttece	8	0
Malown	10	0
	29	0

Leave § *Soobathoo* (Route 163). Dawks to Dehra, 127½, 103; Kurnaul, 110, Loodiana, 86½, 95½; Malown, 29; Seharunpoor, 103½, 112½; Simla, 23½; and thence proceed along a good and delightful shady road; cross the *Gumbeer river, to §*Nahrotee*, 11; bazaar; encamping ground close at hand. Situated on the banks of Joar Nuddy. Its population consists principally of Brahmans. Thence along a good hill road, to §*Bahce* (Baheshuttece, Route 318), 8; and then proceed, *via* Route 318, for 10 miles, to

§ *MALOWN* (Route 318).

ROUTE 323.

SYLHET TO COMMILLAH.

Distance, 134½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sylhet to Dilburgunge	11	0
Tajpoor, Police Chokee	9	0
Left bank of Murka river, 1 mile short } of Sheerpoor	11	0
Sudder Ghat	9	4
Bohoo Bul	14	0
Saestagunge	8	0
Ketah Kollah	13	0
Chandura-ka Bazaar	14	0
Undah Bazaar	10	2
Near Nonagawn, 1½ mile S. of Kusbah	14	0
Chougaon	12	0
Comillah	9	0
	134	6

Leave § *Sylhet* (Route 120). Dawks to Bishnath, 195½; Comillah, 184½; Chittagong, 219; Dacca, 145; Gowahatty, 119½; Jumalpoor, 169; Munnypoor, 214½. Proceed along a circuitous road for 4 miles, along the left bank of the *Soorma river, which cross by ferry; then across a level, undulating, cultivated country, well wooded with bamboo and betel-nut trees; thence along the left bank of the *Bussah for 3 miles; thence along a swampy, muddy ground; cross a bridged nullah; proceed along the left bank of the *Joorie (Jeeree) river, which rises in lat. 25° 9', long. 93° 28', flows S.W. for 40 miles, and falls into the Barak river, in lat. 24° 43', long. 93° 12'; then cross by ferry the *Betwa river to **Dilburgunge*, 11; then cross by boats and rafts the *Joorie (Jeeree) river, and proceed across rice fields, 1½ foot deep in mud and water, through flat, swampy rice cultivation, to **Tajpoor Police Chokee* 9; thence the road, which still continues bad and swampy, is circuitous; cross several watercourses, which are about 2 feet deep; then cross by ferry the Markeela river, 4½, and also the wide (250 yds.) *Shadupoor river, 5, at its confluence with the Boorie Barak and Aurngpoor rivers; thence cross the *Murka river, 200 yds. wide; encamping ground on the left bank of the river, 11; pass within 1 mile of § *Sheerpoor*; thence along a more swampy country, but less wooded, almost the whole track inundated, the peasantry obliged to pass in canoes from village to village; cross by ferry the *Barak river (which is thrown off by the Jeeree in lat. 24° 43', long. 93° 13', flows W., passes through the Auchar and Silhet Districts, flows S.W. for 110 miles, and then falls into the Megna in lat. 24°, long. 90° 59'); then proceed along its banks, which are dry and circuitous; pass over several water courses, 3 feet deep; cross by ferry the *Gooljah, and also a nullah, 15 yds. wide and 3 feet deep, to Sudder Ghat, 9½; then proceed along swampy rice fields, knee deep in mud and water for 7 miles, through a fertile rice district, populous, and having on the left low, thick-wooded, ridgy heights; after which proceed

along a good circuitous pathway, intersected by several watercourses and a few hollows, close to which it is miry; proceed amidst heavy tree and bush, jungly, high land, having on the right, deep, treeless, inundated land, which leads to a higher, drier, and well cultivated country; cross by pucca bridge a nullah, as also by ferry the *Kurrunghee river, to **Bahoo Bul*, 14; thence the road, which still continues miry and muddy, is much better, and leads through well wooded bamboo, mango, betel, and peepul trees, and a drier country; cross by temporary bamboo bridges 2 nullahs, as also by ferry the *Khoai river, to **Saestagunge*, 8; then cross by ferry the *Shootung river, 4½; thence proceed along a country having in the left, a table land from 60 to 100 feet in perpendicular height, covered with tree and bush jungle; and then across a few swampy, miry spots, to **Betah Kollah*, 8; the road again leads across rice and grassy lands, ankle-deep in mud and water; cross the *Soonal river; thence proceed along a good circuitous footpath, interspersed with miry places, through a low, wet, and short jungly, grassy, country; cross the *Loor river; we then enter

THE BRITISH TIPPERAH DISTRICT

(Route 143).

Pass §*Chandura-ka-Bazaar*, 14; Civil Authority, Collector at Comillah, 4½ miles; thence along a drier track, across swampy rice fields, to the *Kattagunge river, 8½, which cross by ferry, and pass over the *Ullea Joorie river, 2½, which cross by ferry, and pass through a well wooded, populous country on the left, where there is the large Teetas lake, after which not a shrub is visible, but high, well wooded land on the left, the lake and deep swampy ground continuing on the right; cross a nullah to §*Undah Bazaar*, 4½; thence along a bad, swampy road for a mile, with a lake on the right, and high ground on the left; cross by ferry the *Syndura river; then along a good footpath, intersected by 2 nullahs; cross by ferry the *Hourah river, with a lake and open ground on the right, and a "heel," with high, jungly ground on the left; thence along a circuitous, swampy path, across low rice fields; cross the *Beenagunge and *Beefal rivers, close to **Nonagaun* (1½ mile S. of Kuahbah, the proper stage, but the ground around it under water), 14; encamping ground; thence along a good footpath on the left bank of the Beefal river, and over a low, open, inundated rice country, with table land on the left, 1½ mile from the road, and at the 3rd mile the road becomes bad, swampy, muddy, and circuitous; cross by ferry the Nyanpoor river, also 4 swamps about 3 feet deep, likewise 3 nullahs to **Chougaon*, 8; then along a wet, heavy bund, across an inundated rice field, country low on the right, and high, covered with bush jungle on the left; at the 8th mile cross by ford the *Goomty (Goomtee) river, 8, which rises in lat. 23° 43', long. 92° 24', in Independent Tipperah, flows W. for 80 miles, thence for 60, and falls into the Megna (Brahmapootra) river in lat. 23° 32', long. 90° 42'; good encamping ground; and one mile beyond we reach the town of

§ COMILLAH (Tipperah).

District, British Tipperah. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Encamping ground at the Dharum Saugor. Bazaar. Lat. 23° 28', long. 91° 10'.

DAWES to Dacca, 48, E.S.E.

ROUTE 324.

SYLHET TO GOWAHATTY,

VIA CHERREEPOONJEE AND NUNKLOW.

Distance 119½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sylhet to Pundua	17	0
Soopapoonjee Orange Groves	5	6
Chirapoonjee	6	7
Surareem	6	0
Mophlung	8	3
Numbree or Lumbree	9	2
Nunklow	13	6
Moepa (Bungalaw)	8	0
Ongsurje (Bungalaw)	10	6
Iyrong, a Garrow village	9	4
Raneegong Godown	5	4
Raneegong, end of	9	5
Gowahatty	9	1
	119	5

Leave §*Sylhet* (Route 120), and proceed along a good road to §*Pundua*, 17, Civil Authority, Collector at Sylhet. An extensive and lucrative trade is carried on with the Cosseahs who inhabit the

KASSIA (Cossya) HILLS,

"The road through which is one of the best mountain roads ever traversed. Well constructed in the beginning by Colonel Lyster, it is preserved in excellent order at very little expense, as there is very little animal traffic upon it. The bare-footed Kassias, who in a former generation were a warlike people, and gave some trouble, have now subsided into hewers of wood and drawers of water, and carriers of potatoes, and with their constant tread keep the road smooth as a newly made pucca road in the north west. The hills in many parts are studded with Druidical stones, exactly like those at Stonehenge; and in some places they are of far greater magnitude. At *Mophlung* there is a splendid group of five upright stones, and the height of the one in the centre is about 25 feet. At their base are two large stone tables, resting upon stone pillars, about the size of a round dining table of moderate dimensions. The Kassias have no records, no written language, no traditions, and the object of these structures cannot be ascertained from them. Some people think they are monuments to the dead, but they are Druidical stones, and the people are Druids, or at least their worship is the same. Formerly they indulged in human sacrifices, and the stone tables are evidently made for the purpose of sacrifice. The British Government, however, soon put a stop to that, and they are now

obliged to propitiate their gods with the blood of cattle instead of that of human beings. In several places are seen the horns and skulls of cattle perched on the top of the central stone, for these stones are all in groups, and invariably in odd numbers, such as five, seven, nine, &c. Then, like the Druids, they worship the groves, where they imagine their gods reside. Wandering over the hills with a Kassia guide the tourist will see him fall upon his knees and saluam to a deep cleft or gully covered with forest; a grove, in fact, such as Numa Pompilius would have envied for the seclusion of his goddess, Egeria. He will also beg the traveller not to enter it, as the Kassias would be offended if they heard of it. The religion of the Druids is the most ancient in history, and it is not impossible that some Druidical missionary, centuries ago, found his way to these hills, and made converts of the natives, for the stones bear the marks of extreme antiquity. They are generally of granite, and covered with hoary moss. A very faithful sketch of those at Mophlung has been made, and all who see it will admit that the stones at Stonehenge fade into insignificance beside them. The scenery as you approach Cherrapoonjee is very grand. The descent to the river Bogapanee occupies about two hours. From the height whence it is first described the river looks like a silver thread. In fact, the water is of a milky colour, from the bed of the river being covered with white mud, derived from the limestone with which these hills abound. The sides of the hills are worn into hundreds of gullies by the tremendous rains which fall every year, and the rocks are guttered by the incessant action of water. The Bogapanee rose 50 feet in one night, and carried away a strong stone bridge some years ago. This has been replaced by a bamboo one, which spans the whole river, in the form of a large semi-circle. To prevent it swinging too much, or being blown away, the Kassias have steadied it on either side with guys attached to the land, made of a creeper as thick as a two-inch rope, and quite as strong. It is a great curiosity, being very fragile in appearance, but perfectly safe. During the rains, the waterfalls in these hills are most numerous and the finest in the world. When it is remembered that 650 inches of rain fall in a season, and that the water comes down more in sheets than in drops, the imagination can conceive the magnificent spectacle of hundreds of waterfalls, gushing down the gullies, seen at one and the same time. It is stated that it is the intention of Government to locate a European regiment on the Kassia hills. If so, it may not be out of place to point out a spot where Europeans would be advantageously situated. There is a very fine piece of table-land about twenty miles from Cherrapoonjee, on the Cherra side of the Bogapanee, about three miles in extent, and has abundance of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The place is marked on the map as *Lailongkote*, and its elevation is about 5,770 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is good, the climate most healthy, and the rains not so heavy as at Cherrapoonjee. There is also a road from Cherrapoonjee which could be greatly improved at a small expense. In fact it is the most eligible spot in the hills for Europeans

The ride to Cherrapoonjee leads through hills, which for beauty of scenery and exhilarating healthiness of climate surpass anything seen in Europe, America, Asia, or Australia. The march across these hills, from Assam to Sylhet, has scarcely a parallel in the world for fineness of climate, and beauty and variety of scenery. The road to the base of the hills winds through amphitheatres of hills reposing on lake-like plains. Then ascends the lower range of hills, (still in Assam) which are covered with the densest forest vegetation, and watered with hundreds of small streams of purest water, until we reach the river Burapanee, which flows at the base of the Kassia hills. This river is spanned by a suspension bridge, which would bear a comparison with the best of the kind in England. Beneath it rush the clear blue waters of the Burapanee, over a bed of rocks worn and cut into deep holes, and a thousand fantastic shapes, by the action of the immense body of water that pours over them during the periodical rains that are so heavy in this part of the world. Beneath the bridge there is a very fine waterfall, about 40 feet high, which falls into a large pool, said to be of very great depth. The falls in Scotland, that attract annually such crowds of admiring visitors, fade into perfect insignificance before this grand rocky river. From the bridge you ascend to Nanklow, a height of 3,000 feet, and there commences the journey across the Kassia hills. At this season of the year (Feb.) the climate is cold and exhilarating, and if these hills were more known, the worn-out and climate-touched residents of the plains would visit them in preference to the Himalayas. From Nunklow the view of the lower hills and plains of Assam is magnificent. In the early morning the leaden-coloured clouds rest on the lower ranges, leaving the peaks of the hills cropping out like islands in a dull blue sea. As the sun rises the peaks become lighted, and the clouds boil up, in the grandest and most fantastic shapes. The rising of the sun from the Righi in Switzerland, is not equal to the view from Nunklow. About four hours' ride from the next station, *Meyrang*, is one of the greatest wonders of the world, called the Kul-lung rock. It is one mighty mass of granite, cropping out of the spur of a mountain. On one side it is 700 feet high, and about 500 on the other, being much higher than the highest pyramid of Egypt, and contains a mass of stone that would build half a dozen Great Pyramids. In shape it is nearly round, and appears like a gigantic dark tower, overlooking the whole country around. Near its base fir trees grow, as high as 80 to 100 feet, but look quite insignificant beside it. There is a sketch of it in Mr. Oldham's report on the Khasia hills, but it is faulty, and gives no adequate idea of the vast magnitude of this wonderful rock. The writer has never seen any object in nature to be compared to it. It is not difficult to ascend, and with the assistance of four Kassias, and a rope attached to his belt, the traveller can reach the top in about half an hour. In many parts of the road a great many pieces of quartz lie scattered over the ground, similar to the position of the quartz at the gold diggings of Australia. It is not unlikely that there may be valuable gold diggings in these hills yet to be found, if some enterprising

adventurers were to make the experiment. It is in the creeks and gullies of the hills of Australia that gold most abounds, and the Khassia hill formations are not unlike those of the Owens' mining district. Iron, coal, and lime are abundant in these hills, but little can be made of them, from the distance, expense of carriage and labour; for in these hills, too, the same increase in the price of labour which is puzzling us in Bengal (1860) and elsewhere has taken place to a surprising extent, and which is owing to the emigration of Coolies to foreign lands. At Cherrapoonjee, where the Khassias work the coal mines, the price of coal was formerly 3 Rs. per 100 maunds, they now demand and obtain 10 Rs. for the same quantity."

Thence along a good level road, intersected by three nullahs and the *Dolly and *Kornuttee rivers, we then enter the *Cossya Hills* (Route 120) to the *Soopoonjee Orange Groves*, 5½; then proceed up an ascent to the top of a ghat, 34; thence along a rocky table land, intersected by three nullahs and the *Musung and *Omussung rivers to

CHIRRA POONJEE (Chirra Poonjee), 6½ miles.

Territory, the Cossaye (Kassia) Hills. Civil Authority, the Resident Rajah of Chirra Poonjee. Post Office. Military station. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 25° 14' long. 91° 45'.

Productions.—Excellent beef, pork, oranges, pine apples, and all native fruits; coal of first rate quality obtained from mines, and iron ore.

DAWS to Silhet, 28; Munepore, 190; Calcutta, 494 miles.

Sanatorium.—This place was formerly kept as a Sanatorium for British troops, but the climate not proving as fine as was anticipated it was abandoned in 1834.

POSITION.—It is pleasantly situated on the Cossya Hills, at an elevation of 4,200 feet above the sea. Its average temperature is 12° Fahrenheit less than that of Bengal but 20° higher in the hot season.

Thence proceed along a good road, over a wavy table land; cross two nullahs to **Surareem*, 6; thence the road is bad, intersected by three nullahs, and interspersed with steep descents and ascents especially to and from the rivers; **Kalapane* (Omyong) and **Bhogga Pance*, to **Mophlung* (Mophlung), 8½.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Druidical Monuments.

Thence down a steep descent, and proceed along a circuitous road, across ascents and descents, intersected by six nullahs; pass **Syung*, 5, and proceed through a hilly country, and enter the

OSINLEE DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 20' and 25° 59', long. 91° 26' and 91° 41'; is 43 miles long from N. to S. and 10 broad; and has an area of 330 square miles, to **Numbree* (Lumbree). Dawks to Gowhaty, 46 S.; Goalpara, 79 S.E. by E.; lat. 25° 30', long. 91° 39'. Thence along an ascending and descending road,

intersected by five nullahs, across a hilly country; cross the **Dumpollongur* river to **Nanklow*, (Nanklow), 13½. *Attraction*.—The View of Assam. Thence down a declivity of about 8,500 feet; in the first four miles cross by wooden bridge the wide (60 yds.) **Bor Sorri* river; then cross four nullahs to **Mopea*, 8; travellers' bungalow; lat. 25° 47', long. 91° 40'. Dawks to Gowhaty, 26 S.; and Jynteah-poor, 54 N.W. by N. Thence across an open country for two miles, along a difficult road, interspersed with steep ascents and descents, cross nine nullahs and the **Bor Neigra* and **Hoorheore* rivers to **Ongswe*, 10½; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along a swampy valley, over a very difficult road, interspersed with ascents and descents, covered with woody jungle; cross four nullahs and the **Bor Juree* river to **Jyrong*, 9½; lat. 25° 52', long. 91° 36'. Dawks to Gowhaty, 21 S.W. by S.; Goalpara, 63 E.S.E. Thence the road becomes narrow, difficult, and circuitous, and leads across two hills, cross two nullahs, and proceed along an excellent road, and enter

THE CAMROOP DISTRICT OF LOWER ASSAM, (Route 117), to the *Godown at Ranegong*, 5½; then cross the Dowbooree river and three nullahs; and proceed to *Ranegong*, 9½; lat. 26° long. 91° 35'. Dawks to Gowhaty 14 miles, S.W. Thence the road becomes rather bad; pass **Moodee-Daree*, 3, standing on the bank of the Burrumpooter river; then proceed along a narrow pass 2½, between low wooded hills, cross a nullah, also the Bhoraalee river, and we enter

THE GOWAHATTY DISTRICT (Route 117), and at 9½ miles we arrive at

§ GOWHATTY (Route 117).

ROUTE 325.

SYLHET TO MUNNYPUR.

Distance, 214½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sylhet to Banakandee	120	0
Kumrungabad	11	2
Khongnangpokpee	12	0
Jeeree River	7	7
Mookroo Nullah	6	1
Barak River	8	5
Aquee Village	7	2
Eerung River	4	7
Eeynee River	6	0
Eeroo River	12	6
Jaenugur	10	0
Munnypoor	8	0
	214	6

Leave § *Sylhet* (Route 120), and proceed by boat up the **Barack* river (Barak), a branch of the Soormah river, for 120 miles, then enter

THE SOUTHERN CACHAR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 24 13' and 25° 50', long. 92° 24' 93° 28', is 110 miles long from N. to S., and 65 broad;

has an area of 4,000 square miles; population of 60,000; is bounded on the N. by Nowgong, E. by Tools Ram Senaputtee's Territory, and Munneepoor, S. by Tipperah, and W. by Jyntea and Silhet. It is well watered by the Barak and Juru rivers. Its productions are coffee, sugar, and mulberry trees. The fixed revenue of £5,815 14s. per annum for 5 years, from 1853. It is infested with tigers. This province is a non-regulation district.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1813. It was governed by Kishen Chunder, who, dying in this year, his brother, Rajah Govind Chunder, ascended the throne, on whose accession the Prince of Munneepoor (Gumber Singh) took up arms and expelled him.

1824. The Burmese then took possession of it, from which they were driven by the British, who replaced the Rajah Govind Chunder on the throne, and took the territory under their protection. Tools Ram Seenaputtee then revolted against him, and compelled the Rajah to assign him the hilly districts, of which he had taken possession.

1830. The Rajah was assassinated, and leaving no lineal heirs, the British obtained entire possession of this Territory, a portion of which they gave to the Rajah of Munneepore, and annexed the remainder.

Pass § *Banskandee*, thence proceed to **Kumrung-abad*, 1½, and along a good road to **Khongnang-pokpee*, 12; cross the **Jeree* river, 7½; also the **Mookroo nullah*, 6½, and **Barak* river, 8½; and then enter the

MUNNYPOOR (Muneepon) DISTRICT.

(See Route 282.)

Which lies in lat. 23° 49' and 25° 41', long. 93° 5' and 94° 32'; is 125 miles long from N. to S., 90 miles broad; has an area of 7,584 square miles, population of 250,000; is bounded on the N.E. and S. by the Burmese Empire, W. by Cachar and Tools Ram Senaputtee's Territory, and N.W. by Upper Assam. The appearance of the country is that of an immense valley, in the centre of a steep mountainous district.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1826. The King of Ava gave up his claim to this territory.

1830. When Cachar lapsed to the British a portion of it was conferred on the Rajah of this district.

1834. He died, was succeeded by his infant son (Kirttee Singh), and Senaputtee Nur Sing, who was named Regent, soon took the government for himself, and expelled the infant Rajah.

1850. He died, and named Deebindro Singh (his brother) as his successor. The rightful prince, Kirttee Singh, then invaded it, regained the throne and expelled Deebindro, who resides at Dacca; and the British government publicly acknowledged him, and bound themselves to protect him.

Pass **Aque*, 7½; cross the **Eerung*, 4½; **Eyna*, 6; and **Eeroo* rivers, 12½, to **Jacnagar*, 10; and eight miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ MUNNYPOOR (Muneepon).

Territory, Muneepon. Civil Authority, The Resident Political Agent. Military station, Travellers' bungalow. The Cusbah, Capital of the District. Lat. 24° 29', long. 94° 1'.

POSITION.—It stands on the right bank of the Naukatha Khyoung river, which rises in lat. 25° 16', long. 94° 16', in the Muneepon District, flows S. for 215 miles through Burmah, and falls into the Myithia Khyoung in lat. 22° 26', long. 94° 21'.

ROUTE 326.

MHOW TO ASSEERGURH,
VIA THE SIMROLE GHAT AND THE MERDANA FERRY.
Distance, 128½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Duttoda	8	4
Bai, below the Simrole Ghat	8	4
Bulwara	8	4
Jetwah	9	4
Murdana	11	1
Kamkhara	13	0
Deola	13	0
Bheekungsoo	7	4
Chirawul or Siravul	12	0
Pundhana	13	2
Boregaon	10	0
Assceergurh Pettah	13	4
	128	6

Leave § *Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), proceed along a good road, across an undulating country, interspersed with small conical table-crowned hills, and intersected by two nullahs; pass **Gorjuthera*, 1½; then cross by ford the **Gumber* river, as also the **Kanar* river to § *Duttoda* (Duttodah), 8½ (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*; thence along a good cart track, across an undulating, open, partially cultivated country, intersected by four nullahs, to § *Simrole*, 3; thence descend the Simrole Ghat, 2½ to 2½ miles, along two gradual easy declivities; then pass along the banks of the **Chourakhall* river, which stream is crossed at four different places, in this stage, between jungly, tree and bushy hills, to **Bai*, 2½, which lies below the Simrole Ghat; water from two baolees; thence the road is interspersed with ruts and stones, across a hilly, tree, bush, jungly, grass country, intersected by two nullahs; thence down a gradual descent of 5,000 yds., with a hill on the left, and a deep ravine on the right, to the Bhoutee Ghatta; thence cross by ford the wide (80 yds.) bed, stony-bottomed, sloping banks, and small stream of the **Chorut* (Chorud), 3½; thence down the stony (170 yds.

long) *Burree-ka-Ghatta* (3½) descent; cross the *Koolar or Keolar river to **Bulwara*, 2½; baolee, Kutcha well, and digging in the Koolar river; thence along a good cart-road, across a level, overgrown, thick, bushy jungly country, intersected by three nullahs and the *Koolar river at two different places; pass **Jetwah*, 9½; wells; thence across an undulating country, interspersed with rocky ridges for six miles, after which it becomes level, and covered with thorny, bush jungle; cross by ford and ferry the *Nerbudda river, which is here 700 yds. wide, from bank to bank, stream 250 yds. wide, sandy, small stony, rugged rocky bottom, which is here fordable for cattle at the end of January, but not until March for travellers and carts; it can however be forded at an earlier period at *Ramree Ghaut* (3½ miles higher up), but the current is rapid and bottom stony; pass to **Murdana*, 11½; water from the river; thence along an indifferent road; pass **Peepulkoond*; **Kumla*; **Kamkhara*, 13; provisions from Sukergaon (two miles distant); thence across a low, hilly, jungly country, to **Deola*, 13; thence along a bad stony road, intersected by two nullahs, to **Bheekunggaon*, 7½; thence pass **Oondeah*; **Poonashah*; then pass through the GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed across a low hilly range, extending E. to W. to **Chiravul* (Siravul), 12; Civil Authority, the Assistant Political Agent at Mundlalsair; pass **Cersode*; **Koladeh*; **Gaboreah*; and 13½ miles brings us to **Pundhana*; bazaar, baolee, and nullah amply supplied; thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs and the *Sookta river; pass **Reteah*, *Muckranda*; **Ramanpooree*; **Boregaon*, 10 (Route 58, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and thence proceed, via that route, for 13½ miles to the Pettah of †*ASSEERGURH* (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 327.

MHOW TO ASSEERGURH,
VIA THE SEMROLE (SIMROLE) GHAT, AND BURWAI
FERRY.

Distance, 99½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow, via Route No. 326, to Bulwara ..	26	0
Burwai	12	0
Left bank of the Nerbudda river	5	0
Doorawah or Dooramah	12	4
Chahgaon	14	0
Boregaon	16	0
Assseergurh Pettah	13	4
	99	4

Leave **Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route No. 326, to **Bulwara*, 26; then proceed along a good road to **Burwai*, 12 (Burway). Lat. 22° 13', long. 76° 7'. Dawks to Mhow, 89 miles, E.E. Civil Authority,

Resident at Indore; thence cross by ferry the *Nerbudda river; pass on to **Doorawah* (Dooramah), 12½; thence along a bad road, across a wild district; enter the GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Chahgaon*, 14; then along a good road; cross the *Sookta river to **Boregaon*, 16½; and thence proceed for 13½ miles via Route 13, (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

**ASSEERGURH PETTAH* (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 328.

MHOW TO ASSEERGURH,
VIA JAUM GHAT AND MUNDLAISIR.

Distance, 113½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Jaum	14	4
Killora	7	3
Mundlalsair	8	7
Left bank of the Nerbudda	1	0
Kamkhara	13	0
Thence, via Route 326, to Assseergurh ..	69	2
	113	7

Leave **Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed along a good road, across an open, hilly, undulating country, intersected by nine nullahs, and the *Chorur nullah, which is crossed at four different places, to

**JAUM* 14½ miles.

Civil Authority, the Resident at Indore. Small Fort. Tanks and wells. Lat. 22° 23', long. 75° 49'.

DAWKS to Mhow, 14, S.; Assseergurh, 100, N.W.

POSITION.—It stands on the west of a pass, 1½ mile long, steep, narrow, zigzag, and almost impracticable for carts, but much passed over by pedestrians. This pass leads through one of the Vindhya Range ravines, en route from Malwa to the Nerbudda valley. Elevation, 2,328 feet above the sea.

Thence along a narrow, rugged, circuitous road, interspersed by three nullahs, across a hilly, jungly country; at the 3rd mile the road becomes very bad and rocky, and the descent almost impracticable for carts; pass **Killora*, 7½. Wells. Thence along a good road, across an undulating country; cross 2 nullahs, and then enter the town of **Mundlalsair*, 8½ (Route 74, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross by large unwieldy ferry boats, as also by rafts constructed with canoes, the wide (500 yds.) bed of the *Nerbudda river, but cattle during the hot season can cross over a bad ford ½ mile above the ferry; thence along a bad road; pass **Magaon*; **Dogaon*; **Gogaon*; cross the high banks and rocky bed of the *Veyda river to **Kamkhara*, 13 (Route 327), and thence proceed, via Route 327, to

**ASSEERGURH* (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 329.

MHOW TO BARODA,

VIA DHAR AND BHOPAWAR.

Distance, 216½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Sagore	11	7
Dectan	8	6
Dhar	12	5
Amjbera	12	6
Bhopawar	9	5
Tirlar	10	0
Para	12	7
Kunas	14	0
Goora or Goura	10	4
Booree	11	2
Rajpoor	6	0
Chandpoor	9	6
Deohutte or Deokehath	10	0
Odeypoor	8	5
Teizgurh	9	6
Jabbugong	12	0
Maknee	8	0
Sunkhera	7	2
Dubhoee	9	4
Bheelapoor	8	4
Baroda	12	6
	216	3

Leave \$Mhow (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 9 of that *Hand-Book*, for 146½ miles, to the town of

\$ODEYPOOR (Route 9, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass on to *Teizgurh, 9½; *Jabbugong, 12; *Maknee, 8; and *Sunkhera, 7½; thence along a bad, heavy, sandy road; cross the *Oresing (Orsung) river to

\$DUBHOEE (Dubboi, Dhubbhoose), 9½ miles.

Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Lat. 22° 8', long. 73° 25'.

DAWKs to Baroda, 15 S.E.; Surat, 78 N.E. Bombay, 225 N.; Ahmedabad, 80 S.E.

DEFENCES.—These quadrangular planned fortifications are enclosed by a large dilapidated and in some parts broken hewn stone, 52 towered, with a large one at each angle, elaborately sculptured, double-gated rampart; that on the E. side is 320 feet long, and of similar height, the upper part resting on rows of stone superbly sculptured, richly decorated elephants, and which is very appropriately termed the "Gate of Diamonds," together with the tank and temples, the cost of which has been estimated at £10,000,000.

TANK.—Within the rampart is a large masonry tank, standing on a stone embankment, ornamented with several Brahmical temples, which is reached by a noble flight of wide stone stairs; it is of large circuit, and well supplied with water from an aqueduct.

The appearance of this ancient dilapidated town, when viewed at a distance, is extremely grand and imposing. It is a matter of considerable astonishment from whence came the massive stone with which the public edifices are constructed, as there are not any signs of quarries in this part of the Guicowar's dominions. The inhabitants most carefully foster the swarms of monkeys that infest it in all quarters.

Thence along a level country; pass *Bheelapoor, 8½; and proceeding along a good road for 12½ miles to the town of

= \$BARODA (described Route 2, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 330.

MHOW TO BOMBAY,

VIA ASSEERGURH, ADJUNTA, AND AURUNGABAD.

Distance, nearly 479½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 477½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Asseergurh, via Route 326	128	8
Boorhanpoor	12	0
Antoorlee	10	5
Edilabad	13	0
Jenouna	12	6
Eotee (Yeotee)	10	6
Tullygaon	12	4
Purtapoor	12	7
Adjunta	5	0
Aurangabad, via Route 52, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	46	1
Bombay, via Route 178, <i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>	215	3½
	479	6½

Leave \$Mhow (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 328, for 128½ miles, to *Asseergurh (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); soon after which we enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); then pass along a circuitous road leading across rocky ascents and descents, and which soon becomes very uneven, to \$Boorhanpoor, 12 (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); then cross the Taptee river, and proceed on to *Antoorlee, 10½; then cross the Poornia river to *Edilabad, 13; and then enter THE CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (Route 5, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Pass *Jenouna, 12½; *Eotee (Yeotee); \$Tullygaon, 12½; \$Purtapoor (Purtpoor). Lat. 79° 36', long. 76° 18'. Dawks to Ellichpoor 140 S.W. by S. Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Doodna river, and 5 miles brings us to the town of \$Adjunta (Ajunta), (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via that Route, for 46½ miles to \$Aurangabad (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and then for 215½ miles, via Route 178 of that *Hand-Book to*

\$BOMBAY, (Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 331.

MHOW TO DEESA,

VIA JABBOAH, DEWUD, LONKEWARA, MORASSA, AND
EDUR.

Distance, 326 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Mhow to Para, via Route 329	78	4
Jabboah	13	7
Khutla	16	4
Dewud (Dohud)	9	0
Leemree (Neemree)	14	4
Kudwa	7	0
Leemda (Neemda, Furtumpoor)	12	7
Anjunwah	10	0
Lonewara	12	4
Beerpoor	10	5
Malpoor	14	4
Morassa	13	6
Runnassun	13	1
Ahmednuggur	14	0
Bukhtapoor	5	3
Near Eedur	12	2
Oorah	9	0
Onad	9	7
Kheraloo	7	4
Mahemudpoor	13	7
Falhanpoor, Behadurgunge Gate	9	4
Chundeyur	8	6
Deesa (Disa) Cantonment	9	1
	326	0

Leave § *Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 329, for 78½ miles, to § *Para*; thence along a very bad cart track, interspersed with high hillocks, deep hollows, and 16 rocky, stony bedded nullahs, across a hilly, jungly country; pass § *Rujlah*, 3½; branch road from Mhow to Bombay; thence proceed to the Bheel villages of § *Buggri*, § *Burles*, § *Bamun*, and § *Semleah*; we then enter THE JABBOAH (Jabboah) TERRITORY (Route 9, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); we cross the Anas river, and 10½ miles brings us to § *Jabboah* (Jabboah), (Route 21, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence the road is intersected by 7 nullahs, and the § *Mood* (Moat) river, through a stunted, dhak, jungly country; pass the Bheel villages of § *Kurawud*, § *Kheres*, § *Bowree*, § *Petout*, § *Kalliah*, and § *Kungalla*; we then cross by ford the § *Kalli* (Karlee) river; and enter THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) to § *Khutla*, 16½; thence along a good cart track, across an open, undulating, and slightly cultivated country; cross the § *Kaan* and § *Dewud* nuddies to

§ DEWUD (Dohud, Dohad),

(From *Do*, "two," and *Hadd*, "boundary.")

Encamping ground on the bank of a large tank, ½ mile N.W. of the fort. Lat. 22° 50', long. 74° 15'.

DAWKS to Oojein, 100 miles W.; Baroda, 77 N.E.; Mhow, 118 N.W.; Deesa, 208 S.E.

COMMENCE.—It carries on an extensive trade with Malwa, Upper Hindostan, and Guzerat.

FORT.—This square, ground planned, long (450 feet), strong gated (N. and S.) fortress, which was built by Aurungzebe as a caravansera, stands at the N.E. of the town, and contains a mosque, fine public edifices, and two excellent wells.

POSITION.—It is situated on the boundary of Malwa and Guzerat, and commands the principal Pass on the N.E. of the latter territory. The country, which is intersected by 6 nullahs, now becomes very undulating, and interspersed with low, thick, bushy ridges.

Pass § *Leemree* (Neemree), 14½, situated on the right bank of the Massun river; bazaar. Thence along a dhak and grass jungly country, intersected by 3 nullahs and the § *Massun* river; pass § *Kudwah*, 7; supplied by a nullah; branch road to Peitpoor and Jhalode; then along a rutty cart-road, ascend the low table land crowned hilly ridge that separates THE MALWA AND GUZERAT DISTRICTS, and then enter

THE SOAOUTH DISTRICT

(Saunta, Soauth Rampoor, so named from the village of Rampoor, situated on the Sookee river) of REWA CAUNTA, IN GUZERAT,

which lies in lat. 22° 55' and 23° 33', long. 73° 45' and 74° 10'; is bounded on the N. by Myhee Caunta, W. by Loonawarra, and S. by Barrea, and yields an annual revenue of £7,000; one-tenth of which is paid as a tribute to Scindia, and guaranteed to that prince by the British Government. It is watered by the Sookee and Cheboota rivers, both tributaries to the Myhee river. The general appearance of the country is wild and rather unproductive.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was originally governed by Kesree Sing, a descendant of the celebrated ancient Powara, of Dhar, who, being conquered by the Mahometans, fled to this wild region.

He was succeeded by his uncle Kullian Sing, who in

1803, entered into an alliance with the British Government,

And upon that power guaranteeing the payment of Scindia's tribute, and covenanting to maintain a military force for the protection of the territory.

At his demise the throne came to Bhowan Sing, who, being a minor, the government was administered by the Bae, his mother, but owing to the importunate conduct of the Bheel Chiefs, the British Government took upon itself the administration of the territory, and appointed a Thannadar to carry out the instructions of the Political Agent at Rewa Caunta, and under whose superintendence it remained.

Until the Rajah attained his majority.

Then descend the table land, after which proceed through dense jungle between low hills, and much

infested by Bheel freebooters; and at the 5th mile the country becomes undulating, densely covered with thak tree and bush jungle, with hills in the distance, both right and left; cross 3 nullahs to *Scindia*, *Scindia* *Purtaunpoor*, 12½ baoleah and wells. From *Wara* from *Hecarpoor*, 2 miles N. Lat. 24° 20', long. 80° 21'; thence along a bad cart track, sink down between hard, irregular, deep, stony banks, winding across undulating and slightly cultivated land, we then enter the *Ajunwah* (*Soonwari*) Pass. 2; thence across thick bamboo, stunted tree, jungle between low hills, on the right and left; which extend parallel to the road, and ¼ mile distant; pass *Ajunwah*, 8; puca wells, one of which contains good, and the other bad water; thence along a good cart track, which for 2 miles leads across dense jungle, interspersed with mango, mowa, and burret trees, with a low hilly ridge, extending parallel to it, about ¼ mile distant on the left, and we then enter

THE LUNAWAURA (Loncswaura) STATE,

In the Rewa Caunta District of Guzerat, which is bounded on the W. and S.W. by Balasinore, N. by Myhe Caunta, E. by Soauth and Barreah, and S. by the Punch Mahal Godra, is 30 miles long N. to S., and about the same breadth; it has an annual revenue of £9,000, out of which it pays yearly tributes of £1,200 to *Scindia*, £600 to the *Guicowar*, and £120 to the *Rajah* of Balasinore; maintains a military force of 400 men, and a British Officer to superintend the police of the district, in conjunction with that of Soauth. It is well watered by the Panum river, a tributary to the Myhee.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1739. The first *Rajah* of this District paid tribute to Guzerat.
1758. Deep Sing, who then occupied the throne, was attacked by the *Peishiwa*, whose power he gallantly withstood for some time, but was eventually obliged to submit, pay £5,000, and find hostages for his conduct; at his demise, he was succeeded by *Doorjun*, at whose demise *Purtaub Sing* ascended the throne, and at his death, this district was governed under the direction of the *Rajah's* mother, by *Baoz Khan*, a predatory chief.
1803. Assisted the British government, then at war with *Scindia*.
1819. That Chief ceded his supremacy over this territory to the British Government, on its guaranteeing the payment of the annual tribute due by it to *Scindia*, viz., £1,200.
1819. *Baoz Khan* was expelled by the British Government, who confirmed the present *Rajah* in his possessions. His history is remarkable, being of supposititious birth, as it is well known that *Purtaub Sing*, the previous *Rajah* married two wives, by each of whom he had a male child, (*Sheo Sing* and *Futteh Sing*); the first wife was of superior rank, but as her son was the last born, and consequently not the direct heir to

the throne, considerable jealous feuds broke out between the two princesses, and the *Rajah*, fearful lest *Sheo Sing* should be murdered, gave his mother a large sum of money, and dispatched her to reside with a distant relation at *Dongu poor*. A few years afterwards the *Rajah* died, at which period *Nana*, a *Meliah* clerk, (?) took up arms and proclaimed *Sheo Sing*, who was placed on the throne; he was, however, soon dethroned by his brother's partisans. The *Rajah* of Balasinore made common cause with *Sheo Sing*, took possession of *Lunawaura*, and that prince remained as his guest. The *Rajah* of Balasinore was paid a large sum to withdraw his troops, then the *Meliah* *Nana* died, and his son continued to commit depredations in the name of *Sheo Sing*, but soon afterwards made peace with *Futteh Sing*, and resided at *Lunawaura*. *Sheo Sing* then despatched an accredited *Vakeel* to Sir John Malcolm, with a statement of his claim, which was not entertained by the British Government, and *Futteh Sing* remained in possession of this Territory.

We then cross 4 nullahs, and enter

£LUNAWARA (Loncswaura), 12½ miles.

Territory, *Lunawara*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Rewa Caunta*. Bazaar, and water from baolees, and wells, very brackish and not drinkable. Lat. 23° 8', long. 73° 37'.

POSITION.—It stands close to the bifurcation of the Panum and Myhee rivers, on the N. slope of a hill.

FORTIFICATION.—It is well defended by works, which extend nearly three miles in circumference.

TANK.—N.E. of the place is a large tank of good water.

COMMERCE.—Considerable trade is carried on with merchants from *Rutlam*, *Malwa*, *Ahmedabad* and *Guzerat*.

POPULATION is considerable, although no correct census has yet been taken, and consists of many of that curious race, the *Borahs* (*Route 26, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); as well as clever artisans in all branches of trade, but especially smiths and carpenters; cross by ford the **Verce* river, and at 5½ miles, also at *Haddoul ford*, the ghat at which is rugged and difficult, the wide, (400 yds), loose, stony, large rocky mass bed, hard earth, high (70 ft. in perpendicular), banks, (40 yds. wide), stream (2 ft. deep), along a good cart track, across a level, undulating, low, hilly, rising knoll country, we enter

THE BALLASINORE (Balasinore) Territory, (*Route 23, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Then cross a nullah to *£Deerpoor*, 10½; bazaar; lat. 23° 10', long. 73° 29'; *Dawks* to *Mhow*, 180 miles N.W.; *Deesa*, 146, S.E.; Resident at *Indore*; thence along a good cart track to **Burerre*, 2½; branch road to *Gurriakot*; across a thick jungly country, interspersed with beautiful trees; pass

**Quree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; ascend the easy Helloud Ghat; **Gatiroo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a narrow, circuitous cart track; across dense jungle between low hills, intersected by 4 nullahs; thence along a cart-road; pass *Helloud*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; so close to which is the dense jungle, that it is with difficulty that laden cattle can pass; cross at the 12th mile, the **Watro* (Watruk) river, 3 ; and then the road leads through a less jungly country; pass **Rekhoree*, 4 ; to

§ MALPOOR, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of a low hilly range, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left (S.) of the road.

Thence along a good cart-road, across an undulating, partially grain and wheat cultivated district, intersected by 4 nullahs, with hills on the left; pass **Paree*, 2 ; thence the road is level, and covered with thin dhak, teak, bushy jungle, interspersed in the fine mango, mowa and pepul trees, and 4 nullahs; pass **Shugoree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Phurellie*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Sakreah*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; we enter THE KAIRA DISTRICT, (Route 4, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

§ MORASSA, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dawks to Kaira, 60 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Majoon river.

Thence along a heavy sandy road, across a level, thin dhak, jungly kyrbushy, and mowa tree country; pass **Resoolpoor*, 3 ; **Etaree*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Bael-Dakrolee*, 2 ; **Rumwas*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; intersected by a nullah, and the Majoon and Mehna rivers, both of which cross by ford to **Runnassun*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; pass **Kabodra*, $8\frac{1}{2}$; **Neekols*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Purnel*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Hurreal*, 2 ; we then enter THE AHMEDNUGOUR DISTRICT of Myhee Caunta, (Route 40, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); to § *Ahmednuggur* in Myhee Caunta, (Route 40, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), 2 ; thence cross by ford, the wide, (200 yds.), rocky and sandy bed, sloping banks, 2 feet deep, **Hathmuttee* river (Haut Muttee); pass **Rampoora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Hastipoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; to § *Bukhtapoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; thence along a good cart track, across a level, slightly cultivated country, intersected by 4 nullahs; pass **Lallasun*, 1 ; **Hinglaj*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Douramlee*, 2 ; **Netrowlee*, 2 ; **Chapawara*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; we enter the Edur (Eedur) District, (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. of the town of § *Eedur*, (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Branch road from Mhow, via Banawara and Doongerpoor; thence along a good, hard, sandy cart-road across a thick, thorny, bush jungly country, intersected by 5 nullahs; pass **Soorpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kultunpoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Oorah*, 4 ; pass **Ballasura*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; hills at a distance on the right, cross by ford, the wide (300 yds.); small stony, sandy bed, wide (50 yds.), and deep (1 ft.), stream, low left, and steep right bank of the **Saburnmuttee* river, cross the dry, sandy, wide (120 yds.) bed of the *Walme* nuddy; we then enter THE GUZERAT TERRITORY, (Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); to **Oonad*, 4 ; tank and

well; thence along a good, but heavy, sandy road; pass *Sipoor*; then cross a slightly undulating and partially cultivated country, interspersed with fields, enclosed by hedges of prickly pear, dotted with mango and other trees, and intersected by two nullahs, as also by the small clear perennial **Roopin* (Roopyn) river, which rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$; flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Beun* of Cutch, in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$; which cross by boats close to § *Kheraloo*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; thence along a well cultivated, undulating country; pass **Mud-rupoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Koodram*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross by ford the wide (100 yds.), sandy bed, shallow stream of the **Kuarka* river, to § *Mahemudpoor* (Mahomedpoor), $4\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$; Dawks to Indore, 68 S., Baitool, 139 W.; pass on **Wurgawn*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Khu-rore*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Futtehpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Bugda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Umasuttee* river; we then enter THE PAHLUPORE TERRITORY (Palhanpoor), Route 32, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to Behadurgunge Gate of § *Palhanpoor* (Palhanpoor, Route 32, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); tank; thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road, across an undulating country; cross a nullah to **Chundeyser* $8\frac{1}{2}$; pucca wells and tank; and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles further bring us to

THE CANTONMENT of § *DEESA*, (Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 332.

MHOW TO DEESA,

VIA BANAWARA, DOONGERPOOR AND EDUR.

Distance, 304½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 301½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Barra Baitmah	15	0
Deypalpoor (Deypaldoor)	12	4
Assowtah (Assowdah)	12	0
Nollye (Nolye, Burnnugur, N. side)	7	0
Boola	14	6
Rutlam	13	2
Seylanah (Shellana)	13	3
Bura Surwun (Sirwun)	8	4
Negdes Nuddy, left bank, near Chota } Surwun	12	3
Mhye River left bank, at Panchanawassa	8	4
Banawara	6	2
Koalah	10	4
Oombaro	9	6
Mhye River right bank, at Chittra Ghat	8	0
Bankorah	12	2
Poonaleh (Poonallee)	5	6
Doongerpoor	13	6
Sablee (Hablee)	9	6
Kulmee	6	4
Pall	8	2
Kunudhur	8	4
Moorettee (Modattee, Moretta)	9	0
Near Eedur	11	5
Deesa (Disa), via Route 331	67	5
	394	5

infested by Bheel freebooters; and at the 5th mile the country becomes undulating, densely covered with dhak teak and bush jungle, with hills in the distance, both right and left; cross 3 nullahs to *Leemda* (Neemda Purtumpoor), 12½; baolee and wells. Provisions from Heerapoor, 2 miles N. Lat. 22° 30', long. 80° 21'; thence along a bad cart track, sunk down between hard, irregular, deep, rutty banks, winding across undulating and slightly cultivated land, we then enter the Aujunwah (Soon-war) Pass, 2; thence across thick bamboo, stunted teak tree, jungle between low hills, on the right and left; which extend parallel to the road, and ½ mile distant; pass *Aujunwah*, 8; pucca wells, one of which contains good, and the other bad water; thence along a good cart track, which for 2 miles leads across dense jungle, interspersed with mango, mowa, and burtut trees, with a low hilly ridge, extending parallel to it, about ½ mile distant on the left, and we then enter

THE LUNAWAURA (Loneewarra) STATE,

In the Rewa Caunta District of Guzerat, which is bounded on the W. and S.W. by Balasinore, N. by Myhee Caunta, E. by Soauth and Barreah, and S. by the Punch Mahal Godra, is 30 miles long N. to S., and about the same breadth; has an annual revenue of £9,000, out of which it pays yearly tributes of £1,200 to Scindia, £600 to the Guicowar, and £120 to the Rajah of Balasinore; maintains a military force of 400 men, and a British Officer to superintend the police of the district, in conjunction with that of Soauth. It is well watered by the Panum river, a tributary to the Myhee.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1739. The first Rajah of this District paid tribute to Guzerat.
1758. Deep Sing, who then occupied the throne, was attacked by the Pelsiwa, whose power he gallantly withstood for some time, but was eventually obliged to submit, pay £5,000, and find hostages for his conduct; at his demise, he was succeeded by Doorjun, at whose demise Purtaub Sing ascended the throne, and at his death, this district was governed under the direction of the Rajah's mother, by Baoz Khan, a predatory chief.
1803. Assisted the British government, then at war with Scindia.
1819. That Chief ceded his supremacy over this territory to the British Government, on its guaranteeing the payment of the annual tribute due by it to Scindia, viz., £1,200.
1819. Baoz Khan was expelled by the British Government, who confirmed the present Rajah in his possessions. His history is remarkable, being of supposititious birth, as it is well known that Purtaub Sing, the previous Rajah married two wives, by each of whom he had a male child, (Sheo Sing and Futteh Sing); the first wife was of superior rank, but as her son was the last born, and consequently not the direct heir to

the throne, considerable jealous fends broke out between the two princesses, and the Rajah, fearful lest Sheo Sing should be murdered, gave his mother a large sum of money, and dispatched her to reside with a distant relation at Dongurpoor. A few years afterwards the Rajah died, at which period Nana (a *Mehliah* "clerk,") took up arms and proclaimed Sheo Sing, who was placed on the throne; he was, however, soon dethroned by his brother's partisans. The Rajah of Balasinore made common cause with Sheo Sing, took possession of Lunawaura, and that prince remained as his guest. The Rajah of Balasinore was paid a large sum to withdraw his troops, then the *Mehliah* Nana died, and his son continued to commit depredations in the name of Sheo Sing, but soon afterwards made peace with Futteh Sing, and resided at Lunawaura. Sheo Sing then despatched an accredited Vakeel to Sir John Malcolm, with a statement of his claim, which was not entertained by the British Government, and Futteh Sing remained in possession of this Territory.

We then cross 4 nullahs, and enter

§ LUNAWARA (Loneewarra), 12½ miles.

Territory, Lunawara. Civil Authority, Collector at Rewa Caunta. Bazaar, and water from baolees, and wells, very brackish and not drinkable. Lat. 22° 8', long. 73° 37'.

POSITION.—It stands close to the bifurcation of the Panum and Myhee rivers, on the N. slope of a hill.

FORTIFICATION.—It is well defended by works, which extend nearly three miles in circumference.

TANK.—N.E. of the place is a large tank of good water.

COMMERCE.—Considerable trade is carried on with merchants from Rutlam, Malwa, Ahmedabad and Guzerat.

POPULATION is considerable, although no correct census has yet been taken, and consists of many of that curious race, the Borahs (Route 26, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); as well as clever artisans in all branches of trade, but especially smiths and carpenters; cross by ford the *Vereer* river, and at 5½ miles, also at Haddoul ford, the ghat at which is rugged and difficult, the wide, (400 yds), loose, stony, large rocky mass bed, hard earth, high (70 ft. in perpendicular), banks, (40 yds. wide), stream (2 ft. deep), along a good cart track, across a level, undulating, low, hilly, rising knoll country, we enter

THE BALLASINORE (Balasinore) Territory, (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Then cross a nullah to *Beerpoor*, 10½; bazaar; lat. 23° 10', long. 73° 29'; Dawks to Mhow, 180 miles N.W.; Decsa, 146, S.E.; Resident at Indore; thence along a good cart track to *Burere*, 2½; branch road to Gurriakot; across a thick jungly country, interspersed with beautiful trees; pass

**Omuree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; ascend the easy Helloud Ghat; **Gaitroo*, $\frac{2}{3}$; thence along a narrow, circuitous cart track; across dense jungle between low hills, intersected by 4 nullahs; thence along a cart-road; pass *Helloud*, $\frac{3}{4}$; so close to which is the dense jungle, that it is with difficulty that laden cattle can pass; cross at the 12th mile, the **Watro* (Watruck) river, $\frac{3}{4}$; and then the road leads through a less jungly country; pass **Rekhoree*, $\frac{1}{4}$; to

§ MALPOOR, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Bazaar.

POSITION.—It lies at the foot of a low hilly range, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left (S.) of the road.

Thence along a good cart-road, across an undulating, partially grain and wheat cultivated district, intersected by 4 nullahs, with hills on the left; pass **Puree*, $\frac{2}{3}$; thence the road is level, and covered with thin dhak, teak, bushy jungle, interspersed in the fine mango, mowa and peup trees, and 4 nullahs; pass **Shugoree*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Phurelie*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Sakread*, $\frac{1}{4}$; we enter THE KAIRA DISTRICT, (Route 4, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

§ MORASSA, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dawks to Kaira, 60 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

POSITION.—It lies on the left bank of the Majoon river.

Thence along a heavy sandy road, across a level, thin dhak, jungly kyrbushy, and mowa tree country; pass **Resoolpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Elares*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Bael-Datrolee*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Rumwas*, $\frac{3}{4}$; intersected by a nullah, and the **Majoon* and **Mehna* rivers, both of which cross by ford to **Runnassun*, $\frac{1}{4}$; bazaar; pass **Kabodra*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Neekoh*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Purnel*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Hurreel*, $\frac{2}{3}$; we then enter THE AHMEDNUGGUR DISTRICT of Myhee Caunta, (Route 40, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); to **Ahmednuggur* in Myhee Caunta, (Route 40, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), $\frac{2}{3}$; thence cross by ford, the wide, (200 yds.), rocky and sandy bed, sloping banks, 2 feet deep, **Hathmuttee* river (Haut Muttee); pass **Rampoora*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Hastipoor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; to **Bukhtipoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; bazaar; thence along a good cart track, across a level, slightly cultivated country, intersected by 4 nullahs; pass **Lallasun*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Hinglaj*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Dourames*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Neroulee*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Chapawara*, $\frac{2}{3}$; we enter the Edur (Eedur) District, (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. of the town of §Edur, (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Branch road from Mhow, via Banswara and Doongerpoor; thence along a good, hard, sandy cart-road across a thick, thorny, bush jungly country, intersected by 5 nullahs; pass **Soorpoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Kullunpoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Oorah*, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass **Ballasura*, $\frac{5}{4}$; hills at a distance on the right, cross by ford, the wide (300 yds.); small stony, sandy bed, wide (50 yds.), and deep (1 ft.), stream, low left, and steep right bank of the **Saburnmuttee* river, cross the dry, sandy, wide (120 yds.) bed of the Walmee nuddy; we then enter THE GUZERAT TERRITORY, (Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); to **Oonad*, $\frac{1}{4}$; tank and

well; thence along a good, but heavy, sandy road; pass **Spoor*; then cross a slightly undulated and partially cultivated country, interspersed with fields, enclosed by hedges of prickly pear, dotted with mango and other trees, and intersected by two nullahs, as also by the small clear perennial **Roopin* (Roopyn) river, which rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$; flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Runn of Cutch*, in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$; which cross by boats close to §*Kheraloo*, $\frac{7}{4}$; bazaar; thence along a well cultivated, undulating country; pass **Mud-rupoor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Koodram*, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross by ford the wide (100 yds.), sandy bed, shallow stream of the **Kuarka* river, to §*Mahemudpoor* (Mahomedpoor), $\frac{4}{4}$; bazaar; lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$; Dawks to Indore, 58 $\frac{3}{4}$, Baitool, 139 W. pass on **Wurgau*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Khuroree*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Futhepoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Bugda*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the **Umasuttee* river; we then enter THE PAHLUPORE TERRITORY (Palhanpoor), Route 32, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and $\frac{2}{4}$ miles brings us to Behadurgunge Gate of §*Palhanpoor* (Pahlunpoor, Route 32, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); tank; thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road, across an undulating country; cross a nullah to **Chundeyur* $\frac{8}{4}$; pucca wells and tank; and $\frac{9}{4}$ miles farther bring us to

THE CANTONMENT OF §DEESA, (Route 33, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 332.

MHOW TO DEESA,

VIA BANSWARA, DOONGERPOOR AND EDUR.

Distance, 304 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 301 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Barra Baitmah	15	0
Deypalpoor (Deypaldoor)	12	4
Assowtah (Assordah)	12	0
Nollye (Nolye, Burnnugur, N. side)	7	0
Boola	14	6
Rutlan	13	1
Seylanah (Shilana)	13	3
Bara Surwan (Sirwan)	8	4
Negdees Nuddy, left bank, near Chota Surwan	12	3
Mhye River left bank, at Panchanwassa	8	4
Banswara	6	2
Koalah	10	4
Oombaro	9	6
Mhye River right bank, at Chitra Ghat	8	0
Bankorah	12	2
Poonaleh (Poonalee)	5	6
Doongerpoor	13	6
Sablee (Hablee)	9	6
Kulmee	6	4
Pali	8	2
Kunddhur	8	4
Moorettee (Modattee, Moretta)	9	0
Near Eedur	11	5
Deesa (Disa), via Route 331	67	5
	394	5

Leave †*Mhow* (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed, via Route 78, of that Hand-Book, for 4½ miles, to the town of *Nolye* (Nollye, Nowlaye Burnuggur), Route 78, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*. Thence pass on to **Totra*, 4½; **Pitloudeh*, 2; **Runejah*, 4; bazaar; cross 3 nullahs to **Boola*, 4½; wells, and a nullah; thence along a good road, intersected by 2 nullahs, and in many places by ruts; pass *Dumlorea*, 2; **Beelpack*, 2½; **Durrar*, 3½; bazaar; and 6 miles beyond, we enter THE RUTLAM DISTRICT, (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and reach †*Rutlam*, (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a good, road across an open, undulating, partially cultivated district, intersected by 2 nullahs; pass **Burora*, 2½; **Deelunpoor*, 3½; **Dhamnode*, 3½; **Seylanah*, 3½; bazaar; thence along a bad, sharp-pointed stony, cart-road, exceedingly trying for the feet of cattle of all kinds, across an open, undulating country; at the third mile, descend from Anaboa (table-land) by an easy ghat; thence along a hilly, jungly district, intersected by a nullah and the Poonun Nully, to †*Bura-Surwan*, 5½; bazaar, and baolee wells and Puddy; lat. 23° 29', long. 74° 49'. Dawks to Rutlam, 20, N.W. Neemuch, 70, S. by W.; thence along a rough, circuitous cart track, across a hilly, thin jungly country, interspersed with rocky, stony heights and hollows; pass several Bheel hamlets, pass also the **Poonun*, and **Negdea* nudities, to **Chota Surwan*, 12½, supplied from the **Negdea* Nuddy; thence the track becomes stony and circuitous, leading across a thick, dāk, jungly, hilly country, intersected by 3 nullahs and between low hills; pass **Kullombie*; **Lallpora*; **Chapperea*; and **Wakh*; cross by ford, the wide (300 yds.) bed, loose, round stony, and rocky bottom, high (40 to 50 ft.) banks, wide (50 yards), deep (1½ ft.), of the **Mhyeriver*, with a sharp and bad descent for carts, to the left bank at **Panchanwassa Ghat*, 8½; and we then enter THE BANWARRA DISTRICT (Route 22, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence proceed along a good cart track, leading through the break of a hilly ridge, and cross a nullah to the town of †*Banswara*, 6½ (Route 22, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); then the road becomes passable for carts, although it is seldom traversed by conveyances of any description, and leads across an undulating, grassy, thin, thorny, bush, and mowa tree country, intersected by 4 nullahs; pass on to **Lodahat*, 1½; **Koppurahat*, 2; **Gurkea*, 2½; **Koalah*, 4½; cross the **Champ* river; pass **Sayareea*, 2½; **Rora*, 1½; **Sirree*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to **Oombaro*; pucca and cutcha wells; thence along a good cart-road, accessible by carts, leading across a ridgy, rocky, stony, konker, knolly country, interspersed with hamlets, enclosed with thick prickly pear hedges, amidst cultivated hollows and lands; pass **Mhetwarra*, 3; **Paloda*, 2½; cross by ford the wide bed (300 yds.), small stony and solid rocky bottom, high banks (70 feet), and small stream of the **Mhye* river, to the right bank at †*Chittra Ghat*, 2½; and we then enter THE DONGOURPOOR (DONGERPORE) DISTRICT (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Thence along a circuitous road, across a small rocky, knolly country, intersected by two nullahs; pass **Chota Boregaon*, **Bura Boregaon*, 4; **Nipanea*, 2; **Kutheur*, 2½;

**Bansora*, 4; bazaar; thence the road, which is circuitous and leads across rocky heights, hollows, and hilly stunted, jungly, tree country, becomes rugged, and bad for carts; at the fourth mile, proceed up a very difficult and rugged ascent, 400 yds. long, to †*Poonaleh*, 5½; tanks and wells; **Naraines*, 2½; **Dooberah*, 1½; **Soleit*, 1½; **Khera*, 2; **Khooshimugur*, 4½; †*Dongerpoor*, 14 (Route 207 *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Governor General's Agent at Ajmere. Thence along a good cart-road, across an open, undulating country (with hills at a distance, and intersected by the Googra river,) for 7 miles, after which the road winds close by the hills along the course of the **Sapin* river, which is crossed at two different spots in this stage; pass also the villages of **Nonadena*; **Soorpoor*; **Devala*; **Sonerpoor*; **Mokulwarra*; **Googra*; **Padree*; **Mandoe*; **Sabee* (Hablee), 9½; cutcha wells; thence the road still continues along the course of the Sapin (the bed of which is dry, interspersed with pools of water), across a hilly district; pass **Boklee*, 2; **Amleo*, 2; **Pader*, 1½; and then ascend the long (300 yds.), wide (20 yds.), rugged, difficult Kulmee Pass, which lies between steep, rocky hills, to **Kulmee*, 1½; tank, baolee and cutcha wells; thence along a good road for ½ mile, after which, down a descent, with hills on the right and left in the distance, to the source of the **Hath-Muttee* river; then the road leads along its course, alternately, on the right and left banks, also through its stony bed, interspersed with pools of water, and across its low banks, then enter THE EDUR DISTRICT OF THE MYTHE CAUNTA DIVISION OF GUZERAT (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Pall*, 8½; thence along a circuitous path, through dense jungle, across a hilly, ridgy country, which is parallel to the course of the **Hath-Muttee* river; pass the bheel villages of **Bamnee*; **Dutlor*; **Cheetrorree*; **Kumudhur*, 8½; thence along an excellent path, closely hemmed in by jungle, across a hilly, dense, tree, and bushy, jungly country, intersected by 7 nullahs, to †*Moorietee*, 9; thence the road becomes very good for carts, across an open, level, partially cultivated district, with low hills, and intersected by 6 nullahs as we draw near to †*Eedur*, 11½ (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and thence, via Route 331, for 67½, miles to †*DESA* (Disa, Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 333.

NEEMUCH TO BARODA,
VIA SULOOMBUR, GULLEAKOT, AND BEERPOOR,
Distance, 270½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Barree	14	0
Nickoohim, or Nickoom	12	3
Moarwun	11	0
Heestah	11	4
Kheestah	8	5
Kheestah	13	7
Kheestah	13	2
Suloombur	12	6
Aspoor	14	0

ROUTE 333—Continued.

	Miles	Fur.
Nipancea	13	6
Gulleakot	14	0
Kooah	9	3
Peit	11	2
Surtona	10	0
Bakroole	9	0
Beerpoor	17	0
Pandooah	14	0
Balasinoore	8	0
Tasserah	15	4
Oomreytah	10	4
Kawnpoor	13	0
Sokra	8	4
Baroda Cantonment	8	1
	270	2

Leave †§ *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and pass along a good cart track, intersected by 13 nullahs, to **Dhumerca*, 2½; **Daaroo*, 5½; and then enter the Tonk Territory (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); § *Barree*, 6½; bazaar: Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Neemuch*; thence the country becomes low, ridgy, and knolly; pass **Kishenpoor*, 1½; **Burwara*, 1½; **Beenotah*, 3½; **Bhalote*, 1½; **Oontaleekhara*, 2½; then enter the Gwalior Territory (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); **Nickoom* (Nickoom), 1½; bazaar; **Chekarra*, 5½; thence across dense jungle; pass **Sejakha*, 2½; proceed along an undulating, slightly cultivated district, intersected by 6 nullahs; cross by ford in the dry season, but by ferry boat in the monsoon, the deep bedded **Baagun* river, re-enter the Ton Territory (Route 235, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to **Moorwun*, 3; wells and tanks; Governor-General's Agent at *Ajmere*; **Mugurwara*, 2½; **Burnee*, 4; cross 6 nullahs, enter THE ODEEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) of the Bombay Presidency; pass § *Heetah*, 1½; shops and wells; **Bansirah*, 3; **Umerparrah*, 3½; § *Khairondah*, 2½; bazaar; branch road to § *Oodeypoor*, 26½ miles; thence along a rugged, steep, circuitous road, across a sharp, undulating, knolly country, with hills in the distance, both right and left; pass **Chota Bachra*, 3½; **Auchudah*, 2½; cross a nullah, also the miry bed of another one; and at the 4th nullah, which lies between the 9th and 10th mile, the road is much confined; pass § *Koorabur*, 7½; tank; lat. 24° 34', long. 74° 6'; elevation, 1,272 feet above the sea. Dawks to *Neemuch*, 68 W.; *Baroda*, 202 N.E.; thence along a similar kind of road and country, intersected by 4 nullahs and the **Roopa Rai*; **Booree*, and **Jamlee* rivers; pass on to **Kujurea*, 3½; **Dhoreekhara*, 1½; **Avuna*, 2½; **Kullarea*, 1; **Goasil*, 1; § *Genglah*, 3½; bazaar; the road now passes nearer to the hills; pass **Siraree*, 1½; thence on the right, for 4 miles, lies on the eastern bank of the **Debur* lake, which is 9 miles long, 5 broad, and fed by streams issuing from the N. There is an outlet at the S. end by a stream flowing into the *Mhye* river. Dawks to *Oodeypoor*, 30 miles; lat. 24° 12', long. 74° 4'; **Mukursain*, 3; **Dholpoora*, 1½; **Gamree*, 1½; **Atrwah*, 3½; cross the **Goomtee* and **Sirroore* rivers to the S. side of § *Suloombur*, 1½; bazaar; lat. 24° 7', long. 74° 9'. Dawks to *Neemuch*, 94 S.W.; *Baroda*, 176

N.E.; elevation, 876 feet above the sea; pass **Kulletura*, 2½; hills now decrease in number; **Deogaum*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Beemporah*, 2½; **Jainnah*, 5½; cross the **Sunee* and **Soame* rivers to § *Aspoor*, 2½; bazaar; we then enter THE DONGUR-POOR DISTRICT (Route 207, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along a bad track; pass **Nipancea*, 13½; wells; § *Gulleakot*, 14; thence along a good, but sandy road; pass **Kooah*, 9½; nullahs; thence along a good road, along an open jungle, to § *Peit*, 11½; tank; **Surtona*, 10 (Bheel village); large tank; thence along a good road, across dense jungle; pass **Pandeenara*; § *Bakrole*, 9; tanks and wells; we then enter THE BALASINORE TERRITORY (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Beerpoor*, 17; **Pandooah*, 14; § *Balasinoore*, 8; (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); we then enter THE GUZERAT TERRITORY (Route 4, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); Civil Authority, the Resident at *Baroda*; pass *Bheelwarra*; *Watroole*, also 2 hamlets; enter THE KATRA DISTRICT (Route 4, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Tasserah*, 15½; thence across a well wooded and cultivated country; pass **Wanutee*, 4; **Dakore*, 1; bazaar; 1,000 houses; § *Oomreytah*, 5½; bazaar. Attractions: The celebrated Hindoo Temple, much resorted to by pilgrims.

Thence along an open, well cultivated country; pass **Kawnpoor*, 13; proceed ½ mile, and then cross the broad (500 yds.), wide (120 yds.), deep (1½ feet) stream of the *Mhye* river; thence ascend a very narrow road, cross a deep ravine, across a jungly, raviny country, for 7½ miles, to **Basica*; thence through a well wooded and cultivated district; pass **Sokra*, 1½; thence along a good road, across a well wooded, cultivated, and strongly enclosed district; pass **Seesava*; **Shavee*; § *Shanee*, 5½; 1,500 houses; and 3 miles farther brings us to

THE CANTONMENT at †§ *BARODA* (Route 3, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 334.

NEEMUCH TO BARODA.

VIA PERTABGURH, BANSWARA, AND JHALLODE.

Distance, 239½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Jeerun	12	0
Ruthanna (Ruthanjuna)	11	0
Pertabgurh	10	2
Leemleah (Neemleah)	12	2
Guntale	10	2
Boongra	13	4
Banswarra	12	0
Burroode	10	0
Kaunjra (Kullingera)	8	0
Doongra	17	0
Jhallode	15	0
Goolana	12	4
Doodeah (Doolalah)	10	0
Jeerree	10	0
Baroda	75	7
	339	5

Leave † *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); and then proceed, via Route 23, (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), for 32½ miles, to † *Pertabpurh*, Route 23 of that Hand-Book and thence proceed via Route 24, (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), for 197½ miles, to

— † *BARODA* (Route 2, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 335.

NEEMUCH TO BARODA,

VIA RUTLAM, DEWUD, AND GODRA.

Distance, 267½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Mulhargurh	14	6
Mundesore	16	4
Bara Dulowla	9	4
Dodura or Dodhur	11	0
Jowrah	9	6
Boodwassa	11	0
Rutbam	13	0
Thence, via Route 10 (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>), to Baroda	181	6
	267	2

Leave † *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed for 267½ miles, via that Route, to

— † *BARODA* (Route 3 of that Hand-Book).

ROUTE 336.

NEEMUCH TO BOONDEE.

Distance, 109 Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Jase or Jawee	8	6
Lahoor	8	2
Dheuker	11	6
Ruttengurkharee	7	6
Omaldipoor	7	0
Singowlee	13	0
Tilacoh	7	6
Daabee or Dhabee	15	2
Kullianpoora	14	4
Boondee	15	1
	109	0

Leave † *Neemuch* (Route 10), and then proceed for 109½ miles, via Route 236 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) to

‡ *BOONDEE* (described Route 236 of that Hand-Book).

ROUTE 337.

NEEMUCH TO DEESA,

VIA DONGERPOOR AND ERDUR.

Distance, 260½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Aspoor, via Route 333	108	2
Bancorah	12	0
Poonaleh	5	6
Dongerpoor	13	6
Deesa, via Route 207	121	0
	260	6

Leave † *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 333, to † *Aspoor*, 108½ miles; thence to † *Bancorah*, 12; and then, via Route 332, to

‡ *DEESA* (Route 33, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 338.

NEEMUCH TO DEESA,

VIA THE CHITTERBOOJ PASS AND SIROHEE.

Distance, 251½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Nyagong	9	1
Neembhara	7	1
Sowah	12	0
Chota Rewule	11	4
Jasmah, or Jasme	15	6
Railmugra	9	6
Kankrowlee	14	6
Furalae	14	7
Jeelwara	10	1
Somair	8	6
Nadlaee	6	2
Burkanah	13	4
Sanderah or Sanderaw	12	3
Khemandee	9	2
Palree (Balree-ke)	8	1
Palree (Mylee-ke)	10	2
Sirohee	10	6
Thence, via Route 236, to Deesa	67	4
	251	3

Leave † *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and thence proceed along a good road, but which becomes mry and bad in the monsoon, across an undulating country, intersected by six nullahs; pass † *Nyagong*, wells and a nullah; thence the country becomes flat; pass † *Jerrapeepka*, 4½; cross a nullah; † *Kullianpoor*, 1; cross by ford the wide (50 yds.), steep, and difficult banks, drystream in December, of the † *Teelun* river; we then enter

THE NIMBERA PERGUNNAH OF THE TONK TERRITORY (Route 211, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass on to § *Neemhera* (Nimbera), 1½, Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere. Tank. Thence proceed along a good road, across a plain, thinly covered, stunted, dāk bushy, jungly country, intersected by two nullahs; pass **Phasur*, 4½; **Cherlea*, 2½; **Murana*, 3; low hills now lie to the W.; then enter

THE OODEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 23, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Pass on to § *Sowah*, 2; the country now becomes interspersed with knolls, hillocks, rocks, stones, long grass and bush jungle, and intersected by three nullahs and the * *Balluch* river, the road is rough to **Joginee*, 1½; thence it becomes good; pass **Cheegsee*, 2; **Sukwara*, 2; **Sirlae*, 2; **Sagwara*, 1; **Kuntarea*, 2; **Soneah*, 3; **Chota Revulea*, 1½; wells and a tank. Thence along a rough road; pass **Balahera*, 6; then it becomes mry in crossing the watercourses which flow from the large tank near **Kuppasun*, which pass; then it is good, and proceeds across a dāk jungly country to **Jasmah* (Jasme), 15½; wells and tanks; thence along a rough road, cross an undulating, knolly country; pass **Kabirah*, 3½; **Sonarekhara*, 1½; **Muckundpoor*, 1; cross by easy pass a ridge extending N. and S., and we soon reach **Rainmuga*, 3½; then along a good road, across a level country, intersected by five nullahs, with hills and knolls in the distance; pass **Mundura*, 2½; **Choukree*, 2½; **Bhoorwara*, 1½; **Peepiea*, 2; **Asotea*, 5½; thence along a sandy road; cross the **Banas* river to

§ KANKROWLEE (Kankrauli), ½ mile.

Bazaar. Lat. 24° 50', long. 73° 56'.

DAWKs to Neemuch, 79 N.W.; Deesa, 171 N.E.

POSITION.—It lies at the S. end of the Raj Samundar lake.

Then proceed over a rough cart-road, along the base of the embankment of the Raj Samundar lake to **Bansole*, 1; thence by the eastern bank; pass **Bhanah*, 2½, after which we pass across a bare, rocky, hillock, knolly country, intersected by six nullahs; pass **Chopurkherree*, 2; **Bhoondul*, 3½; **Tonkura*, 3; cross the **Goomtee* river to **Purallee*, 3½; the country now becomes rocky, and the road ascends to the Chitterbooj Ghat, winds along the stony channel of a wide nullah, becomes rough, rugged, and narrow as it passes between the banks of the rocky heights; pass **Itahalea*, 3; **Mavarea*, 5½; **Jeehwara*, 1½; thence pass over the Arranull ridge; we then enter

THE JODEPOOR TERRITORY (Route 8, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Thence along a good road, over small rocky hills, after which it leads through a deep, narrow, rocky, jungly pass, down a steep zigzag declivity, then it becomes very rugged, over large rocks and stones; pass through the bed of a nullah, dense high jungle on the W.; pass **Somerea* (Somair), 8; water from tanks and wells. Thence across a plain small hilly

country, intersected by five nullahs, along a circuitous cart track; pass **Lampee*, 2, **Nadlee*, 4½; thence along a good road, across a level, hillock country, interspersed with waste, grassy, jungly, land, intersected by three nullahs and a nuddy; pass § *Nadole*, 6; bazaar; **Bhenyira*, 3½; **Burkanah*, 4½; thence the country becomes more open; proceed along a good road, intersected by three nullahs and four nuddies; at the 9th mile pass low hills on the left, and 3½ miles brings us to § *Sandehra* (Sanderaw, Sandaira); bazaar; lat. 25° 17', long. 73° 17'; Dawks to Nusserabad, 144 S.W. Thence along a good road, across a level country, intersected by nine nullahs; pass **Dofanah*, 3½; and 2½ miles beyond the road becomes rough and the country hilly; pass **Rhemandee*, 5½; the country, which is intersected by five nullahs, is studded with hills, which lie close to the road on the right; pass **Modiroh*, 1½; **Pomawa*, 1½; **Kanporah*, 2; cross the **Jowaree* river; *Palree* (Ballee-ke), 2½; water from wells and tanks; pass **Dhinapoorah*, 1½; cross three nullahs; pass **Posalea*, 7½; **Utevarah*, 1½; cross the **Sookree* river, (which rises in lat. 25°, long. 73° 24', flows W. for 180 miles across the Godwar and Jodhpoor districts, and falls into the Loonee river in lat. 26° 2', long. 71° 41') to *Palree* (Mylee-Ke), 5½; well and tank. Thence along a good road, across a jungly district with hills on the left, pass the large *Temple of Sanderis* 8½; and at 2½ miles we enter

§ *SIROHEE* (Serohee, Route 286); and thence proceed, *via* Route 286, to

§ *DEESA* (D'sa, Route 38, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 339.**NEEMUCH TO NUSSEERABAD**

Distance, 143½ Miles.

By Government Route Book, 143½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nyagong	9	1
Neemhera	7	1
Sowah	12	0
Chittoor or Chitroregurh	10	0
Gungrar	12	4
Hameergurh	9	6
Sanganer	14	0
Chota Lamba	13	6
Dabla	11	6
Deola	14	2
Bhinase	10	4
Kumarea	8	4
Nusserabad, centre of Cantonment	10	4
	143	6

Leave † § *Neemuch* (Route 10, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed for 143½ miles, *via* Route 232 (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), to

§ *NUSSEERABAD*, (described Route 27, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

NOTES OF

ed by Major

				Distance		No. of Stages.					
				Miles	Fur.						
				90	2	2					
				29	7	1					
				163	1	16					
				55	5	5					
				96	2	8					
				133	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12					
				167	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17					
				334	7	32					
				176	6	17					
				50	7	5					
				33	5	3					
				275	6	27					
				310	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30					
				66	5	6					
				86	3	8					
				404	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43					
				257	4	23					
				70	5	6					
				339	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	34					
				78	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14					
				146	1	14					
				36	6	3					
				175	3	17					
				132	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13					
				52	6	5					
				210	0	20					
				92	2	9					
				117	6	11					
				261	2	24					
				264	2	24					
				273	2	25					
				80	7	6					
				26	5	2					
				53	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6					
				166	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17					
				268	1	27					
				271	2	27					
				280	1	28					
				80	6	7					
				58	1	5					
				72	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8					
				69	7	7					
				63	5	6					
				139	1	13					
				149	2	14					
				415	7	39					
				133	0	13					
				485	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49					
				503	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	50					
Avenashy	167	1	16	Coimbatore	254	0	23	Sholingiwaram	15	2	1
Avenashy	170	2	16	Coimbatore	240	7	24	Streepermatoor	45	1	4
Avenashy	179	1	17	Coimbatore	249	6	24	Tanjore	191	5	18
Bangalore	97	6	9	Colar	98	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					



TABLE OF DISTANCES

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND ADJACENT PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF
BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

Compiled, condensed, and extracted, from the *Madras Government Route Book*, as arranged by Major
Scott, and published by Pharoah and Co., of Madras.

From Adony to				From Amboorpett to				From Arcot to			
Miles.	Fur.	No. of Stages.		Miles.	Fur.	No. of Stages.		Miles.	Fur.	No. of Stages.	
Beder	182	6	17	Bowanie	133	0	12	Colar	90	2	9
Bellary	43	6	4	Bowanie	141	7	13	Conjeeveram	29	7	3
Bichhookoonda	221	7	21	Chittoor	42	3	5	Coombaconum	168	1	16
Cota Cota	77	4	8	Coimbatore	193	3	19	Coonatoor	55	5	5
Daiwuroogoor	60	3	6	Coimbatore	196	4	19	Cuddalore	96	2	8
Goolburgah	145	6	13	Coimbatore	205	3	20	Cuddalore	133	6	12
Gooty	47	1	4	Erode	132	3	13	Cuddalore	167	4	17
Guddawul	61	6	6	Goriatum	15	2	2	Ellore	334	7	32
Jeddicherla	125	5	11	Kistnagberry	42	0	4	Erode	176	6	17
Jeddicherla	112	1	12	Madras	115	0	10	Gingee	50	7	5
Muctul	75	5	9	Oosoor	73	3	7	Gooriatum	33	5	3
Narrainrowpettah	93	5	7	Ootacamund	216	7	20	Guntur	275	8	27
Nerracoonda	135	6	13	Ootacamund	220	0	20	Hurrybur	310	6	30
Putticondah	24	3	4	Ootacamund	228	7	21	Killianoor	66	5	6
Rachore	48	2	4	Paulghautcherry	223	6	23	Kistnagberry	98	3	4
From Ahmednuggur to				Paulghautcherry	226	7	23	Kulladghee	404	5	43
Asseergurh	223	6	20	Paulghautcherry	235	6	24	Kurnool	257	4	23
Aurangabad	71	7	5	Poonamallee	102	4	9	Madras	70	5	6
Barlonee	83	6	5	Pullicondah	17	6	2	Masulipatam	339	4	34
Beejapoor	199	5	17	Salem	94	6	9	Moolwagul	78	6	8
Bheer	73	2	6	Salem	104	7	10	Myaveram	146	1	14
Bombay	164	6	12	Streepmatoor	89	4	8	Naggery	36	6	6
Darwar	319	0	29	Tripatoor	24	3	2	Negapatam	175	3	17
Dharoor	105	2	8	Vellore	30	5	3	Nellore	132	2	13
Jaulnah	84	7	8	Waniembaddy	10	4	1	Nykanairy	52	6	5
Kamptee	352	5	34	Womaloor	95	0	9	Ongole	210	0	20
Kulladghee	252	4	22	From Arcot to				Oolundoorpett	92	2	9
Kurmulia	60	3	5	Allicolam	2	6	0	Oosoor	117	6	11
Malligaum	112	3	9	Amboorpett	44	3	4	Ootacamund	261	2	24
Meerujgaum	33	6	3	Arnee	19	2	2	Ootacamund	264	3	24
Mhow	286	7	24	Avenashy	211	4	20	Ootacamund	273	2	25
Mominabad	126	2	10	Avenashy	214	5	20	Palaveram	60	7	6
Mominabad	129	3	12	Avenashy	223	4	21	Palliocondah	26	5	6
Nagpoor	342	0	33	Bangalore	142	1	13	Palmanair	53	3	6
Panchore	62	1	6	Bangalore	137	4	15	Palsamoodrum	166	6	17
Poonah	72	5	5	Bangalore	131	1	14	Paulghautcherry	268	1	27
Punderpoor	130	6	11	Bellacoopa	235	3	24	Paulghautcherry	271	2	27
Pyton	48	3	4	Bellary	269	5	28	Paulghautcherry	280	1	28
Secunderabad	311	7	29	Bezwarrah	295	6	29	Pondicherry	80	6	7
Seroor	31	1	2	Bowanie	177	3	16	Poonamallee	58	1	5
Sholapoor	135	5	12	Bowanie	186	2	17	Poonganoor	72	1	8
Surat	256	6	24	Calastry	74	0	7	Sadras	69	7	7
Toka	43	7	3	Chaitput	34	6	4	Saint Thomas Mount	63	5	6
Yeat	73	4	7	Chellumbrum	121	5	12	Salem	139	1	13
From Amboorpett to				Chingleput	50	3	5	Salem	149	2	14
Arnot	44	3	4	Chintomanipett	110	0	11	Secunderabad	415	7	39
Avenashy	167	1	16	Chittoor	97	3	8	Sheally	133	0	13
Avenashy	170	2	16	Coimbatore	237	6	23	Sholapoor	485	3	49
Avenashy	179	1	17	Coimbatore	240	7	23	Sholapoor	503	0	50
Avenashy	179	1	17	Coimbatore	249	6	24	Sholingwaram	15	2	1
Bangalore	97	6	9	Colar	96	5	10	Streepmatoor	45	1	4
								Tanjore	191	5	18

From Arcot to				From Asserburgh to				From Avanaahy to			
M.	F.	S.		M.	F.	S.		M.	F.	S.	
Terravanellore	79	1	8	Mhow	95	7	10	Trichinopoly	110	1	10
Tambrary	8	0	1	Mhow	111	3	10	Womaloor	75	2	7
Tutervanum	56	2	5	Mudalur	78	2	7				
Tranquebar	153	1	15	Nagapet	401	6	38	From Ayanagangam to			
Trichinopoly	169	1	17	Nagapet	232	3	20	Balamy	157	1	11
Trivapoor	68	6	6	Nannagapoor	251	3	23	Bangalore	111	1	11
Vandavapooram	128	6	1	Nannagapoor	251	7	25	Chittledroog	12	5	1
Vannambady	51	7	5	Ponnah	226	3	25	Cotoorpett	60	2	8
Vellore	13	6	1	Sagor	265	6	25	Davengherry	50	7	5
Vengalgherry	42	0	4	Seemore	117	0	11	Heriour	11	7	1
Wallajahabad	36	3	4	Seihore	157	4	16	Humpnagar	87	1	7
Wardwash	37	6	3	Seihore	254	7	22	Murthyur	59	5	8
Woddy	98	5	10					Kulladghoe	132	6	16
Womaloor	130	8	13					Seerah	36	5	3
				From Auranagabad to				Toomcoor	67	7	7
From Arcot to				Adjuntah	60	3	6	From Baltoot to			
Arcot	19	2	2	Ahmelnugur	71	7	5	Ashtee	97	8	10
Aranaputty	83	3	8	Argaum	167	3	16	Aumnair	73	7	8
Chitput	15	4	2	Asserburgh	151	7	15	Chundowannah	102	1	10
Chellamburam	102	3	10	Bombay	236	5	17	Doomah	172	7	16
Chingaput	55	7	6	Byzapoor	42	1	4	Ellichapoor	59	5	7
Chingamah	47	3	5	Chandoree	89	2	8	Hindia	87	7	8
Conavaram	33	7	5	Dharoor	95	3	19	Hoshungabad	66	1	6
Cuddalore	88	1	9	Ellichapoor	212	6	19	Hurlah	74	7	7
Gungee	31	6	3	Ellichapoor	197	1	18	Jubbulpoor	208	0	19
Cunoor	226	0	29	Elora	17	4	2	Kamptee	109	5	11
Multras	80	1	7	Hingolee	134	5	12	Mhow	135	6	11
Madrass	83	6	9	Jaffarabad	62	1	6	Mooltry	28	7	3
Nezapattam	156	1	15	Jaulnah	32	7	4	Nagapoor	105	5	10
Nellure	151	4	11	Kamptee	303	7	29	Oomrawutty	135	5	14
Ongole	222	2	22	Kamptee	315	1	30	Oomrawutty	105	7	10
Ondoorpett	73	0	7	Malheigam	98	2	9	Pandoornah	82	5	5
Palavaram	69	2	8	Malheigam	83	4	8	Sautnair	23	1	3
Pallioolah	31	6	3	Mommahad	116	3	11	Seemore	121	0	11
Poomamallee	67	5	6	Mulkapoor	106	1	10	Shahpoor	22	5	2
Rajah Chuttrum	40	3	4	Nagapoor	293	2	28	Sindwara	78	2	7
Ryazottah	112	3	11	Nassick	109	4	9	Sundoorjuna	44	2	3
Rajm	112	4	12	Neemgaum	125	5	12	Timboornee	65	3	6
Saint Thomas' Mount	73	0	8	Panchore	31	1	3	Unchoode	135	4	13
Streepmatoor	84	5	6	Poonah	144	4	10				
Tanjore	173	3	16	Secunderabad	305	2	29	From Bangalore to			
Terravanellore	59	7	6	Secunderabad	302	0	30	Adamancotah	79	7	8
Thimmarypettah	11	2	1	Seror	103	0	7	Adony	209	3	24
Tranquebar	133	7	13	Shahpuri	46	0	4	Abmednugur	553	3	52
Trichinopoly	149	7	15	Sholapoor	186	1	18	Allicolam	133	4	15
Valluvapooram	109	4	11	Sholapoor	177	5	17	Allicolam	133	6	15
Vellore	23	4	3	Surat	227	7	23	Amboorpett	97	6	9
Villapooram	58	4	6	Toka	28	0	2	Arcoot	142	1	13
Wallajahabad	41	7	7	Yewlah	59	1	6	Arcoot	137	4	15
Woolungherry	66	3	7					Arcoot	131	1	14
From Asserburgh to				From Avanaahy to				Arrahully	24	1	3
Adjuntah	91	4	9	Bowania	37	2	3	Ayanagangam	111	1	11
Ahmelnugur	223	6	20	Caroor	63	1	6	Balgam	311	7	30
Akberpoor	85	4	8	Coimbatore	26	2	2	Bellary	178	7	19
Argaum	68	5	7	Coonor	39	4	4	Bellary	190	6	19
Ashta	137	3	14	Darapooram	38	4	3	Bellary	184	3	20
Aurangabad	181	7	15	Dindigul	83	7	8	Berhampoor	785	0	73
Bodur	87	0	8	Erode	34	6	3	Bewarrah	399	5	41
Bombay	388	4	32	Guzzelhatti	32	5	3	Calicut	210	1	21
Borhanampoor	129	4	1	Hassanoor	46	6	5	Cancanully	34	7	4
Charwah	62	3	6	Huridanully	58	2	6	Cannanore	198	2	18
Deola	53	2	5	Jakattalla	41	6	4	Cannanore	205	0	20
Ellichapoor	113	6	10	Kangany	25	4	3	Chamrajungum	110	0	10
Goonah	277	4	28	Kotergerry	39	2	3	Chenroyapatam	89	5	9
Hindia	98	1	10	Mettocopolliam	25	2	2	Chicasole	683	3	64
Hoshungabad	146	6	14	Mysore	109	1	11	Chingaput	192	4	18
Jaulnah	146	4	14	Ootacamund	49	6	4	Chinnapatam	36	7	4
Jubbulpoor	206	5	31	Salem	74	2	7	Chittledroog	123	6	18
Kamptee	243	0	31	Sattimungalam	26	2	3	Chittoor	110	1	18
Mhow	194	4	31	Sittodoo	38	2	3	Chintamanpett	48	6	6
				Sunkerrydroog	60	3	6				

From Bangalore to				From Bangalore to				From Basim to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Cochin	322	34	33	Ootacamund	162	6 1/2	16	Mudnapoor	76	2	7
Colimbatoor	170	8	17	Ossoor	94	3	2	Nagpoor	196	6	16
Colimbatoor	203	5 1/2	20	Palacode	62	3	6	Naudair	73	3 1/2	8
Colar	40	7	5	Palamcottah	343	1	35	Nirmul	123	4	12
Cota Cota	268	5 1/2	29	Palaveram	203	0	19	Oomrawutty	82	4	8
Cuddalore	235	5	24	Palasamoodrum	75	4 1/2	8	Oomrawutty	75	2 1/2	7
Cuddapah	157	2	16	Paighautcherry	201	1	21	Oomurkhaty	62	3	6
Cuddapah	174	0	18	Paighautcherry	235	1 1/2	23	Secunderabad	233	7 1/2	23
Cumbum	266	4	27	Paumbum	356	2	35	Wurhona	82	0	8
Cuttack	901	0	85	Perumbaikum	167	4	18				
Danykenotay	135	7	14	Pondicherry	244	2	24	From Bejapoor to			
Darwar	294	5	25	Poonamallee	900	2	18	Abdulpoor	51	5	4
Dindigul	217	4	23	Poonamallee	195	5 1/2	20	Aganoor	138	0	13
Ellichapoor	666	4 1/2	66	Poonamallee	189	6	21	Ahmednuggur	199	5 1/2	17
Ellore	438	6	44	Poonamallee	195	4	21	Barlone	115	6 1/2	10
Fraserpett	133	7 1/2	13	Poonamallee	189	2	19	Belgaum	122	7	11
French Rocks	75	3	7	Poonamallee	78	5	9	Bellary	163	3 1/2	15
Gairnoppa Falls	239	3 1/2	20	Pullicoondah	115	4	11	Bombay	283	6 1/2	24
Ganjam	804	0	75	Pullicoondah	703	6	12	Darwar	128	6 1/2	11
Goodburgh	355	1 1/2	35	Pulmanair	84	0 1/2	9	Darwar	119	3	12
Goodulpett	130	6	12	Quilon	610	4 1/2	41	Dundihali	69	3	6
Goodulpett	121	0 1/2	12	Rachoty	123	0	13	Ferozabad	79	4	7
Goormcondah	96	6	11	Rachoty	138	6	15	Goodburgh	88	5	7
Goormcondah	113	4	13	Rajahmundry	493	7	42	Hulbully	132	4 1/2	19
Goory	162	2 1/2	18	Rannad	325	7	32	Hutnee	45	4	4
Gooriattum	97	4	11	Russellcondah	336	7	77	Kolapoor	107	4	11
Guntoor	379	5	39	Rysacottah	46	0	4	Kulladghee	52	7	5
Guntoor	379	2	39	Saint Thomas' Mount	268	0	19	Malingpoor	54	1	5
Guzzelutty	126	6	13	Salem	116	7	11	Merritch or Meerutj	74	5 1/2	7
Harior	99	2	10	Samulcottah	523	4 1/2	52	Poonah	191	5 1/2	17
Hanawar	277	0 1/2	24	Saugtur	88	4	9	Punderpoor	68	7	6
Hoonsoor	106	7 1/2	10	Secunderabad	363	7 1/2	39	Secunderabad	212	1	18
Hydrabad	816	1	80	Sedashagurh	327	6	29	Secunderabad	218	5	19
Hundy Anantapoor	130	6 1/2	15	Seriah	74	4	8	Shedashpett	176	6	15
Hurryhur	170	6	17	Sevasamoodrum	77	2	7	Sholapoor	69	7 1/2	7
Jaulnah	579	2	58	Seringapetam	75	6 1/2	15	Yenagaum	90	5	8
Jaulnah	578	4	58	Sheemoga	171	5	15				
Jeddicherlah	363	2 1/2	33	Sholapoor	417	5 1/2	42	From Belgauim to			
Jubbulpoor	841	0 1/2	85	Soanwarpettah	98	3	10	Aganoor	260	7	23
Kamptee	746	1 1/2	74	Streepermatoor	187	2	17	Assunwarrah	53	3	5
Kamptee	687	0 1/2	70	Tanjore	241	0	23	Bagreecottah	96	5 1/2	8
Kistnagcherry	55	6	5	Tellicherry	198	2 1/2	20	Baitay	41	1	4
Kolapoor	377	0	35	Toomcoor	43	2	4	Bangalore	311	7	30
Kulladghee	293	7	27	Tranquebar	293	7 1/2	27	Bejapoor	132	7	11
Kurnool	294	5 1/2	24	Trichinopoly	303	6	19	Bellahoonay	143	5	16
Latalay	112	3	13	Tulcaud	76	7	8	Bellary	194	4	21
Madras	212	6	19	Vellore	138	3	12	Bhooj	61	5	6
Madras	208	1 1/2	21	Vellore	117	3	13	Bombay	317	1	29
Madras	202	2	22	Vizagapatam	619	2	59	Cuddapah	344	6	36
Madras	208	0	22	Vizianagrum	641	1	61	Darwar	47	2	5
Madras	201	6	20	Waniembaddy	87	2	8	Ferozabad	202	3	18
Madras	257	3	25	Womaloor	106	7	11	Fraserpett	337	2	31
Madras	236	7 1/2	22	Yelwal	88	0 1/2	8	French Rocks	315	4	30
Madras	221	1	22					Goa	68	3	6
Madras	443	3 1/2	46	From Basim to				Humpasagarum	129	4	14
Mercara	153	5 1/2	14	Bichhookonda	138	3 1/2	14	Hurryhur	141	1	13
Mhow	820	7 1/2	80	Boargaum	96	1	9	Hyderabad Residency	339	4 1/2	32
Mominabad	461	5	44	Chandah	174	0 1/2	17	Hyderabad Residency	328	6 1/2	30
Moolwagul	58	6	7	Ellichapoor	97	6	9	Jaulnah	342	6 1/2	33
Mysore	84	7 1/2	8	Ellichapoor	103	4 1/2	9	Jeddicherlah	283	5 1/2	27
Nagode	967	1	98	Hingolee	28	6	3	Jeejoree	198	1	19
Nagpoor	676	3 1/2	69	Jaulnah	97	6 1/2	9	Jumcundy	76	6 1/2	7
Namendroog	148	3	14	Kamptee	177	3	17	Kamptee	557	7 1/2	53
Nandair	492	3	49	Karinjah	37	2	4	Kittoor	27	4	3
Negapatam	297	0	28	Karinjah	37	4	4	Kolapoor	82	2	8
Nellore	236	1 1/2	25	Khair	146	2	14	Kulladghee	73	5 1/2	7
Nundidroog	83	0 1/2	3	Kullumnoory	34	5	3	Kurnool	272	6 1/2	27
Nykanairy	78	3	9	Maiker	41	2 1/2	3	Lingasoogoor	154	7 1/2	15
Ongole	313	7	32	Monagrool	21	5	2	Malgaum	80	7	8
Oomrawutty	644	1	64	Moortuzapoor	52	3	5	Malingpoor	53	7 1/2	5
Osscottah	15	0	2	Muddenoor	138	7 1/2	13	Malingpoor	68	6	7

From Belgaum to

Mangalore.	369	54	27
Mangalore.	382	1 1/2	29
Mercara.	366	0	33
Meeruj.	78	1	14
Moodgul Fort.	144	5 1/2	33
Muctul.	233	5 1/2	33
Mysore.	333	7	31
Nagpore.	547	2 1/2	61
Narynpettah.	233	6 1/2	31
Oospettah.	154	1	17
Ootacamund.	410	6	22
Padshahpur.	23	3	39
Poonah.	225	0	32
Poosawoly.	131	1	12
Ramghaut.	30	0	3
Sattarah.	157	3	15
Secunderabad.	344	2 1/2	31
Secunderabad.	333	4 1/2	31
Secunderabad.	335	0	29
Seringapatam.	323	6	30
Sholapur.	174	2 1/2	18
Sholapur.	190	6	18
Tallicoat.	132	7 1/2	13
Vingorah.	76	0	8

From Bellary to

Adony.	43	6	4
Ahmednagar.	369	0 1/2	34
Arco.	287	5 1/2	28
Arnee.	247	6	30
Asseergh.	540	5	50
Badamy.	109	2	12
Bailoor.	177	7	18
Banawaram.	149	6	15
Bangalore.	184	7 1/2	19
Bangalore.	184	3	30
Bangalore.	190	6	19
Bassim.	403	1	39
Beder.	226	4 1/2	15
Bejjapoor.	163	3 1/2	21
Belgaum.	194	4	31
Bellacoope.	34	3	2
Bellahoonpy (on the Darwar Road).	50	2	5
Berhampoor.	731	4	67
Bezwarrah.	346	1	35
Bichookoonda.	365	5 1/2	25
Cador.	142	7	14
Callout.	346	6	37
Cannanore.	333	7	34
Challoor.	132	1	15
Cheddulpoor.	146	7	16
Chengleput.	320	0 1/2	33
Chicacole.	629	7	58
Chikka Gundeshy.	156	1	15
Chintomnippett.	159	5	17
Chittidroog.	81	3	8
Chittoor.	242	2	25
Circumbaddy.	232	4	23
Cochin.	458	0	48
Coimbatour.	339	2	36
Cota Cota.	120	7	12
Cuddalore.	365	7 1/2	36
Cuddapah.	150	2	15
Cumbum.	176	0 1/2	16
Cuttack.	847	4	79
Daiwur Soogoor.	104	1	9
Daroor.	317	1	29
Darwar.	147	2	16
Dindigul.	407	7	42
Dundhah.	94	0 1/2	9

From Bellary to

Ellichapoor.	500	7	48
Ellore.	385	2	38
Eraserabad.	168	6	38
Eraserpett.	231	6	22
French Rocks.	304	0	22
Ganjam.	750	4	69
Goolburgah.	189	4	39
Goolburgah.	188	0	17
Gooty.	52	3 1/2	30
Gudawul.	106	0	5
Guntoor.	281	2	10
Guntoor.	288	6 1/2	28
Guntoor.	328	1	28
Harponully.	86	3	33
Hassan.	176	0	9
Herioor.	93	1	17
Herioor.	91	4	9
Hingolee.	374	3	36
Honawer.	225	3	32
Hooliar.	119	6	12
Hooliar.	119	1	12
Hoonoor.	242	4	26
Hoshungabad.	657	5	63
Hulhully.	30	7	3
Hundy Anantapoor.	68	3	7
Hurryhur.	111	3	11
Hyderabad Residency.	311	3	20
Hyderabad Residency.	328	2 1/2	21
Innacoonah.	226	3 1/2	21
Jalilhah.	101	4	22
Jaulnah.	394	1	11
Juddacheriah.	155	4	36
Kamptee.	590	4	16
Kamptee.	563	1 1/2	58
Kittoor.	167	0	52
Kolapoor.	233	7	18
Kulladghee.	135	0	25
Kurnool.	96	3	14
Lingaseogoor.	87	0	10
Madras.	316	6	31
Madras.	334	0	32
Madras.	340	2 1/2	34
Madura.	441	6	45
Malleigaum.	481	4	43
Mangalore.	260	5	25
Mangalore.	284	2	28
Mangalore.	283	5	29
Masulipatam.	369	7 1/2	40
Mercara.	260	4	39
Mominabad.	297	3 1/2	39
Munzerabad.	303	1	20
Munzerabad.	302	4	20
Muctul.	119	3 1/2	11
Mysore.	280	4	24
Nagamungalum.	150	4	30
Naggery.	258	3	26
Naggery.	276	3	25
Nagpore.	542	4	51
Nandair.	326	5 1/2	31
Narrainrowpettah.	137	3	13
Negapatam.	445	0 1/2	45
Nellore.	262	3	27
Ongole.	391	7	29
Ongole.	246	2 1/2	23
Oospettah.	38	3	23
Ootacamund.	298	3	32
Ossoor.	208	6	32
Owah.	269	2 1/2	22
Palamoottah.	627	4	55
Palaveram.	330	4 1/2	34
Paulghautcherry.	370	6	36

From Bellary to

Paulamoodrum.	103	3	48
Peddanelly.	149	3	38
Peelair.	307	3	38
Pondicherry.	350	3	22
Poonamallee.	304	3	22
Poonamallee.	331	4	69
Poonamallee.	327	2 1/2	39
Poonamoor.	197	4	39
Pulmanah.	218	1 1/2	30
Quilon.	548	1	10
Rachore.	92	2	28
Rachoty.	172	1	28
Rajahmundry.	440	0	33
Ramunmullay.	33	3	9
Russulkondah.	783	3	17
Ryacottah.	230	4	17
Ryavroog.	33	3	36
Saint Thomas' Mount.	335	4 1/2	36
Salem.	301	2	23
Samuloottah.	470	0 1/2	12
Secunderabad.	216	0 1/2	12
Secunderabad.	230	0 1/2	26
Sedashgurh.	250	2	63
Sedashgurh.	268	3 1/2	3
Serach.	109	7	7
Seringapatam.	211	3	11
Seringapatam.	217	6	20
Sholapur.	333	2 1/2	21
Sholapur.	315	6 1/2	22
Shorapur.	128	4	11
Streepermatoot.	314	5 1/2	36
Tallicoat.	121	1	18
Tanjore.	425	3	12
Toomoor.	141	5	52
Tranguebar.	422	6 1/2	15
Trichinopoly.	388	1	25
Tulluck.	55	0	10
Tulluck.	54	3	10
Vellore.	264	2	32
Vizagapatam.	264	2	32
Vizianagrum.	565	5	31
Wootarah.	587	5	34
Yaimaweram.	173	0	45

From Berhampore to

Arco.	631	1	28
Aska.	24	1	29
Bangalore.	786	0	40
Bezwarrah.	395	3	34
Boad.	176	3 1/2	39
Bundarra.	554	4 1/2	20
Cassimoottah.	192	2	11
Chicacole.	101	5	24
Chittoor.	674	7	30
Chutterpoor.	14	3	26
Conada.	151	4	25
Coormingia.	99	5 1/2	31
Cuddapah.	610	5	51
Cumbum.	518	1	13
Cuttack.	118	0	45
Ellore.	346	2	12
Ganjam.	19	0	29
Gopalpooram (near Munsooroottah).	11	0	2
Gopalpooram.	68	4	23
Guntoor.	405	3	32
Itchapoor.	16	0	38
Jubbulpoor.	549	2	51
Jubbulpoor.	604	4 1/2	57
Jubbulpoor.	610	7	59
Kamptee.	590	1 1/2	58

From Cannanore to			From Chandah to			From Chicacole to		
M. F.	Stg.		M. F.	Stg.		M. F.	Stg.	
Guntote	39	3	Mudnapoor	97	6	Nowrungapoor	153	3
Guntoor	577	7	Mumungpett	174	0	Ongole	369	4
Honawar	199	6	Nandair	192	6	Palaveram	565	7
Hoonsoor	65	4	Oomerkair	146	7	Palcondah	29	0
Hoonsoor	92	1	Sairpoor	48	4	Parwuttipooram	57	7
Hurryhur	306	1	Secunderabad	241	3	Poonamallee	555	7
Kaserode	67	1	Sircilla	157	7	Poondy	50	0
Kothepetamba	132	6	Vencatowpettah	98	4	Rajahmundry	189	4
Kurnool	423	0	Wurroohar	27	7	Russellkondah	153	4
Madras	411	0	Wurrungul	185	1	Ryepoor	331	4
Madura	264	1	<i>From Chellumbrum to</i>			Sahungurhy	420	4
Mabé	17	4	Combacunum	46	4	Saint Thomas' Mount	562	2
Mallipooram	89	3	Cuckialore	26	2	Samulcottah	179	0
Manantokly	53	0	Madras	126	2	Samulcottah	154	7
Manantoddy	64	6	Myaveram	24	4	Secunderabad	450	4
Mangalore	86	1	Negapatam	53	6	Sonepoor	231	6
Miracra	72	7	Pondicherry	38	1	Sooloorpett	505	2
Mysore	112	7	Punoorutty	30	4	Soonapoortettah	91	0
Mysore	190	3	Sadras	85	6	Toonee	128	2
Negapatam	389	4	Shally	11	3	Uttagam	199	3
Nellore	434	4	Tanjore	70	0	Varanasey or Wud-	44	0
Ongole	512	1	Tranquebar	31	4	drassee	44	0
Ootacamund	129	2	Trichinopoly	99	0	Vellore	595	2
Ootacamund	141	0	Villapooram	43	7	Vizagapatam	74	3
Osoor	222	5	<i>From Chicacole to</i>			Vizagapatam	61	3
Palamcottah	369	7	Arcot	579	4	Vizianagrum	42	2
Palaveram	401	2	Aska	125	6	Wojely	490	7
Paulghautcherry	140	3	Bangalore	68	3	Wyrachur	407	6
Paumbum	382	0	Barwah	101	5	<i>From Chingleput to</i>		
Periaputnum	78	4	Bezwarrah	283	6	Arcot	50	3
Ponany	91	2	Bissamcottah	103	8	Arnee	55	7
Pondicherry	398	5	Cassimcottah	90	5	Bangalore	192	4
Poonamallee	398	4	Chittoor	573	2	Bellary	320	0
Quilon	244	3	Chuterpooor	116	0	Berhampoor	686	4
Ramnad	352	5	Conada	29	7	Bezwarrah	301	1
Saint Thomas' Mount	404	0	Cuddapah	509	0	Carangooly	13	1
Salem	271	2	Cumbum	416	4	Chellumbrum	100	1
Secunderabad	562	2	Cuttack	217	5	Chittoor	77	6
Sedasegurh	250	4	Dooragee	89	2	Combacunum	135	7
Seringapatam	129	2	Ellore	244	5	Combacunum	146	5
Seringapatam	122	4	Ganjam	118	2	Conjeranam	20	4
Tanjore	533	4	Ganjam	120	5	Cuddalore	73	7
Tanjore	77	2	Goonipooram or Cup-	62	7	Cuddalore	183	0
Tellicherry	13	1	pagoodah	62	7	Cuddalore	184	1
Tranquebar	386	3	Gopsalpooram (near	103	5	Ellore	340	2
Trichinopoly	296	2	Munsoorcottah	33	1	Ganjam	706	4
Vellore	326	5	Guntoor	303	6	Golan Chowry	21	2
Veerajunderpett	51	1	Itchapoor	85	5	Guntoor	281	1
Wuddakuray	27	1	Joanagudde	173	5	Killianoor	49	4
Yelwall	104	2	Jorasinghee	188	6	Madras	34	7
Yelwall	111	0	Kamptee	499	7	Masulipatam	310	5
<i>From Chandah to</i>			Kamptee	514	0	Masulipatam	345	0
Bassim	174	0	Kamptee	510	2	Myaveram	124	5
Bezwarrah	519	5	Kareall	211	3	Negapatam	153	7
Borgaum (on the			Kemedy	43	0	Nellore	137	6
Wurdah river)	98	6	Konkair	274	6	Ongole	215	3
Caulashweram	110	7	Konkair	293	4	Colindoorpett	36	5
Chinnoor	102	1	Lutchmee Narasipettah	25	3	Ootacamund	291	6
Cummumet	265	5	Madras	555	2	Osoor	168	1
Dewulwarrah (on the			Masulipatam	292	5	Palaveram	22	5
Poorna river)	163	0	Muddumpoor	170	4	Pondicherry	62	0
Dummapettah	261	7	Munsoorcottah	106	4	Poonamallee	28	0
Ellore	307	2	Nagpoor	439	2	Punoorutty	76	3
Hingenghaut	56	6	Nagpoor	503	3	Rajahmundry	395	3
Hingolee	170	1	Nellore	447	1	Sadras	19	4
Khair	27	6	Nowpadah	38	0	Saint Thomas' Mount	56	3
Kullumnoory	158	1				Salem	167	6
Mahadeopoor	118	7				Samulcottah	425	1
Masulipatam	365	2				Secunderabad	421	2
Masulipatam	363	3				Sheehy	221	4

From Chingleput to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Chittoor to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Coimbatore to	M.	F.	Stg.
Soorappen Chuttur (on the Madras road to Arcot)	27	7	3	Tripaty	44	6	4	Madras	311	4	29
Tanjore	159	3	15	Vellore	22	2	0	Madras	320	8	30
Tanjore	170	1	15	Vengatcherry	14	5	2	Madura	136	7	11
Tindivanam	40	5	4	Vizagapatam	609	1	47	Malavelly	112	7	12
Trenquebar	151	5	16	Vizianagaram	531	0	49	Mettoopollim	22	6	2
Trichinopoly	163	4	12	Wallajahbad	63	6 1/2	7	Mysore	118	6	12
Tripassore	47	4	5	Wojelly	92	3	10	Negapatam	223	6	21
Tripassore	40	7	4					Ootacamund	47	2	4
Valcondapooram	123	14	12	From Cochin to				Ootacamund	49	2	4
Vellore	64	1	6	Aleppey	82	7	3	Ootacamund	54	6	4
Vicravandy	56	2	6	Calicut	99	0	13	Ootacamund	50	4	4
Villapooram	63	3	6	Cannanore	156	2	20	Oosoor	193	0	19
Vizagapatam	520	64	47	Chowkand	49	7	7	Palamcottah	222	5	22
Vizianagaram	542	54	49	Coimbatore	117	5	13	Paulghautcherry	30	3	4
Wallajahbad	14	0	1	Dindigul	191	1	19	Paimbun	234	6	28
				Kassergode	213	3	26	Poonamallee	295	7	28
				Kayencondam	61	5	6	Poonamallee	299	0	28
				Kotthaperumba	23	4	3	Poonamallee	307	7	28
				Madura	231	0	22	Pondicherry	227	7	23
From Chittoor to				Mahé	137	4	18	Pulladai	23	5	2
Alliolum	29	3	3	Mangalore	242	3	25	Pullicoondah	211	1	21
Amborpett	42	3	5	Ootacamund	164	7	17	Pullicoondah	214	2	21
Arcot	27	3	17	Paulghautcherry	106	7	12	Pullicoondah	223	1	22
Arcot	28	2	5	Paulghautcherry	87	9	9	Quilon	205	6	18
Arnee	45	4	5	Pennary	65	0	0	Ramnad	305	3	10
Bangalore	110	1	12	Ponnacaud	43	2	4	Salem	100	4	10
Bellary	242	2	25	Salon	88	1	9	Salem	127	7	13
Berhampoor	674	7	61	Tanor	218	1	23	Seringapatam	72	3	7
Bezwarrah	289	4	29	Tellicherry	79	0	11	Sootwarpettah	77	2	9
Calcutty	67	6	15	Tellicherry	143	1	19	Sootwarpettah	77	2	9
Chellumbrum	149	0 1/2	17	Tirallay	67	7	9	Streepennador	282	7	27
Chingleput	77	6 1/2	8	Tirtallay	71	7	7	Streepennador	286	0	27
Chintomnipett	82	5	8	Trevarundum	130	0	14	Streepennador	294	7	28
Chinguricherry	33	7	5	Trichinopoly	243	1	25	Tanjore	167	6	16
Cireumbaddy	51	5	5	Trichoor	45	6	5	Tellicherry	157	5	17
Coimbatore	247	6	25	Wuddakuray	128	1	17	Tondy	206	0	19
Colar	69	2	14					Trenquebar	220	5 1/2	20
Cuddalore	133	5	11	From Coimbatore to				Trichinopoly	130	4	12
Cuddalore	120	0 1/2	9	Amborpett	193	3	19	Tripator	189	0	17
Cuddapah	106	1	14	Amborpett	196	4	19	Tripator	172	1	17
Cuddapah	140	1	2	Amborpett	205	3	20	Tripator	181	0	18
Damucherry	20	5	32	Arcot	237	6	23	Tulcaud.	93	7	9
Ellore	328	5	63	Arcot	240	7	23	Vellore	224	0	22
Ganjam	693	7	63	Arcot	249	6	24	Vellore	227	1	22
Coriattum	27	1	3	Avenashy	26	2	3	Vellore	236	0	23
Guntoor	269	4	27	Bangalore	170	6	17	Womaloor	101	4	10
Madras	98	0 1/2	9	Bangalore	203	5 1/2	20				
Madras	97	7	10	Bangalore	217	3	21	From Colar to			
Madurai	263	0 1/2	24	Bowany	63	4	6	Alliolum	92	7	10
Madulipatam	333	2 1/2	35	Calicut	113	4	11	Alliolum	98	5	10
Negapatam	202	6 1/2	13	Cancahully	135	7	13	Arcot	98	5 1/2	10
Nellore	126	0 1/2	20	Cannanore	170	6	18	Bangalore	40	7	5
Ongole	203	6	26	Caroor	81	0	7	Chittoor	69	2	7
Ootacamund	271	2	26	Chengleput	268	2	27	Cuddapah	133	1	13
Oosoor	115	6	12	Chitt or.	247	6	25	Gooriatnam	56	5	6
Paulsamoodrum	139	3	14	Cochin	117	5	13	Goormoondah	72	8	8
Peelair	36	4	8	Cuddalore	219	2	23	Madras	167	2 1/2	16
Pondicherry	108	1 1/2	10	Danykencotay	34	7	3	Moolwagul	17	7	8
Poonamallee	85	4 1/2	9	Darampoory	134	0	14	Nundidroog	85	6	8
Poonamallee	85	3	9	Darapooram	51	5	5	Nykanairy	37	4	4
Poonanoor	44	6	5	Dindigul	97	0	9	Ooscottah	26	7	7
Pulmanair	26	0	37	Erode	61	0	6	Pekda Ballapoor	49	1	4
Rachoty	71	1	6	Guzzlehutty	44	0	4	Poonamallee	154	6 1/2	15
Rajahmundry	383	6	37	Hasaanoor Ghaut	57	0	5	Poonanoor	37	6 1/2	4
Sadras	97	2 1/2	14	Hasaanoor	56	5	6	Pullicoondah	62	7	7
Salem	137	1	15	Kolaigul	96	3	10	Pulmanair	43	2	4
Salem	147	2	20	Kongam	43	3	4	Rachoty	97	7	10
Samulcottah	413	3 1/2	21	Kottergherry	34	4	3	Toomoor	85	6	8
Streepennador	72	4 1/2	18	Kottergherry	40	0	3	Vellore	76	4	4
Tanjore	218	0 1/2	17	Madras	308	3	29	Vengatcherry	88	8	8
Trenquebar	180	4	17								
Trichinopoly	180	6 1/2	18								

From				From Cuddalore to				From Cumbum to			
Condapoor (North of Mangalore) to											
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Anantapoor.....	84	3	6	Cuddapah.....	258	7	25	Turiapaudoo.....	10	0	1
Coompta.....	63	5	17	Dindigul.....	188	11	18	Wunnipentah.....	69	4	4
Goa.....	157	6	17	Gingee.....	56	4	6	Yelaishweram.....	88	3	1
Honawar.....	83	3	11	Guntoor.....	351	4	31	From Cuddapah to			
Hurryhur.....	129	5	11	Guntoor.....	355	0	33	Arcoot.....	133	6	12
Mangalore.....	60	2	7	Hurryhur.....	408	3	41	Arnee.....	151	7	14
Meerjan.....	67	7	7	Karikal.....	67	2	2	Arnee.....	153	0	14
Sodanagurh.....	104	1	11	Killianoor.....	26	1	2	Bangalore.....	157	2	16
Woodapee.....	22	4	3	Madras.....	100	0	8	Bangalore.....	174	0	18
				Madura.....	198	3	18	Belgaum.....	344	6	28
				Manaloorpettah.....	54	4	5	Bellary.....	150	2	5
				Myavaram.....	50	6	5	Berhampoor.....	610	5	55
				Nagore.....	75	4	8	Bezwarrah.....	225	2	23
				Negapatam.....	80	0	17	Boodawall.....	36	7	4
				Nellore.....	208	0	17	Calicut.....	384	1	39
				Nellore.....	211	5	19	Cannanore.....	372	2	38
				Ongole.....	285	6	24	Chakulumurry.....	38	1	4
				Ongole.....	289	2	26	Chellumbrum.....	265	3	24
				Oolundoorpett.....	37	5	22	Chicheale.....	509	0	46
				Ootacamund.....	242	6	23	Chingleput.....	124	1	17
				Ossoor.....	311	2	22	Chintomnipett.....	110	4	11
				Palamcottah.....	295	0	28	Chittoor.....	106	3	9
				Palamcottah.....	313	1	33	Circumbaddy.....	82	2	8
				Palaveram.....	96	4	1	Coimbatore.....	364	1	34
				Point Calimere.....	117	3	12	Colar.....	133	1	13
				Pondicherry.....	15	4	1	Cuddalore.....	230	0	20
				Pondicherry.....	11	7	9	Cumbum.....	92	4	0
				Poonamallee.....	102	7	19	Cuttack.....	726	5	67
				Pulmanair.....	149	5	23	Damulcherry.....	85	6	7
				Ramnad.....	219	5	20	Darwar.....	297	4	31
				Ryacottah.....	189	5	5	Dindigul.....	348	1	32
				Sadras.....	59	4	8	Ellore.....	264	3	26
				Saint Thomas Mount.....	100	2	13	French Rocks.....	249	3	25
				Salem.....	121	7	13	Ganjam.....	629	5	57
				Salem.....	118	6	13	Ghoaty.....	97	7	10
				Sheally.....	37	5	9	Gooroomondah.....	60	4	5
				Tanjore.....	96	2	9	Gopawerrum.....	41	3	5
				Tindavanum.....	40	0	6	Guntoor.....	205	2	21
				Tranquebar.....	57	6	12	Gurramullah.....	92	7	8
				Trichinopoly.....	125	2	6	Hyderabad Residency.....	237	3	21
				Trinomally.....	70	2	11	Innacoonah.....	150	3	15
				Tripasore.....	121	3	11	Jaulnah.....	495	3	46
				Tullawashel.....	79	4	8	Jeddicherlah.....	181	4	16
				Tullawashel.....	76	3	9	Kamptee.....	565	2	53
				Vellore.....	110	0	12	Kamptee.....	586	0	57
				Vellore.....	111	5	11	Kulladghee.....	285	2	30
				Vellore.....	121	3	3	Kurnool.....	123	5	11
				Villapooram.....	29	5	4	Madras.....	166	4	17
				Vridachellum.....	37	3	4	Madras.....	204	3	18
				Wallajahbad.....	87	7	5	Madura.....	369	3	34
				Wandiwash.....	58	4	5	Mangalore.....	395	1	40
								Mangalore.....	410	7	40
								Masulipatam.....	269	0	28
								Mercara.....	326	5	32
								Moorcondah.....	119	5	10
								Mysore.....	268	7	26
								Naggery.....	107	7	11
								Negapatam.....	309	1	29
								Nellore.....	112	1	12
								Nundiaul.....	78	2	7
								Nursarowpettah.....	176	5	18
								Ongole.....	141	5	14
								Oopulpand.....	64	3	7
								Ootacamund.....	393	6	34
								Palamcottah.....	466	1	44
								Palaveram.....	194	5	18
								Palighautcherry.....	384	4	38
								Paungul.....	141	1	12
								Peelair.....	69	7	6
								Pondicherry.....	214	4	19

<i>From Cuddapah to</i>				<i>From Cuttack to</i>				<i>From Dindigul to</i>			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Poonamallee	154	0	16	Ryepoor	366	1	35	Madura	39	7	3
Poonamallee	191	7½	17	Saint Thomas Mount	779	7	30	Mysoore	193	0	18
Poonganoor	95	3	9	Saigulootah	668	5	35	Namcul	69	1	8
Rachoty	319	2	3	Saigur	668	5	61	Oodoomullacotay	57	6	6
Rajahmundry	362	4	31	Saigur	635	6	64	Ootacamund	133	5	12
Russellkondah	197	4	59	Secunderabad	668	1½	60	Ossoor	193	1	20
Saint Thomas Mount	197	3½	18	Seonpee	560	7	13	Palamcottah	125	5	13
Salem	253	5	24	Seonpee	560	7	63	Paughautcherry	103	7	10
Samulcottah	249	1½	34	Sonepore	159	2	15	Pulladum	73	3	7
Secunderabad	242	1	22	Samulpoor	213	1	21	Quilney	35	3	4
Seringapatam	249	6½	34	Vellore	812	7	25	Quilon	200	0½	18
Sholapoor	361	7	34	Vizagapatam	293	0½	27	Ityacottah	171	4	13
Shumshabad	222	7½	30	Vizianagram	259	7	24	Salem	100	5	11
Tanjore	324	3	27					Satimungalum	110	1	10
Tranquebar	285	1½	27	<i>From Darwar to</i>				Seringapatam	202	1	19
Trichinopoly	287	1	26	Bejjapoor	128	6½	11	Sunkernacovil	94	6	8
Trippassore	135	4	14	Bejjapoor	119	3	12	Troomungalum	41	3	4
Vellore	128	3	11	Belgaum	47	2	5	Troomungalum	52	3	4
Vellore	162	1	16	Belahoonny	96	3	11	Trichinopoly	60	7½	6
Vizagapatam	444	7	43	Bellary	147	2	16	Washinellor	112	5	10
Vizianagram	466	6	43	Bombay	347	7	31				
Wallajahbad	170	1½	4	Cabo	116	6½	11	<i>From Ellichapoor to</i>			
Yalmaweram	36	2	4	Coomptah	111	0	10	Adjuntah	152	2	13
				Daivicoopah	25	6	2	Akolah	56	1	5
<i>From Cumnummet to</i>				Daivemunny Ghaat	95	1	8	Akolah	62	2	6
Bezwarrah	64	0	6	French Rocks	268	2	25	Annair	66	7	6
Bhadrachellum	74	7	8	Goe	103	4½	9	Argaum	45	1½	3
Chan'tah	255	5	23	Hoobly	12	5	1	Asseergurh	113	6½	10
Chinnor	153	4	13	Hullaul	21	4	2	Aurangabad	212	5	19
Hingenghaut	310	4	28	Humpasagarum	82	2	9	Aurangabad	197	1	18
Kamptee	369	3	34	Hurryhur	93	7	8	Baitool	59	5	7
Masulipatam	107	6½	11	Kittoor	19	6	2	Baitool	108	1	10
Nagpoor	358	6	33	Kolapoor	112	3	10	Bangalore	666	4½	66
Paloonah	53	6	5	Kulladghee	75	7½	6	Bassim	97	6	9
Saipoor	207	1	19	Kulladghee	66	4	7	Bassim	103	4½	9
Wurroorah	283	4	25	Kurnool	238	6	24	Boder	274	2½	27
Wurrungul	96	0	5	Lingasoooor	120	7	12	Bellary	500	7	48
Wurrungul	70	4	6	Mangalore	222	3½	22	Bombay	410	5½	35
				Mangalore	234	7½	23	Boregaum	51	3	5
<i>From Cuttack to</i>				Meerjan	94	1½	8	Hingolee	126	4	12
Arcoot	797	1	73	Mercara	308	6	28	Hoshungabad	125	6	13
Bangalore	901	0	85	Merritt or Meeruj	108	7	10	Hoshungabad	174	2	18
Berhampore	116	0	12	Moondagoor	40	6½	3	Jafferabad	135	0	12
Bezwarrah	501	3	44	Mysoore	285	5	26	Jafferabad	141	1	13
Cuddapah	726	5	67	Oospettah	108	7	12	Jaulnah	161	0½	15
Ganjam	97	0	10	Ootacamund	363	4	34	Jaulnah	167	1½	16
Ganjam	113	3	10	Padshapoor	53	4	4	Kamptee	129	2	11
Jubbulpoor	620	7	59	Poonah	255	6	24	Karinjah	66	2½	5
Jubbulpoor	647	7	61	Poonasowly	161	7	15	Masulipatam	542	21	53
Jubbulpoor	559	2	51	Rachore	181	6	18	Mominabad	218	7	20
Jubbulpoor	573	7	56	Ramanmully	113	1	13	Moortazapoor	45	1	4
Juggernaut or Pooree	49	7½	4	Ranee Bennoor	79	4	7	Muctul	381	3½	37
Kamptee	517	6	48	Saumbrahy	28	2	3	Mulkapoor	106	4	9
Kamptee	544	7½	50	Secunderabad	310	3	30	Nagpoor	118	5	10
Khoordah	27	1	3	Sedashagurh	103	0	10	Nandair	174	1½	17
Koonjibungahah	83	5	9	Seringapatam	276	4	25	Neemgaum	87	0	7
Kuntaloo	55	4	6	Sholapoor	189	2½	19	Oomrawutty	28	2	2
Madras	772	7	69	Sirey	75	0½	6	Secunderabad	331	5½	32
Manickaputnum	69	7	6	Yellapoor	46	4	4				
Masulipatam	510	2½	45	Yellapoor	50	1	5	<i>From Ellore to</i>			
Muntlah	502	4	46					Arcoot	334	7	32
Nagpoor	522	4½	48	<i>From Dindigul to</i>				Berhampoor	346	2	29
Nagpoor	549	4½	50	Ariangole (Paas)	146	2	13	Bezwarrah	39	1	3
Nellore	664	6½	60	Avenashy	83	7	8	Casimcottah	154	0	13
Ongole	587	1	53	Bangalore	217	4	22	Caulaishweram	196	3	18
Palaveram	783	4½	71	Caroor	48	1	5	Chandah	307	2	20
Poonamallee	773	4½	70	Chittoor	247	7	26	Chicacole	244	5	20
Rumbah	86	6	9	Coimbatore	97	0	9	Chinnoor	205	1	19
Russellkondah	122	5	13	Darsapooram	45	3	4	Chittoor	323	5	32
Ruttenpoor	364	2	35	French Rocks	209	4	20	Chutteeoor	360	6	30
Ryepoor	339	1	33	Guzzelutty	116	4	11	Conada	211	6	18

DISTANCES.

From Goondulpett to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Guntoor to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Honore or Honaver to	M.	F.	Stg.
Seevassamoodrum	53	4	5	Samulcottah	143	7 1/2	13	French Rocks	237	0 1/2	23
Seringapatam	45	2	5	Secunderabad	201	4	16	Goa	104	2 1/2	11
Tippakairah or Tip- pacaudo	18	6	2	Sooloorpett	201	4	19	Hurryhur	111	0	11
				Toonee	291	4	25	Mangalore	113	5 1/2	13
				Vellore	239	5	20	Meeran	14	4	1
				Vizagapatam	261	4	22	Moolky	85	1 1/2	11
				Vizianagrum	177	1	17	Sagur	57	3 1/2	6
				Wojelly				Sedashagurh	50	5 1/2	5
<i>From Gooty to</i>								Seringapatam	245	2 1/2	22
Adony	47	1	4	<i>From Hindia to</i>				Sheemogah	105	3 1/2	9
Bangalore	162	3 1/2	18	Ashta	39	2	4	Scoruba	57	3	6
Bellary	48	1	5	Asseergurh	98	1	10	Toomcoor	233	6 1/2	20
Bynnumully	106	3	11	Baitool	87	7	8	Turakerray	129	6	11
Cota Cota	97	7	10	Charwah	14	2	2	Woodapie	75	7 1/2	9
Cuddapah	123	5	11	Chundooanah	80	4	8				
Cumbum	161	0	16	Dewas	179	3	18	<i>From Hoshungabad to</i>			
Cumbum	180	1	18	Goona	13	0	1	Ahmednuggur	370	4	34
Circumbaddy	31	4	3	Hurdah	15	2	1	Aahy	163	3	16
Hundy Anantapoor	141	0	15	Jeogaum	97	7	10	Asseergurh	146	6	14
Jeddacherlah	62	3	27	Mhow	193	7	19	Amnair	142	0	14
Kurnool	264	5	26	Nagpoor	63	4	6	Aurungabad	298	5	29
Madras	281	5	20	Newree	101	3	10	Baitool	66	1	6
Naggery	205	6	20	Nursing-Gurh	105	4	10	Bamgurb	114	7	21
Naggery	224	0	15	Oojein	161	0	16	Basim	254	4	24
Nundidroog	129	2	10	Ragoogurh	59	3	6	Bellary	657	5 1/2	63
Paulsamoodrum	98	6	14	Sehore	22	4	2	Bhilas	62	4	7
Peclair	155	0	26	Timboornee				Bhopal	46	0	6
Poonamallee	251	7	23					Boorhaunpoor	160	0	15
Poonamallee	269	1	2					Burra Gurrawarra	76	3	8
Putticundah	22	6	11	<i>From Hingoles to</i>				Burrumpoor	156	6	15
Rachotee	120	3	21	Ahoondah	14	4	1	Charwah	80	4	8
Secunderabad	201	5	24	Basim	28	6	3	Chundooanah	75	7 1/2	7
Tripasoor	233	3	26	Bichookonda	109	5 1/2	11	Chundooanah	63	5	13
Yaimawaram	61	5	6	Boargum	124	7	12	Ellichapoor	125	6	16
				Chandah	170	1 1/2	12	Ellichapoor	174	2	27
<i>From Guntoor to</i>				Ellichapoor	126	4	12	Ellichapoor	233	2	27
Arcoet	275	6	27	Gunga Kair	60	3	5	Hingollee	293	2	27
Arnee	395	5	29	Jaulnah	94	6	8	Jaulnah	159	7 1/2	17
Bangalore	379	5	28	Jaulnah	105	4	10	Jubbulpoor	175	6	17
Bellary	281	2 1/2	24	Kamptee	206	1	15	Kamptee	699	0 1/2	63
Bellary	288	6 1/2	34	Karinjah	66	2	1	Masulipatam	408	2	38
Berhampore	405	3	34	Khair	142	3	15	Mhow	159	4 1/2	16
Berwarrah	20	0	18	Kullumnoory	12	0	1	Mhow	147	2	15
Cassimcottah	213	1	27	Loonar	92	3	8	Mooltye	95	0	9
Chicacole	303	6	25	Minabinad	100	1 1/2	10	Nagode	255	0	24
Chingleput	281	1 1/2	27	Muddenoor	72	3	8	Nagpoor	176	1	17
Chittoor	269	4	35	Mudnapoor	195	4	19	Nandair	330	7 1/2	33
Chutterpoor	419	6	31	Nagpoor	47	5 1/2	10	Nandair	105	1 1/2	11
Conada	273	7 1/2	21	Nandair	104	0 1/2	6	Nursingpoor	201	6	20
Cuddalore	351	4	12	Omrarwuty	77	4	7	Omrarwuty	172	0	16
Cuddapah	205	2	36	Purly	57	7	6	Omrarwuty	118	6	12
Cunbum	113	6	36	Sailoo	205	1 1/2	20	Pandoomah	120	0	11
Ellore	59	1	28	Secunderabad				Saugor	488	3 1/2	47
Ganjam	422	0	35					Secunderabad	80	4	8
Ganjam	424	3	35					Seermow	29	6	3
Ganjam	336	7	35	<i>From Honore or Honaver to</i>				Seewonee	29	1 1/2	13
Gopaulpooram				Allawully	29	0	3	Seewonee	114	5	11
Munsoroottah	408	4 1/2	35	Anantapoor	171	4 1/2	15	Seronge	461	6	43
Innacondah	54	7	33	Arseekaira	163	4 1/2	14	Sholapoor	460	6	43
Ichapoor	389	3	18	Banawerram	277	0 1/2	24	Sholapoor	32	5	4
Kurnool	184	7 1/2	23	Bangalore	115	5 1/2	10	Soondurjunnah	110	3	11
Madras	251	4	36	Benkipoor	37	1 1/2	3				
Masulipatam	61	4	35	Beypoor	34	3	3	<i>From Hurryhur to</i>			
Masulipatam	63	6 1/2	14	Bilghy	31	3	13	Agoombee	100	7	10
Masulipatam	410	2	35	Butoull	147	7 1/2	18	Anantapoor	65	2	30
Munsoroottah	143	3 1/2	53	Cador	202	0	16	Arcoet	310	6 1/2	30
Nellore	28	5	6	Chenroyapatam	53	3 1/2	9	Arseekaira	108	7	10
Nursurawpettah	65	6	10	Condapoor	10	2	4	Atococopy	158	2	15
Ootacamund	540	6	42	Coompta	108	5 1/2	13				
Pondolool	63	2	10	Darwar	37	5	4				
Rajahmundry	114	2	10	Galsoppah Falls							
Ramyaputnam	99	0	42								
Salem	416	6	35								

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<i>From Jaulnah to</i>				<i>From Kamptee to</i>				<i>From Kamptee to</i>			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Secunderabad	265	3	25	Annair	62	2	6	Kurnool	462	3	46
Secunderabad	271	0	26	Arcoet	699	0	65	Lodikhera	37	1	46
Secunderabad	293	7	29	Arlin	2	0	17	Lutchmeenarsipettah	488	5	46
Sedasepattah	225	6	21	Asseergurh	243	0	21	Lutchmeenarsipettah	484	7	43
Sedasepattah	252	2	25	Aurangabad	303	7	29	Madras	714	6	69
Seroor	116	0	10	Baitool	109	6	11	Mahadecoor	232	5	23
Shahgurrh	37	7	3	Balcoondah	207	6	21	Mahelgaon	6	0	1
Shahgurrh	36	7	4	Bangalore	746	1	74	Malligaum	387	3	37
Sholapur	168	7	17	Bangalore	687	0	70	Mangalore	357	3	80
Surat	267	7	27	Bassam	137	3	17	Masulipatam	533	6	52
Tair	117	1	11	Beelgaum	453	4	43	Masulipatam	469	0	44
Umber	17	6	2	Bellary	557	7	52	Masulipatam	477	1	45
Vyrag	140	6	14	Bellary	553	1	52	Mercara	803	5	76
Ycat	93	0	10	Bellary	580	4	56	Mercara	639	6	84
Yedagerry	255	4	24	Berhampoor	590	1	56	Mhow	295	3	29
<i>From Jhanst to</i>				Berwarrah	433	3	40	Midnapoor	619	1	62
Berwa Saugor	11	7	1	Bichookoonda	315	6	31	Mirzapoor	396	5	38
Goonah	104	1	9	Bisumcotta	410	5	39	Mooklee	401	0	38
Saugor	126	2	12	Bisumcottah	406	7	36	Mooklee	397	2	35
Thiree or Tyree	60	2	5	Boargam (on the				Moolye	80	6	8
<i>From Jubbulpoor to</i>				Wurdiah River)	81	2	8	Moortazapoor	137	0	13
Asseergurh	306	5	31	Bombay	517	3	46	Muddenoor	306	2	30
Baitool	208	0	19	Bombay	528	3	50	Muddenoor	399	5	38
Berhampoor	549	2	57	Bundarra	35	5	39	Mungapett	287	6	28
Berhampoor	604	4	61	Burwanagur	458	7	39	Nagode	280	1	28
Bombay	695	1	63	Caualaahweram	224	5	22	Nagpoor	10	5	1
Burra Gurawara	83	4	8	Chandair	113	6	11	Nandair	253	6	25
Chutierpoor	162	1	16	Chicacole	499	7	50	Narrainpoor	203	7	20
Cuttack	559	2	57	Chicacole	514	0	48	Narrainpoorputnum	412	0	37
Dumoh	63	2	6	Chicacole	510	2	45	Nassick	413	3	39
Elliohapor	267	5	26	Chinnoor	215	7	21	Nirmul	189	7	19
Heerapor	114	7	11	Chundooanah	211	6	21	Nowgong	331	5	32
Hoshurgabad	159	7	17	Chupparah	88	7	9	Nowrungapoor	348	4	35
Jaulnah	421	6	41	Coormingla	491	1	47	Nursingpoor	157	6	15
Kamptee	154	0	15	Cuddapah	565	2	53	Oojain	303	0	29
Kamptee	204	6	20	Cummumet	369	3	34	Oomrawutty	106	7	10
Kuntaloo	503	6	45	Cuttack	517	7	48	Ootacamund	849	7	86
Kuttingee	21	2	2	Cuttack	544	7	50	Palcoondah	470	7	47
Mhow	307	1	32	Damoodah	160	2	14	Pandoornah	67	0	6
Midnapoor	623	6	61	Darwar	572	7	55	Parwuttypooram	435	4	39
Mirzapoor	242	5	23	Dewulwarra	114	5	10	Poonah	425	2	39
Mundlah	56	6	6	Doomah	118	7	12	Russellkondah	512	1	49
Myher	97	2	10	Dummapettah	375	5	36	Russellkondah	456	0	44
Nagode	126	1	13	Ellichapoor	129	2	11	Rutenpoor	253	2	22
Nagpoor	164	5	16	Ellore	421	0	40	Rypeoor	173	6	15
Nowgong	177	5	17	French Rocks	762	3	77	Saint Thomas' Mount	721	6	67
Nursingpoor or Chota				Hazareebagh	585	1	50	Sairpoor	162	2	15
Gurawara	54	6	6	Hindia	197	4	19	Saugor	263	3	25
Bewah	137	3	13	Hingenghant	58	7	6	Saugor	293	5	23
Russellkondah	497	4	47	Hingolee	206	1	20	Secunderabad	411	2	41
Russellkondah	570	7	52	Hoshungabad	175	6	17	Secunderabad	323	1	31
Rutenpoor	195	0	19	Hurdah	184	4	18	Seonee	67	0	7
Rypeoor	281	6	26	Hurryhur	684	4	63	Seonee	117	6	12
Saeepoor or Shapoor	52	5	5	Jaffrah	241	6	23	Seringapatam	762	7	77
Saugor	109	3	10	Jainpore	267	6	26	Seror	383	6	38
Secunderabad	477	1	46	Jhansi	360	3	35	Shahpoor	132	2	13
Sehora	25	0	3	Joonsagudda	340	3	33	Sholapoor	333	5	34
Seonee	87	0	8	Joonsagudda	339	5	33	Simpah	190	1	17
Sindwarrah	129	6	12	Jubbulpour	154	0	15	Sindwarrah	75	0	7
Sohagpoor	103	6	10	Jubbulpour	204	6	20	Sirgoofanagur	368	3	30
Sohagpoor	127	2	13	Jugdulpoor	308	6	28	Sohnghurry	79	3	8
Sonepoor	400	0	36	Kamthah	83	5	8	Sonepoor	385	5	38
Sonepoor	461	5	44	Kareal	298	6	26	Sonepoor	358	5	35
Sumbhulpoor	346	1	30	Karinjah	139	7	13	Sumbhulpoor	341	3	31
<i>From Kamptee to</i>				Khair	111	7	11	Trichinopoly	852	3	79
Ahmednuggur	352	5	34	Khyragurh	136	6	12	Trichinopoly	913	1	85
Akolah	162	7	16	Konkair	220	1	22	Unchode	245	1	24
				Konkair	220	3	22	Vellore	693	5	64
				Kulladghee	506	3	48	Vizianagrum	485	2	44
				Kuntaloo	489	3	44	Wurrungul	298	7	28
								Wurroorah	9	0	9

From Kanchi to			From Kulladghee to			From Madras to					
M.	F.	S.	M.	F.	S.	M.	F.	S.			
Wyraghur	106	2	10	Malgaum	77	6	7	Avenashy	262	1	26
Yedialah	143	1	14	Malingspoo	31	3	7	Avenashy	235	3	26
From Kolapoor to			15	Moodgul	72	0	7	Avenashy	194	1	27
Abdulpoor	150	1	15	Moodul	15	7	2	Baitool	286	6	73
Bejapoor	107	4	11	Naryspettah	161	0	16	Bangalore	212	6	19
Belgaum	82	2	8	Poonah	161	1	15	Bangalore	203	13	26
Bellary	233	7	24	Poonasowry	223	3	20	Bangalore	202	2	23
Bhoj	20	5	2	Sattarah	129	4	11	Bangalore	206	0	23
Darwar	112	3	10	Secunderabad	155	6	13	Bangalore	201	6	30
Geolburgah	194	1	18	Secunderabad	261	6	24	Bassim	625	44	53
Hurryhur	306	2	18	Secunderabad	271	5	26	Bejapoor	480	14	47
Hurnee	206	2	7	Sholapoor	260	7	24	Belgaum	521	44	49
Kulladghee	62	0	7	Talliootah	122	6	12	Bellary	316	6	31
Kurnool	98	7	9	Tasgaum	67	2	6	Bellary	334	0	31
Malgaum	299	0	29	From Kurnool to			8	Berhampoor	340	24	34
Malingspoo	38	2	8	Arcoot	267	4	23	Bezwarrah	656	7	57
Meeraj	67	4	6	Autkoor	42	1	5	Bombay	271	4	25
P.dashapoor	32	6	4	Bangalore	224	5	24	Bombay	764	0	71
Rybaug	58	7	4	Belgaum	273	6	27	Bowanie	520	54	77
Saugola	42	4	10	Bellary	96	3	37	Bowanie	248	0	24
Secunderabad	326	1	30	Bezwarrah	248	5	24	Calicut	256	7	23
Tedashapettah	24	2	15	Bezwarrah	204	7	24	Calicut	418	3	42
Sholapoor	148	14	15	Bombay	473	0	42	Cannanore	433	7	41
From Kotergherry to			15	Chikrilmurry	85	4	42	Cannanore	400	5	39
Avenashy	39	2	3	Chittoor	230	0	4	Carangooly	413	2	41
Calicut	118	1	8	Cotta Cota	44	0	5	Cassimootah	48	0	4
Cannanore	144	0	13	Cuddapah	123	5	10	Chellumbrum	464	5	41
Coinbafore	34	4	3	Cumbum	87	4	9	Chicacole	126	2	11
Dindigul	123	1	11	Dalwarondah	101	1	10	Chingleput	555	2	48
French Rocks	109	1	11	Darwar	238	6	24	Chintomipett	34	7	3
Madras	333	3	30	Goolburgah	154	4	15	Chittoor	190	5	17
Madura	163	0	14	Gooty	62	3	6	Chittoor	98	0	9
Mettopollum	11	6	1	Guntoor	184	7	18	Chullapully	97	7	10
Mysoor	92	5	9	Guraimullah	30	6	3	Chuttray	254	3	23
Ootacamund	14	6	24	Hundi Anantapoor	93	7	9	Cochin	32	6	3
Palamcottah	248	6	1	Hurryhur	207	6	21	Coimbatore	438	0	43
Paughatcherry	64	7	10	Hytipsumiah	149	2	15	Coimbatore	308	3	29
Salem	113	4	10	Innacondah	130	0	12	Coimbatore	311	4	29
Siroonogay	15	0	1	Jaulnah	359	1	34	Colar	320	3	30
Trichinopoly	149	3	13	Jeddiheriah	78	5	9	Colar	167	2	16
Uddiwarum	12	7	1	Jullihall	179	2	17	Colar	161	3	17
From Kulladghee to			1	Kamptee	462	3	46	Colar	167	1	17
Ayamungalum	182	6	16	Kulladghee	200	1	20	Colar	160	7	15
Badamy	25	5	3	Kundakull	140	4	14	Combaconum	172	6	15
Bagreecotah	14	0	1	Lingasogoor	117	7	12	Conada	525	3	46
Bahnunkelloor	83	3	7	Madras	290	1	28	Conjeveram	44	4	3
Bahnunkelloor	93	2	9	Masilupatam	292	3	29	Coonoor	333	5	30
Bejapoor	52	7	5	Masilupatam	236	3	22	Cuddalore	100	0	8
Belgaum	72	5	9	Nagpoor	451	6	45	Cumbum	166	4	17
Bellary	135	0	15	Nellacondah	137	2	14	Circumbaddy	235	0	20
Bombay	315	4	27	Nundial	45	3	4	Outack	94	2	9
Darwar	75	7	7	Nundidroog	193	5	21	Darwar	772	7	69
Dundhal	68	4	7	Palaveram	318	3	29	Dindigul	474	2	42
Ganjunderghur	54	1	4	Palusmoodrum	149	1	16	Ellichapoor	259	2	24
Hulhully	50	0	6	Pentley	27	2	3	Ellore	723	2	67
Humpasagur	104	1	12	Rachoor	57	0	6	Ennore	510	5	52
Hurryhur	95	5	6	Secunderabad	139	2	15	Erode	247	3	24
Hyderabad Residency	160	3	15	Sholapoor	225	5	22	Fraserpett	342	1	31
Hyderabad Residency	256	7	25	Shorlapett	165	5	16	French Rocks	283	4	44
Jaulnah	291	2	29	Vellore	252	0	22	Ganjam	673	4	58
Jeddiheriah	211	0	20	From Madras to			22	Ganjam	675	7	59
Jullihall	33	4	20	Ahmednagpur	691	6	67	Ganjee	95	2	2
Kolapoor	98	7	9	Allioolam	68	4	67	Goa	591	0	4
Kowoor	82	0	4	Amboorpett	115	0	10	Goolburgah	457	2	34
Kurnool	200	1	20	Arcoot	70	5	9	Goorlattum	104	6	17
Lingasogoor	82	2	8	Arnee	80	1	7	Goorlattum	104	2	17
Lingasogoor	79	6	6	Arnee	83	6	9	Gooty	964	3	3
				Assergurh	808	4	74	Gooty	281	6	2
								Gopulpocoram	660	0	4
								Guntoor	251	4	2

From Madras to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Madras to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Madura to	M.	F.	Stg.
Hingolee	596	6	55	Poodoocottah (Tondil- mon)	233	4	20	Arambooly	135	0	14
Honore	496	6	43	Poonah	671	7	64	Arcoot	251	3	25
Hoonsoor	315	1	31	Poonah	728	4	70	Ariangoie	106	3	10
Hoshungabad	872	7	81	Poonamallee	12	1	12	Arrantanghy	257	4	7
Murryhur	380	24	36	Poonamallee	12	1	12	Bangalore	71	3	25
Hyderabad Residency	389	5	35	Poonamallee	142	6	14	Calicut	226	7	30
Hydrabad	326	5	29	Pulst & Coramandal	27	0	2	Cannanore	284	1	27
Incoles	211	2	19	Pullicondah	97	2	8	Chellumbrum	172	0	15
Itchapoor	640	7	56	Pulmanair	124	0	12	Chingleput	245	6	24
Jaktala	335	7	31	Pulmanair	133	7	13	Chittoor	263	0	25
Jaulnah	657	0	60	Punderpoor	549	0	53	Cochin	231	0	23
Jaulnah	734	3	7	Quilon	536	1	52	Coimbatore	136	7	12
Jhansi	1065	7	99	Quilon	509	2	51	Combeconum	125	4	11
Jubbulpoor	868	6	81	Quilon	459	3	43	Cootallum	100	6	9
Kamptee	714	6	66	Rachotee	161	2	15	Cuddalore	198	2	18
Karical	167	2	15	Rajahmundry	365	6	33	Cuddalore	196	6	20
Kolapoor	560	5	56	Ramnad	312	5	30	Cuddalore	369	3	34
Kolapoor	574	1	58	Ramnad	319	5	31	Dindigul	349	7	3
Kulladghie	451	6	47	Russellkondah	708	6	61	French Rocks	299	3	28
Kulladghie	475	24	49	Sadras	40	4	3	Kotergherry	163	0	14
Kurnool	290	1	28	Saint Thomas's Mount	8	4	1	Madras	280	5	27
Madura	280	5	27	Salem	192	5	19	Manargoody	121	7	12
Manantoddy	360	2	35	Salem	209	6	19	Myaveram	147	4	13
Mangalore	429	23	43	Salem	219	7	20	Mysore	232	7	21
M. ngalore	445	1	43	Salem	219	7	20	Nagercoil	143	4	15
Masulipatam	315	2	30	Sattarah	607	4	60	Negapatam	155	5	16
Masulipatam	281	0	24	Saugor	978	1	91	Nellore	383	5	38
Mercara	360	7	35	Saugor	939	5	87	Neyyattur	174	4	18
Mettoopollum	319	3	29	Sautgurh	113	6	12	Oodagherry	152	0	16
Mhow	899	3	84	Sautgurh	113	2	10	Oodoomullacotay	97	5	9
Mhow	928	0	85	Secunderabad	391	5	35	Oosoor	233	0	23
Mirzapoor	1111	3	104	Sedaseghurh	537	3	48	Ootacamund	173	4	15
Mominabad	577	2	54	Sedaseghurh	284	0	28	Palamcottah	96	6	10
M. olwagul	149	14	14	Sevasamoodrum	285	3	28	Paulghautcherry	143	6	13
Munsoorottah	661	6	58	Sheally	137	5	12	Paumbum	97	7	10
Myaveram	150	6	13	Sholapoor	556	0	55	Point Calimere	150	7	14
Mysore	293	1	29	Sholapoor	573	5	56	Poodoocottah	65	6	6
Nagery	58	5	6	Sooloorpett	50	0	4	Puttoocotay	102	1	10
Nagode	944	7	94	Tanjore	194	2	18	Quilon	228	5	24
Nagore	175	4	16	Tanjore	196	2	17	Quilon	160	1	15
Nagpoor	704	1	65	Tiangurh	142	5	14	Ramaisweram	165	4	11
Nagricoil	424	1	42	Toomcoor	252	7	23	Ramnad	68	4	4
Neemuch	1054	7	97	Tranquebar	157	0	14	Salem	140	4	17
Negapatam	180	0	16	Trevandrum	467	3	46	Shevargunga	27	5	3
Negapatam	184	6	17	Trichinopoly	225	2	20	Shunkarnacovil	73	2	6
Nellabully	108	1	5	Trichinopoly	198	3	19	Srivillipootoor	47	2	4
Nellore	63	0	9	Trichoor	392	2	38	Sunkarnacovil	54	7	5
Nowgong	1046	3	98	Trinomally	111	6	9	Tanjore	202	0	9
Nurangpoor	860	6	79	Triptacoor	139	3	12	Tellicherry	271	0	26
Nykanary	123	7	13	Tripassoor	31	0	2	Tenkashy	97	1	8
Nykanary	123	3	11	Tripollur	26	2	2	Tiroomungalum	12	4	1
Ongole	185	6	16	Trivattoor	64	6	5	Tondy	69	1	7
Oolundoorpett	121	4	11	Trivelloor	28	4	3	Tranquebar	177	7	18
Oomrawutty	700	7	65	Valoondapooram	158	0	15	Trichinopoly	82	2	8
Oosoor	188	3	17	Vaniembaddy	125	4	11	Trichinopoly	100	6	9
Ootacamund	343	7	31	Vellore	84	3	7	Triptacoor	38	4	4
Ootramallor	55	6	5	Vencatagerry	112	5	11	Trivallor	139	2	14
Palamcottah	377	3	37	Ventapollum	213	2	19	Trivandrum	186	6	19
Palaveram Cantonment	12	1	1	Vicravandy	91	1	8	Vellore	241	0	23
Parumbakuram	34	6	3	Villapooram	98	2	9	Viridootpully	29	2	3
Paulghautcherry	338	6	33	Vizagapatam	491	1	43	Washintelloor	72	6	7
Paulghautcherry	341	7	33	Vizagapatam	513	0	45				
Paulghautcherry	350	6	34	Vulloor, or Popham's							
Paulsamoodrum	327	3	23	Farm	13	5	1	Ahmednuggur	112	3	9
Paumbum	243	3	33	Wallajahbad	41	7	4	Aurangabad	98	2	9
Paumbum	349	0	34	Wadiwash	71	5	7	Aurangabad	83	4	8
Peelair	126	5	12	Wondaloor	210	0	18	Bardolee	125	1	13
Point Calimere	217	3	20	Yelwail	296	2	29	Beharra	104	7	11
Pondicherry	88	1	7					Bellary	481	4	48
Pondicherry	96	7	8					Bhewndy	145	2	13
Pondigul	279	7	26					Bomby	177	6	17
				From Madura to							
				Adampuram	107	3	10				

From Malicaiam to M. F. Stg.			From Mangalore to M. F. Stg.			From Manipal to M. F. Stg.		
Chundore	25	2	Meerjan	128	14	Hingenghaut	410	14
Dhoolia	32	0	Mercara	84	2	Hingenghaut	418	24
Jaulnah	123	4	Munrabad	81	1	Hingenghaut	699	08
Kamptee	387	34	Mysoor	157	3	Hyderabad	208	5
Mhow	174	4	Na poor	328	6	Hyderabad	145	5
Nagpoor	376	61	Nagapatam	475	5	Hyderabad	476	0
Nasick	64	0	Nasoor	945	4	Jubbulpore	687	6
Poonah	185	0	Oatcamund	215	3	Jubbulpore	687	6
Serpoor	64	0	Palancottah	467	0	Kamptee	469	04
Serpoor	143	41	Palaveram	424	1	Kamptee	477	14
Sholapur	248	11	Paalgautcherry	226	4	Kamptee	533	6
Seangurh	93	3	Ponany	177	3	Kurnool	292	34
Surat	144	3	Quilon	330	4	Kurnool	264	04
Tannah	154	6	Railroog	226	7	Kurnool	236	3
Yewlah	39	1	Salem	338	0	Madaveram	115	64
From Mangalore to			Railroog	20	4	Maddapollum	45	4
Agombee	59	0	Salem	338	0	Madras	281	0
Aleppy	275	2	Simulcottah	74	54	Madras	315	24
Anantapur	108	7	Seunderabad	514	24	Mahadeopoor	236	34
Aroot	363	2	Se lachgurh	164	34	Mercara	596	1
Bangalore	221	0	Sringapatam	161	1	Mhow	718	34
Bangalore	221	0	Sevazamoodrum	197	2	Moguloor	38	1
Belgaum	269	54	Sholapoga	119	3	Mungapett	181	24
Bellary	260	5	Sircy	159	7	Nagode	458	3
Bellary	284	2	Tanjore	419	5	Nagode	458	3
Bellary	283	5	Tanor	163	3	Nagpoor	466	44
Berhampore	1006	1	Tellicherry	99	2	Nagpoor	523	1
Buntawal	18	0	Tranquebar	472	44	Neelapully	89	0
Cadour	117	6	Trichinopoly	382	3	Nellore	172	74
Calicut	143	3	Tulluck	205	0	Nellore	207	2
Cannanore	81	1	Tulluck	229	2	Ongole	95	2
Chenroyputnam	131	4	Tulluck	229	2	Ongole	129	44
Chittledroog	176	2	Vellore	349	4	Ootacamund	604	2
Chowkand	192	4	Vizagapatam	840	3	Palaveram	326	0
Cochin	242	3	Vizianagrum	862	2	Penogondah	61	1
Coimbatore	256	7	Woodaple	57	6	Pondogul (on the		
Condapoor	60	2	Wuddakuray	113	2	Kistna River)	114	6
Coompta	123	74	Wustarah	82	2	Rajshundry	90	5
Coongul	178	0	Yelwall	148	7	Rajshundry	103	14
Cuddalore	456	6	From Manipal to			Rajshundry	128	4
Cuddapah	395	1	Assergurh	622	4	Rajshundry	446	14
Darwar	222	34	Bangalore	443	34	Rajshundry	324	31
Dindigul	330	3	Bellary	389	74	Rajshundry	306	64
Fraserpett	103	0	Bellary	352	5	Sairpoor	314	74
French Rocks	168	4	Berhampore	394	24	Sairpoor	490	44
Gairsoppah Falls	151	24	Bezwarrah	43	64	Salem	116	2
Ganjam	1025	1	Caulaishwerum	244	34	Samulcottah	153	7
Goa	218	04	Chandah	355	24	Saugor	797	1
Hasan	108	2	Chandah	363	3	Secunderabad	210	6
Herioor	192	1	Chandah	292	64	Sholapur	410	5
Herioor	192	1	Chinnore	253	54	Sooloorpett	231	0
Honawar	113	54	Chinnore	26	24	Sooriapett	126	64
Honelly	136	3	Chitroor	333	24	Ventapollum	67	6
Hooliar	164	4	Chulapully	16	5	Vizagapatam	228	44
Hooliar	130	0	Cocanada	106	2	Vizianagrum	250	34
Hoonsoor	159	7	Coondapilly	54	54	Wojelly	206	5
Hurryhur	174	1	Coringa	96	0	Wurrungul	178	24
Hurryhur	580	14	Cuddapah	269	0	From Meerjan to		
Kamptee	837	34	Cumbum	176	4	Ankola	15	44
Kassergode	29	0	Cummumet	107	64	Coimpta	4	2
Kothaperumba	218	7	Cuttack	510	2	Cundapoor	67	74
Kulladghee	288	74	Dummapettah	93	34	Daivicoopah	68	34
Kurnool	446	64	Ellichapoor	542	24	Darwar	94	14
Madras	433	7	Ellore	48	04	Goa	89	64
Madras	370	2	French Rocks	518	64	Honawar	14	4
Mabé	193	5	Ganjam	413	2	Mangalore	128	14
Margam	201	5	Guntoor	63	64	Seelashgurh	36	14
Manipal	664	44	Guntoor	51	4	Woodaple	90	34
						Yellapoor	47	54

<i>From Mercara to</i>				<i>From Mhow to</i>				<i>From Mirzapoor to</i>			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Bangalore	152	5 1/2	14	Dhar	33	2	3	Bewah	105	2	10
Belgaum	356	0	33	Dholpoor	347	4	31	Saugor	288	2	27
Bellary	250	4	24	Dholia	142	4	12	Sehore	421	2	39
Berhampoor	937	51	87	Dubhoose	194	1	19	<i>From Mominabad to</i>			
Bezwarrah	552	24	55	Goona	188	3	18	Ahmednuggur	126	2	10
Cannanore	72	7	7	Gwarisapor	185	6	16	Ahmednuggur	129	3	12
Chinnappatam	115	6 1/2	10	Gwalior	182	4	16	Aurangabad	116	4 1/2	11
Cuddapah	326	5 1/2	32	Hindia	97	7	16	Bangalore	464	5 1/2	44
Darwar	308	6	28	Hoshungabad	159	4 1/2	16	Beder	107	2	11
Fraserpett	18	6	2	Hoshungabad	147	2	15	Beby Peepulnair	42	4	4
French Rocks	84	2	8	Hurdah	110	7	11	Beer	53	0	5
Gunote	43	4	4	Indoor	12	1	1	Bellary	297	3 1/2	29
Hoonsoor	45	6	4	Jabboah	91	3	8	Chinnoor	244	1 1/2	22
Hurryhur	214	7	20	Jaulnah	242	3 1/2	24	Daroar	21	0	2
Kamptee	803	5 1/2	76	Jowrah	94	0	8	Ellichapoor	218	7	20
Kurnool	377	3	38	Jubbulpoor	307	1 1/2	32	Ferozabad	128	5 1/2	11
Madras	363	7	35	Kachrode	74	4	6	Goolburgah	109	3 1/2	9
Mangalore	84	2	8	Kaira	251	5	22	Gunga-Kair	32	0	3
Masulipatam	596	1	60	Kamptee	295	3	29	Hingolee	92	3	8
Mysore	73	1	7	Kolar	234	7	53	Jaulnah	108	2 1/2	10
Ootacamund	151	0	15	Kulladghee	533	6	58	Lingasoogoor	210	3 1/2	19
Palamcottah	291	6	33	Kurnool	601	4 1/2	15	Madras	677	2	54
Paumbum	403	7	38	Loneewara	173	6	53	Nandair	75	0	6
Paulghautcherry	213	2	21	Madras	899	3 1/2	84	Nandair	60	3	6
Paulghautcherry	222	7	22	Madras	928	0	85	Oodgheer	38	0	3
Periaputnam	32	1	3	Mahidpoor	73	1	6	Owah	85	3 1/2	8
Pootoor	52	7	5	Malligaum	174	4	15	Panchore	22	7	2
Quilon	317	2	36	Masulipatam	718	3 1/2	48	Rainapoor	185	5	19
Rajahmundry	645	4 1/2	63	Mirzapoor	523	2	21	Secunderabad	144	0	15
Samulcottah	676	2	66	Mooltye	214	5	37	Sedashpett	70	3 1/2	7
Secunderabad	516	5	53	Mundesore	124	2	11	Shahgurr	85	1	16
Seringapatam	76	7	7	Mundlah	363	7 1/2	37	Sholapoor	170	7 1/2	18
Trichinopoly	280	3	26	Mundlairs	33	1	34	Shorapoor	54	4	5
Veerajunderpett	21	6	2	Nagode	370	0	29	Tair	57	4	5
Vellore	281	0	26	Nagpore	295	6	21	Toollapoor	58	7	5
Vizagapatam	771	7 1/2	73	Nassick	239	2	13	<i>From Mysore to</i>			
Vizianagrum	733	6 1/2	75	Neemuch	155	4	32	Bangalore	84	7 1/2	3
Yelwall	64	5	6	Nowgong	351	2	14	Belgaum	332	7	31
<i>From Mhow to</i>				Nursingpoor	252	3 1/2	4	Cannanore	112	7	11
Adjuntah	187	3 1/2	19	Odeypoor	147	5	7	Cannanore	120	3	12
Agra	382	4	34	Oojein	49	5	29	Caroor	160	2	15
Amednuggur	286	7 1/2	24	Pura	77	4	16	Chamrajnuggur	37	1	3
Akberpoor	39	0	3	Poonah	359	4 1/2	6	Chinnapatam	48	0 1/2	4
Amjhera	46	0	4	Ragoogurrh	170	0	18	Cochin	237	4	24
Ashta	75	0	7	Rajwas	63	2	18	Coimbatore	118	6	12
Asseergurrh	124	4	11	Ratgurrh	203	3	38	Cuddapah	258	7 1/2	26
Asseergurrh	111	3 1/2	10	Ratgurrh	205	1	21	Cuddapah	242	1 1/2	24
Asseergurrh	95	7 1/2	10	Rewah	418	0	21	Darwar	285	5	26
Aurangabad	247	6 1/2	25	Saugor	235	0	49	Dindigul	193	0	18
Baitool	185	6	18	Saugor	231	4	9	Erode	120	1	12
Balasinoe	197	4	17	Secunderabad	507	6 1/2	13	Fraserpett	54	3	5
Bangalore	815	4	79	Serpoor	110	4	13	French Rocks	16	4	2
Baroda	215	3	21	Sehore	102	0	7	Goondulpett	36	1	4
Bellary	636	4 1/2	60	Seewonee	130	3	41	Gunote	83	4	6
Bhendry	319	6	28	Shahjehanpoor	72	0	30	Hassananoor	62	3	8
Bhilsa	162	2	14	Sholapoor	410	7 1/2	12	Hoonsoor	27	3	3
Bhilsa	159	0	11	Tannah	329	2	26	Hurryhur	191	6	18
Bhopal	123	6	14	Timboornee	120	3	37	Hyderabad	444	1	47
Bhopawer	54	5	5	Tunkaria Bunder	259	7	37	Kulhuty	70	0	7
Bombay	352	2	32	<i>From Mirzapoor to</i>				Kurnool	309	5	32
Boorhaunpoor	108	3 1/2	11	Bhopal	396	0	44	Madras	293	1	29
Broach	238	5	23	Hoshungabad	402	4 1/2	21	Madura	232	7	21
Chundowannah	83	5	8	Huttah	226	2	23	Manantoddy	67	3	6
Cuddapah	777	6 1/2	70	Jubbulpoor	242	5	38	Mangalore	157	3	15
Darwar	600	2	60	Kamptee	396	5	48	Masulipatam	528	3	54
Deothtee	139	0	13	Mhow	523	2	13	Mercara	73	1	7
Deola	71	2	3	Myher	145	3	14	Nagpoor	761	3	77
Dewas	35	1	3	Nagode	153	2	39	Nanjengode	14	2	1
Dewad	116	7	10	Nagpoor	407	2	29	Ootacamund	77	7	8
Duggalpoor	27	4	2	Nursingpoor	297	2	29				

From Mysore to				From Nagpoor to				From Nandair to			
M.	F.	Sta.		M.	F.	Sta.		M.	F.	Sta.	
Pa'rumbaddy Ghaut.	68	3	7	Khyragurh	143	6	13	Mominabad	75	0	6
Palancottah	329	2	31	Konkair	209	44	21	Mookaireemallaar	157	5	15
Paughnatcherry	150	2	15	Konkair	209	64	20	Mudnapoor	94	7	10
Periaputnum	41	0	4	Koontaloo	494	04	44	Muctul	207	2	20
Poonah	54	3	50	Kurnool	451	6	45	Nagpoor	243	14	24
Quilon	325	5	33	Lodikhera	36	0	3	Narrainrowpettah	189	24	18
Ramaisweram	332	3	33	Lutchmenarsipettah	478	01	45	Neeracoondah	147	14	14
Sattinungallum	88	7	8	Madras	774	1	65	Nirmul	79	6	9
Seringapatam	9	1	1	Mahaleepoor	202	0	22	Oomerkair	45	61	1
Serassamoodrum				Mahelgaon	10	5	1	Oomrawutty	151	6	19
(Falls of the Cau- very)	30	7	4	Malligam	376	61	36	Ootcor	195	3	23
Sittoloo	113	7	12	Mangalore	823	61	79	Rachore	234	51	2
Sosely	19	5	23	Masulipatam	523	1	51	Sailoo	157	4	7
Tanjore	244	4	23	Masulipatam	458	31	43	Secunderabad	167	4	15
Tellicherry	113	5	12	Masulipatam	466	44	34	Sholapoor	160	1	14
Tippacaudoo	54	7	6	Mhow	291	3	28	Sironcha	219	2	23
Trichinopoly	207	2	19	Mirzapoor	407	2	39	Tair	109	4	9
Yelwall	8	5	1	Mookolee	390	34	37	Toolapoor	132	4	11
				Mooltee	76	6	12				
From Nagpoor to				Mortazapoor	126	3	7	From Neemuck to			
Akolah	152	2	15	Muddenoor	295	51	29	Bairseah	207	1	19
Anunnair	51	54	5	Muddenoor	329	02	37	Bhampoor	62	1	5
Asseergurh	232	34	20	Mungapett	277	1	27	Bhiles	234	0	21
Aurangabad	293	2	28	Mysore	761	3	77	Goonah	180	6	16
Baitool	105	5	28	Nandair	243	14	24	Jakra Patun	90	2	8
Balconlah	197	1	20	Narrainpoor	213	2	19	Jowrah	61	6	7
Bangalore	676	31	69	Narrainpoorputnum	401	31	36	Kachrode	133	1	13
Basim	166	6	16	Narrain	179	24	18	Kilcheepoor	155	4	13
Belgaum	547	24	51	Nirmul	335	74	34	Mhow	31	2	3
Bellary	542	44	56	Nowrungapoor	156	5	14	Mundacoor	182	1	17
Berhampoor	594	64	56	Nursingpoor	86	2	9	Murungurub	39	0	3
Bezwarrah	422	6	39	Oomrawutty	480	24	46	Rampoorah	306	4	28
Bichoocondah	305	14	30	Palocondah	53	3	38	Sangor			
Bissumootah	490	4	38	Pandoornah	424	73	48				
Boyd	419	34	37	Parwuttipcoram	501	41	23	From Negepatam to			
Burgauan	70	5	45	Russellcondah	183	34	15	Adramputnum	175	3	17
Bombay	514	14	45	Ruttonpoor	151	5	23	Arcof	156	1	15
Bundarra	40	24	3	Ryepoor	300	34	26	Arnee	84	1	9
Burwanugur	465	0	30	Sairpoor	235	4	22	Arrantanghy	297	0	25
Caulishweram	214	0	21	Sarungurh	400	54	39	Bangalore	445	04	45
Chandah	103	1	10	Secunderabad	312	4	30	Bellary	332	2	32
Chicacole	489	24	29	Singhal	128	2	12	Calicut	389	4	39
Chinnoor	205	2	20	Sindwarrah	197	1	18	Chaittoobava Chut- trum	66	7	5
Chun'loowanah	207	6	20	Siagoojannugur	74	7	6	Chellumbrum	53	6	7
Coomingia	480	41	36	Shahpoor	375	3	31	Chingleput	153	7	14
Cummumet	358	6	33	Sohungur	68	64	7	Chittoor	202	64	20
Cuttack	522	44	43	Sonepoor	390	24	25	Chittoor	233	6	21
Cuttack	549	41	50	Unchode	241	1	23	Coimbatore	80	0	6
Damoodah	167	2	15	Vizianagrum	474	54	43	Cuddapah	309	14	29
Dewulwarra	104	0	9	Wurroorah	283	2	27	Cuddapah	245	1	29
Droog	159	74	13	Wurruul	95	5	9	Karikal	12	6	23
Dummapettah	365	0	35	Wyrghur	132	4	13	Kotergherry	242	5	28
Ellichapoor	118	5	10	Yedlabad				Madras	180	0	18
Ellore	410	3	39					Madura	155	5	14
Hazireebah	592	1	51	From Nandair to				Manargoody	47	5	48
Hindia	193	4	18	Adony	282	74	27	Madangalore	376	0	4
Hingehaut	195	4	6	Basim	76	34	8	Manayaram	4	4	0
Hingolee	171	6	19	Beder	100	1	10	Nagore	253	1	23
Hoshungabad	180	4	16	Bellary	326	54	6	Ootacamund	233	1	25
Hydrabad	317	2	17	Bichoocondah	62	0	17	Palamcottah	269	3	25
Jafferabad	180	4	30	Boargam	172	44	6	Palamcottah	170	0	18
Jaulnah	231	1	22	Chandah	192	6	20	Paumbum	37	3	6
Jeypoor	257	14	31	Chinnoor	204	3	17	Point Calimere	91	7	7
Joanagadda	349	6	31	Ellichapoor	174	14	3	Pondicherry	63	4	18
Jubbulpoor	329	64	16	Gunga-kair	43	0	5	Putoocotay	177	0	15
Jugdulpoor	164	5	12	Hingolee	47	54	11	Ramswaram	139	5	13
Kamthah	298	14	17	Jaulnah	113	4	17	Ramad	139	4	17
Karinjah	90	5	9	Khair	164	74	25	Sadras	139	4	17
Khair	129	2	12	Kamptee	253	6	12	Salem	199		
	101		10	Karinjah	113	74					

From Negapatam to				From Nellore to				From Ongole to			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Sheally	42	3	4	Vizianagrum	404	7	36	Masulipatam	129	4	14
Sheally	47	1	5	Wallajahad	137	37	13	Munsoorcottah	476	0	42
Tanjore	56	0	5	Wojally	133	5	3	Nellore	77	5	7
Tondy	109	0	12					Ootacamund	475	0	46
Tranquebar	22	2	2	From Nirmul to				Poodoolay	31	3	3
Trichinopoly	53	2	2	Balecondah	17	6	2	Pondoolay	94	1	9
Tripatkor	117	1	2	Basim	123	0	12	Rajahmundry	180	0	17
Trivallor	16	3	2	Chinnor	124	5	12	Ramayaputnum	33	2	3
				Hingenghaut	131	0	13	Salem	351	0	35
From Nellore to				Khar	78	0	8	Samulcottah	209	5	20
Allicoolum	199	4	13	Kamptee	189	7	19	Secunderabad	205	7	19
Arook	132	2	13	Kullumnooree	88	3	9	Sooloorpett	135	6	12
Arnee	151	4	15	Nagpur	179	2	18	Toonee	241	2	22
Bangalore	236	1	25	Nandair	79	6	6	Ventapollum	27	4	3
Berhampore	548	6	48	Oomurkhar	69	5	6	Vizagapatam	305	3	27
Beswarrah	163	3	18	Secunderabad	133	1	12	Vizianagrum	327	2	29
Boodwalli	75	2	8	Sironcha	139	4	14	Wallajahad	215	1	20
Calatry	58	2	6	Vencatropettiah	76	3	5	Wojally	111	3	10
Cassimcottah	356	4	32	Wurroorah	104	0	10				
Chembelewarum	93	4	8	Yedallabad	46	6	5	From Oojain to			
Chetterspore	563	1	49	Yellacurropay	30	1	3	Chundoowanah	61	2	8
Chicacole	447	1	39					Dewar	25	0	2
Chingleput	137	6	13	From Narsingpore or				Hindia	105	4	10
Chittoor	126	0	13	Chota Gurawarra to				Indore	35	7	3
Chundergherry	92	1	10	Assengurh	251	7	25	Mahidpore	23	4	2
Conada	417	2	37	Baitool	161	0	15	Mhow	49	5	4
Cuddalore	211	5	19	Burra Gurawarra	28	6	3	Newree	42	0	4
Cuddapah	112	1	12	Dumoh	86	0	8	Sehore	98	4	8
Culligherry	37	6	3	Hoshungabad	105	1	11	Shahjehanpore	38	0	3
Cumbum	127	0	11	Jubbulpore	54	6	6	Shujawalpore	68	7	6
Cumbum	118	0	11	Kamptee	157	6	15	Soonduree	47	4	4
Cuttack	664	6	60	Lodikhara	120	5	11	Turanah	23	0	2
Ellore	202	4	19	Madras	860	6	80				
French Rocks	311	4	32	Mhow	252	3	26	From Oomrawutty to			
Ganjam	565	3	50	Nagpore	156	5	15	Akolah	56	0	6
Ganjam	567	6	50	Putunsangwee	143	3	13	Amnair	59	6	6
Gopalpooram	480	2	42	Saugor	78	7	8	Aurungabad	197	0	19
Guntur	143	3	14	Sindwarra	82	6	8	Baitool	135	5	14
Hyderabad Residency	281	4	26	Sohagpore	72	4	7	Baitool	105	7	10
Hydrapamiah	218	4	20					Basim	82	4	8
Itchapoor	532	6	47	From Ongole to				Basim	75	2	7
Kurumbaddy	74	3	8	Arook	210	0	20	Beder	251	7	25
Madras	108	0	9	Arnee	229	2	22	Ellichapoor	28	2	2
Masulipatam	207	2	21	Bangalore	313	7	32	Goolburgah	305	7	27
Masulipatam	172	7	15	Bellary	291	7	29	Gungakair	164	3	15
Munsoorcottah	553	5	49	Bellary	246	2	23	Hingolee	104	0	10
Nagerry	95	4	10	Berhampore	471	1	41	Hoshungabad	201	6	20
Ongole	77	5	7	Bezwarrah	85	6	9	Hoshungabad	172	9	16
Oopulpaur	47	6	5	Boodwalli	104	6	10	Jaffarabad	134	7	13
Ootacamund	399	0	41	Cassimcottah	278	7	25	Jainnah	160	7	16
Ootacamund	397	2	39	Chicacole	369	4	32	Kamptee	106	3	10
Palaveram	118	6	11	Chingleput	215	3	20	Karinnah	31	0	3
Palwoy Chuttrum	96	2	8	Chittoor	203	6	20	Mominabad	194	3	18
Pondoolay	171	6	16	Chutterpore	485	4	42	Mooloye	106	6	11
Poonamallee	108	6	10	Conada	339	5	34	Moortazapoor	30	1	3
Rajahmundry	257	5	24	Cuddalore	285	6	24	Muotli	359	0	35
Ramayaputnum	44	3	4	Cuddapah	141	5	14	Nagpur	96	2	9
Saint Thomas' Mount	115	0	10	Cumbum	70	2	7	Nandair	151	6	15
Salem	273	2	28	Cuttack	587	1	53	Pandornah	83	0	8
Samulcottah	287	3	27	Ellore	124	7	12	Secunderabad	309	2	30
Secunderabad	283	4	26	Ganjam	487	6	43	Shahpore	158	2	16
Sooloorpett	58	0	5	Ganjam	480	5	43	Shahpore	128	4	12
Toonee	318	7	29	Gopalpooram	402	5	35	Sholapoor	281	4	28
Trichinopoly	301	3	30	Gopawerrum	100	2	9	Sundoorjunnah	61	6	6
Tripassore	110	4	10	Guntur	203	7	19				
Tripratty	81	2	9	Hyderabad Residency	140	7	13	From Ootacamund to			
Trivallor	108	6	10	Hydrapamiah	455	1	40	Arook	273	2	25
Turlapaudoo	117	0	10	Itchapoor	157	6	16	Arriacode	68	3	6
Vellore	148	0	15	Kurnool	185	6	16	Avenashy	49	0	4
Ventapollum	105	1	14	Madras	185	6	16	Avenashy	54	0	4
Vizagapatam	383	0	34	Masulipatam	98	2	8	Bangalore	162	6	16

DISTANCES.

From Ootacamund to M. F. Stg.			From Palamcottah to M. F. Stg.			From Palaveram to M. F. Stg.					
Bellary	298	3	28	Caroor	173	6	18	Sooloorpett	60	5	6
Calicut	103	2	7	Chittoor	359	6	35	Streepermadoor	17	0	23
Cannanore	129	2	12	Cootallam	38	0	35	Trichinopoly	186	14	18
Cannanore	141	0	13	Cuddalore	466	1	44	Tripasore	26	1	28
Caroor	112	7	10	Dindigul	125	5	33	Valcondapooram	145	7	14
Caroor	117	1	10	French Rocks	335	1	39	Vicravandy	78	7	7
Chingleput	119	6	28	Hurlyhur	510	3	43	Villapooram	86	0	8
Chinnapatnam	291	6	28	Madura	96	6	21	Vizagapatnam	501	6	45
Chittoor	125	7	13	Manargoody	192	3	38	Vizianagaram	523	5	47
C. chin	371	2	26	Mercara	391	6	21	Wallajahbad	27	3	3
Coimbatore	164	7	17	Nagercoil	46	6	25	From Paulghautcherry to			
Coimbatore	47	2	4	Namcul	194	6	21	Amboorpett	223	6	23
Coimbatore	49	2	4	Negapatnam	233	1	48	Amboorpett	224	7	23
Coimbatore	54	6	4	Nellore	480	3	48	Amboorpett	235	6	24
Coimbatore	50	4	6	Neyyattinkuray	77	6	8	Angadipooram	39	6	3
Coimbatore	103	2	9	Oodagherry	55	2	25	Arcoot	268	1	27
Cottahilly	242	6	24	Ootacamund	259	2	36	Arcoot	271	2	27
Cuddalore	336	6	34	Osmoor	318	6	33	Arriacode	280	1	28
Cuddalore	363	4	34	Palaveram	365	1	23	Avenashy	63	4	5
Darwar	94	3	30	Papanasum Falls	29	4	13	Bangalore	201	1	21
French Rocks	23	0	2	Paulghautcherry	229	4	29	Bangalore	235	1	23
Goodaloor	41	6	2	Pambum	123	7	19	Bellary	370	6	30
Goodulpett	540	6	53	Pondicherry	306	7	14	Bezwarrah	567	5	58
Guntur	269	5	26	Puttocottay	179	5	14	Bowanie	93	7	10
Hurlyhur	75	2	7	Quilon	102	2	10	Calicut	98	4	6
Kangam	79	4	7	Quilon	131	7	24	Calicut	84	3	8
Kangam	14	6	31	Ramaisweram	130	7	74	Calicut	83	4	7
Kottergherry	7	7	15	Ramnad	93	4	32	Cannanully	83	1	7
Kulthuty	343	7	31	Salem	236	2	3	Cannanore	186	2	17
Madras	173	4	15	Secunderabad	707	0	3	Cannanore	140	3	14
Madura	76	2	6	Seringapatam	337	6	9	Caroor	106	3	11
Manantoddy	215	3	62	Tenkaashy	34	0	18	Chittoor	278	1	29
Manangalore	606	2	21	Tiruchungulam	54	2	9	Cochin	87	0	5
Masulipatam	604	4	60	Tondy	134	1	4	Cochin	106	7	12
Masulipatam	151	0	15	Trichinopoly	179	0	8	Coimbatore	30	3	4
Mercara	24	4	2	Trivandrum	30	0	8	Cothaperumba	83	3	9
Mettopollium	26	4	2	Tuticorin	31	1	7	Cothaperumba	63	6	6
Mettopollium	77	7	8	Vellore	337	6	7	Cuddalore	249	5	27
Mysore	253	1	23	Vidooopetty	67	4	6	Cuddapah	384	4	38
Negapatnam	259	2	26	From Palaveram to			6	Danykencotay	65	2	7
Palamcottah	334	1	31	Arcoot	60	7	19	Darampooray	164	3	18
Palaveram	77	5	65	Arnee	89	2	34	Dindigul	103	7	10
Paulghautcherry	77	5	30	Bangalore	203	0	59	Erode	91	3	10
Peria	77	5	31	Bellary	330	4	2	French Rocks	166	6	17
Poonamallee	331	3	26	Berhampoor	667	4	9	Hassanoor	87	7	8
Quilon	263	0	31	Chingleput	23	5	2	Hurlyhur	342	0	33
Rajahmundry	696	5	11	Chittoor	88	2	8	Kangyam	68	6	8
Saint Thomas Mount	336	7	68	Coonatoor	5	2	16	Kolagul	127	0	14
Salem	124	0	56	Cuddalore	96	4	36	Madras	64	7	7
Samulicottah	124	0	56	Cuddapah	194	5	6	Madras	338	6	33
Secunderabad	686	3	12	French Rocks	278	3	1	Madras	341	7	33
Seringapatam	536	6	12	Hurlyhur	373	6	3	Madras	350	6	34
Sisalpara	87	0	2	Inveram	14	7	3	Madura	143	6	13
Tellicherry	31	3	12	Killianoor	71	1	6	Malappooram	51	0	4
Tellicherry	122	4	12	Madras	12	1	11	Manawully	143	2	15
Teppekairdiah or Tip-	127	5	12	Masulipatam	326	0	32	Mangalore	236	4	23
pacadood	23	0	2	Mercara	355	5	31	Masulipatam	611	3	63
Tranquebar	250	0	22	Nagery	53	6	7	Mercara	213	2	21
Trichinopoly	159	7	14	Nellore	118	6	3	Mysore	52	3	4
Trichinopoly	164	1	14	Ongole	186	3	18	Negapatnam	249	1	25
Udewarum	27	5	2	Oolundoorpett	109	2	12	Ongole	404	1	42
Vellore	259	4	24	Ootacamund	334	1	1	Ootacamund	491	7	49
Vizagapatnam	782	0	75	Palvo Chattrum	22	3	38	Palamcottah	229	4	23
Vizianagaram	803	7	37	Pondicherry	84	5	37	Poolachy	28	6	2
From Palamcottah to				Poonamallee	7	5		Poonamallee	28	2	38
Arambooly	38	2	4	Pulmanair	114	2					
Ariangoole Pass	48	4	5	Saint Thomas Mount	210	1					
Bangalore	343	1	35	Salem	406	1					
Bellary	533	7	54	Samulicottah	403	2					
Calicut	312	6	30	Secunderabad	402	2					
Cannanore	369	7	37								

From Paulghautcherry to				From Pondicherry to				From Poonah to			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Poonamallee	329	3	32	Chingleput	62	0	1	Mhow	369	41	29
Poonamallee	338	2	33	Chittoor	108	1	5	Midnapoor	1038	103	99
Pootun Angady	56	0	6	Cochin	345	5	26	Mirzapoor	821	71	77
Pulladam	49	0	6	Coimbatore	237	7	23	Mysore	541	51	50
Pullicoondah	244	5	25	Combaconum	84	5	8	Nagode	698	73	63
Pullicoondah	253	4	26	Coringa	464	1	40	Nagpoor	414	51	38
Fyne or Pulney	63	4	6	Cuddalore	11	7	1	Padshapoor	202	21	20
Quilon	175	3	18	Cuddayah	214	4	19	Panwell	73	7	6
Ramnad	212	2	20	Ksricol	79	1	8	Poosawlee	93	7	9
Salem	129	0	14	Killianoor	14	1	1	Funderpoor	129	63	11
Salem	130	7	14	Killianoor	13	4	1	Ryepoor	598	04	53
Seringapatam	159	3	16	Madras	88	1	7	Sangoly	230	6	22
Soamwarpettah	102	6	11	Madras	96	7	8	Saugor	563	1	50
Socilly	127	5	11	Madura	210	7	19	Secunderabad	362	52	30
Streepermadoor	313	2	31	Mabé	379	7	39	Seroor	41	4	3
Streepermadoor	316	3	31	Masul'patam	369	1	31	Sholapoor	155	28	13
Streepermadoor	325	2	32	Mayaveram	62	5	5	Sumbhulpoor	760	54	68
Tanor	193	1	20	Mayore	87	3	9	Tazgaum	130	7	12
Tanjore	64	3	6	Neelapilly	458	1	39	Toombornee	98	34	9
Tellicherry	127	2	13	Negapatam	91	7	3	Toka	110	4	8
Tellicott	39	0	24	Negapatam	196	14	16	Yenagaum	101	04	9
Tranquebar	246	04	25	Neeloor	46	2	24	Yewlah	145	74	11
Trichinopoly	155	7	16	Oelundoopett	46	2	24	From Poonamallee to			
Trichoor	41	4	4	Oelacamund	251	3	29	Allicolam	58	0	6
Tripator	199	3	21	Palamcottah	306	7	29	Amboorpett	109	4	9
Tripator	202	4	21	Palaveram	84	54	7	Aroor	63	1	5
Tripator	211	3	22	Paulghautcherry	258	2	27	Arnee	67	5	6
Tuleaud	124	2	13	Point Calimere	260	7	27	Avenashy	269	5	25
Vellore	254	3	26	Pulmaur	134	14	13	Avenashy	272	6	25
Vellore	257	4	26	Sadras	47	5	4	Avenashy	281	5	26
Vellore	266	3	27	Saint Thomas' Mount	88	3	3	Bangalore	200	2	18
Womaloor	131	7	14	Secunderabad	479	6	42	Bangalore	195	54	20
From Paumum to				Sheally	49	4	5	Bangalore	195	4	21
Avenashy	221	5	21	Tanjore	108	1	10	Bangalore	189	6	21
Bangalore	355	2	35	Telicherry	385	4	40	Bangalore	189	2	19
Chellumbrum	233	6	23	Tindevanam	24	4	2	Bellacoope	293	43	29
Chingleput	323	7	32	Tranquebar	69	5	7	Bellary	304	2	31
Coimbatore	234	6	22	Trichinopoly	137	1	13	Bellary	321	4	30
Coonoor	261	1	26	Trivetoor	55	6	5	Bellary	327	63	33
Cuddalore	250	0	26	Tullawashel	85	0	8	Berhampoor	657	44	58
Dindigul	137	6	13	Vellore	94	4	8	Bowany	235	4	21
Fraserpett	385	1	36	Wandiwash	43	0	4	Bowany	244	3	22
Kotergherry	260	7	24	From Poonah to				Cannanore	398	44	36
Madras	350	0	34	Ahmednuggur	72	5	5	Chamblewarum	15	2	2
Madura	97	7	10	Asseergurh	236	3	25	Chingleput	29	0	3
Mercara	403	7	38	Aurangabad	144	4	10	Chintomnipett	168	13	16
Mysore	330	6	31	Bangalore	520	3	49	Chittoor	85	44	8
Negapatam	170	0	18	Bangalore	517	2	47	Chittoor	85	3	9
Ootacamund	271	3	25	Bangalore	534	04	51	Coimbatore	295	7	28
Palamcottah	123	7	13	Bangalore	517	5	47	Coimbatore	299	0	23
Paulghautcherry	241	5	23	Beejapoor	191	5	17	Coimbatore	307	7	29
Pondicherry	261	7	27	Belgaum	225	0	22	Colar	154	64	15
Puttocottay	116	4	12	Bellary	355	1	32	Colar	154	5	16
Ramnad	30	3	34	Bellary	358	3	35	Colar	148	7	16
Saint Thomas' Mount	350	2	34	Bombay	92	1	7	Colar	148	3	14
Salem	238	3	24	Darwar	255	6	24	Conjeveram	32	0	3
Sattumungalum	247	7	26	Gokrauk or the Falls of	199	3	20	Cuddalore	102	7	9
Tondy	61	0	6	the Gutpurba River	443	1	39	Cuddayah	154	0	16
Trichinopoly	144	5	14	Hoshungabad	349	5	32	Cuddayah	191	73	17
Tripator	92	1	9	Hurryhur	349	5	32	Curumbaddy	71	6	8
Vellore	303	34	29	Indapoor	85	34	8	Cuttack	773	44	70
From Pondicherry to				Jaulnah	157	4	13	Darsampoor	165	0	14
Aroor	80	6	7	Jubbulpoor	579	24	54	Erode	234	7	22
Bangalore	223	7	20	Kamptoe	425	24	39	French Rocks	275	5	25
Bellary	350	3	35	Kulladghee	223	3	20	Gingee	82	6	8
Calicut	341	3	34	Madras	671	7	64	Golan Chowry	7	6	1
Canangooly	48	7	4	Madras	728	44	70	Goriatum	92	2	10
Chellumbrum	38	1	4	Malleigaum	185	04	14	Goriatum	91	6	8
				Masulipatam	563	02	51	Gooty	251	7	26
				Meeruj	146	7	14	Gooty	269	1	25

From Poonamallee to				From Quilon to				From Rajahmundry to			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Kistnagherry	144	4	13	Calicut	187	1	22	Masulipatam	103	11	9
Koratoor	8	1	1	Cannanore	244	3	29	Mercara	646	41	63
Masulipatam	316	0	31	Cassergode	301	4	35	Mogulloor	52	4	5
Nagerry	46	1	5	Chittoor	453	4	47	Munsoorcottah	296	0	25
Nellore	108	6	10	Chowkaud	138	0	16	Nellore	257	5	24
Nykanairy	111	3	12	Cochin	83	1	9	Ongole	180	0	17
Nykanairy	110	7	10	Coimbatore	205	6	22	Ootacamund	656	5	65
Ongole	186	3	17	Cotthaparumba	111	5	12	Palacandah	194	3	16
Oolundoorpett.	115	5	11	Cuddapah	559	7	56	Paloonsah	106	4	10
Oosoor	175	7	16	Darwar	552	7	60	Pencoogondah	29	4	3
Ootramalloor	43	2	4	Dindigul	200	0	24	Ragapur	68	1	8
Parimabaukum	22	2	2	Hurryhur	517	3	51	Russellkondah	343	0	23
Paulghautcherry	326	2	32	Kotchercherry	240	2	25	Salem	531	0	52
Paulghautcherry	329	3	32	Kurnool	635	2	65	Samulcoottah	29	5	3
Paulghautcherry	333	2	33	Madras	526	1	52	Sooloorpett	315	6	29
Paulsamoodrum	224	7	22	Madura	223	5	24	Toonee	61	2	5
Peclair	114	1	11	Mangalore	160	1	15	Vellore	405	6	39
Poonaganoor	130	2	13	Mysore	330	4	33	Vizagapatam	135	3	10
Pullicandah	84	6	7	Nagercoil	325	5	33	Vizianagrum	147	2	12
Pulmanair	111	4	11	Nellore	85	1	9	Wojelly	291	3	27
Rachoty	111	3	12	Neyyattancuray	579	4	60	From Ramnad to			
Salem	148	6	14	Oodlagcherry	54	1	6	Bangalore	325	7	32
Salem	180	1	13	Ootacamund	76	5	8	Cauliar Covil	41	2	4
Salem	197	2	18	Palacottah	253	0	26	ChaitobawaChuttrum	72	6	8
Sautgurh	207	3	19	Palamecottah	102	2	14	Cuddalore	219	5	23
Sautgurh	101	2	11	Ponany	131	7	10	Dindigul	108	3	10
Secunderabad	100	6	9	Secunderabad	153	1	18	Fraserpett	355	6	33
Sooloorpett	392	2	36	Srivillipootoor	306	2	32	Madras	319	5	31
Streepmadoor	50	6	5	Tanoor	774	4	80	Madura	68	4	7
Tiagur	130	1	13	Tellicherry	112	7	11	Manargoody	105	7	11
Trichinopoly	192	4	19	Tenkashy	167	1	20	Mercara	374	4	35
Trinomally	99	2	8	Trichingungalum	21	1	23	Mysore	301	3	28
Tripassoor	18	4	2	Trichingungalum	147	5	14	Negapatam	139	5	15
Tripatoor	126	7	11	Trichinopoly	310	7	32	Ootacamund	242	0	22
Trivator	52	2	4	Trichinopoly	261	0	24	Palacottah	93	4	10
Trivelloor	16	0	1	Trivandrum	41	7	5	Paulghautcherry	212	2	20
Valcoondapooram	152	1	15	Vellore	441	6	45	Paumbum	30	3	3
Vellore	71	7	6	Virdootpett	199	3	21	Pondicherry	231	4	24
Villavandy	85	2	9	Washtinelloor	87	3	8	Tuttooctah	86	1	9
Villapooram	92	3	8	From Rajahmundry to				Ramaisweram	37	3	4
Vizagapatam	491	6	44	Arcot	390	0	37	Salem	209	0	21
Wallajahbad	29	3	3	Arnee	409	2	39	Tanjore	125	2	11
Wallajahbad	29	6	3	Bangalore	493	7	39	Tondy	30	5	3
Wandiwash	59	1	6	Bellary	403	0	49	Trichinopoly	114	2	11
Womaloor	197	4	18	Berhampore	291	1	38	Trichinopoly	150	6	15
From Punderpoor to				Beswarrah	94	2	24	Tripatoor	61	6	6
Ahmednugur	130	6	11	Cassimcoottah	98	7	8	Trivalloor	123	2	13
Bejapoor	63	7	18	Chicacole	189	4	8	From Russellkondah to			
Bombay	214	7	18	Chingleput	335	3	15	Aska	27	6	2
Burra Oamdie	35	4	6	Chittoor	335	6	37	Bangalore	836	7	77
Kurkoomb	11	4	1	Chutterpoor	35	4	37	Bellary	783	3	71
Kurmulla	70	3	6	Cocanada	39	5	25	Berhampore	51	7	4
Mahara	36	4	1	Conada	159	5	4	Bezwarrah	437	2	36
Mungallwarry	14	1	1	Cuddapah	319	4	13	Chicacole	153	4	13
Poonah	38	0	11	Cumbum	227	0	36	Chittoor	726	6	65
Poonah	122	6	11	Cuttack	47	1	22	Coormingia	21	1	2
Rasseen	96	7	6	Ellore	55	1	5	Cuddapah	682	4	59
Sattarah	92	3	10	Fraserpett	327	6	61	Cuttack	122	5	13
Seroor	104	0	10	Ganjam	307	6	26	Ellore	308	1	33
Sholapore	39	7	2	Golcondah	310	1	26	Ganjam	62	1	5
Yenagaram	21	6	2	Golcondah	136	1	11	Gopalpooram (near	62	7	5
From Quilon to				Gopalpooram	222	5	18	Munsoorcottah	14	6	3
Aleppy	55	2	6	Guntoor	114	2	10	Gullery	171	7	17
Arambooly	93	5	10	I. Chapoor	275	1	23	Joanaguddah	497	3	47
Ariangoole	53	6	5	Kemedy	228	2	33	Jubbulpoor	512	2	43
Bangalore	410	4	1	Madras	365	6	8	Kamptee	456	0	4
Bellary	546	1	57	Masulipatam	90	5	3	Kolada	5	0	4
Beypoor	181	0	21								

<i>From Russellkondah to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Ryacottah to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.
Konkair.	291	6 1/2	28			Madras	174	3	16			Colmbatore	315	5	30		
Koonjibungshah	39	0	4			Madura	211	3	21			Combaconum	162	2	15		
Kuntaloo	67	1	7			Mangalore	267	1	26			Coonatoot	18	0	1		
Madras	708	6	61			Mercara	198	5 1/2	18			Cuddalore	100	2	8		
Masulipatam	446	1 1/2	37			Mysore	130	7 1/2	12			Cuddapah	197	3 1/2	18		
Muddunpoor	112	4 1/2	11			Namcul	102	3	10			Cuddapah	161	6	17		
Mundiah	440	5	42			Nellore	227	6 1/2	24			Cuttack	779	7	70		
Nagpoor	501	5 1/2	48			Ootacamund	208	6 1/2	20			Dindigul	250	6 1/2	24		
Nagpoor	460	5 1/2	44			Ossoor	21	5	2			French Rocks	283	3	26		
Nellore	600	5 1/2	52			Palacode	16	3	2			Hoonsoor	314	7 1/2	29		
Palaveram	719	3 1/2	63			Palamcottah	297	1	31			Hoshungabad	882	7	82		
Ruttenpoor	302	3	31			Palaveram	164	5	16			Inaveram	11	2	1		
Ryepoor	277	2	29			Poonamallee	161	7	15			Jaulnah	664	0	61		
Saint Thomas' Mount	715	6	62			Pullicoondah	77	1	8			Jubbulpore	875	6	82		
Samulcottah	332	4	27			Saint Thomas' Mount	167	3	16			Kamptee	721	6	67		
Sarungudda	44	4	4			Salem	70	7	7			Killianoor	74	7	6		
Saugor	606	6	57			Secunderabad	409	7 1/2	43			Kurnool	285	3	23		
Secunderabad	604	0 1/2	42			Seerah	120	4	12			Madras	8	4	1		
Seonee	472	0	47			Seringapatam	121	6 1/2	11			Madura	272	1	26		
Sohagpoor	408	2	42			Toomcoor	89	2	8			Mangalore	429	1	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	11			Trichinopoly	157	6	15			Mangalore	444	7 1/2	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	9			Vellore	90	0	9			Masulipatam	322	2 1/2	31		
Sumbhulpoor	151	2	17			Wallaajahbad	140	1	13			Mercara	360	5 1/2	33		
Vellore	748	6	67			Waniumbaddy	48	7	7			Mhow	906	3	85		
Vizagapatam	228	7 1/2	19			Womaloor	60	7	5			Mysore	292	7 1/2	27		
Vizianagrum	195	6	16			Wootungerry	46	0	5			Naggery	53	7	6		
Wyragher	406	0 1/2	39									Nagode	1001	7	95		
<i>From Ruttenpoor to</i>						<i>From Ryepoor to</i>						<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>					
Burwanugger	205	5	17			Ariuj	21	2	2			Nagpoor	711	1	66		
Chunar	299	4 1/2	36			Berhampore	411	3 1/2	41			Negapatam	180	2	16		
Damoodah	93	0	36			Berhampore	329	1	33			Nellore	115	0 1/2	10		
Dumoh	2-5	3	25			Bissumcottah	2-8	1 1/2	21			Nursingpoor	867	6	81		
Hazareebagh	331	7	28			Bissumcottah	236	0	22			Oolundoorpett.	113	0	10		
Jubbulpore	195	0	16			Bundarra	143	1	12			Ossoor	183	5	17		
Kantana	169	5	14			Chicacole	331	4 1/2	30			Palamcottah	363	7	36		
Kamptee	263	2	22			Chunar	391	4 1/2	45			Palaveram	3	5 1/2	0		
Klyragurh	116	4	22			Cuttack	339	1	33			Palwoy Chuttrum	18	6	2		
Konkair	172	1	10			Daudpoor	181	0 1/2	16			Paumbum	350	2	34		
Mundiah	138	2	18			Goonipooram	268	5	24			Pondicherry	88	3	7		
Nagpoor	260	2	23			Hazareebagh	423	7 1/2	37			Poonamallee	7	6	1		
Ryepoor	92	0	21			Joonagudda	157	7 1/2	14			Pulmanair	118	2 1/2	12		
Shawpoor	199	5 1/2	9			Kamptee	173	6 1/2	15			Punoorutty	106	6	9		
Sirgoojanugger	115	1	22			Kareall	120	0 1/2	11			Salem	215	1	20		
Sohagpoor	105	7	8			Konkair	80	0 1/2	9			Saugor	985	1	92		
Sonepoor	205	0	20			Kuntaloo	310	5	29			Secunderabad	398	5	36		
Sumbhulpoor	151	1	14			Midnapoor	440	2 1/2	47			Sooloorpett	57	0	5		
<i>From Ryacottah to</i>						Mookolee	218	4 1/2	20			Streepermadoor	19	6	2		
Adamancottah	33	7	4			Nagpoor	183	3 1/2	15			Tanjore	185	6	17		
Amboorpett	59	3	6			Nurrah	64	3	6			Tranquebar	153	0	14		
Arcoet	103	6	10			Russellkondah	277	2	29			Trichinopoly	189	7	18		
Arnee	112	3	11			Ruttenpoor	92	0 1/2	9			Tripassore	26	2	3		
Arnee	108	7 1/2	11			Sarungurh	117	0	11			Valcondapooram	149	4 1/2	14		
Bangalore	46	0	11			Seonee	194	6	18			Vellore	79	5	7		
Bellary	224	7 1/2	23			Shawpoor	291	6	31			Vicravandy	89	5	7		
Cannanore	244	2 1/2	22			Sonepoor	179	7	18			Villapooram	89	6	8		
Chingleput	154	1	14			Sonepoor	206	7	20			Vizagapatam	498	1	44		
Chittidroog	169	6	16			Sumbhulpoor	162	5	16			Vizianagrum	520	0	46		
Chittoor	101	6	11			<i>From Saint Thomas' Mount to</i>						Wallaajahbad	31	1	4		
Chungamah	65	0	6			Arcoet	63	5	6			<i>From Salem to</i>					
Cuddapah	208	1	20			Arcoet	65	7	6			Adamancottah	37	0	3		
Cuddapah	203	2	20			Arnee	73	0	8			Ahtoor	31	7	4		
Dindigul	171	4	18			Anseergurh	810	4	75			Amboorpett	94	6	9		
Fraserpett	179	7 1/2	16			Bangalore	208	0	19			Amboorpett	104	7	10		
French Rocks	121	3	11			Bellary	335	4 1/2	34			Arcoet	139	1	13		
Gooty	208	2 1/2	22			Berhampore	663	7	58			Arcoet	149	2	14		
Hoonsoor	152	7 1/2	14			Cannanore	406	2 1/2	37			Arnee	112	4	12		
Hurryhur	216	6	21			Chembelewaram	21	4	3			Avenashy	72	3	7		
Kistnagerry	17	3	2			Chingleput	26	3	2			Avenashy	74	2	7		
Kurnool	270	5 1/2	28			Chittoor	93	2 1/2	9			Bangalore	116	7	11		
												Bellary	301	2	31		

DISTANCES.

From Salem to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Salem to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Saugor to	M.	F.	Stg.
Bowany	37	0	0	Yelwall	163	6	16	Cuttack	668	5	61
Calicut	214	0	21	From Samulcottah to				Dhamonee	24	4	3
Cauverypooram	35	6	4	Ankappully	87	4	7	Dumoh	46	1	4
Chingleput	167	6	17	Bangalore	523	44	52	French Rocks	1025	64	102
Chinna Salem	51	5	6	Bellary	470	04	46	French Rocks	974	34	95
Chittoor	147	2	15	Berhampore	280	5	23	Goanah	128	6	12
Chittoor	137	2	14	Bezwarrah	123	74	11	Gwarispoor	49	2	6
Chittoor	65	1	7	Cassimcottah	88	3	7	Heerapoor	53	4	5
Chungamah	98	5	10	Chengleput	425	1	40	Hoonsoor	1057	3	105
Coimbatore	100	4	10	Chicacole	179	0	14	Hoonsoor	1043	04	101
Coimbatore	140	54	13	Chittoor	413	34	40	Hoshungabad	120	9	11
Combacoenum	121	7	13	Cocanada	10	0	1	Hurryhur	63	0	6
Cuddalore	118	6	13	Conada	149	1	12	Huttah	216	2	20
Cuddalore	253	5	24	Coringa	21	2	2	Jaira Patun	413	2	39
Cuddalore	43	3	5	Cuddapah	349	14	34	Jaulnah	126	2	12
Darampoory	100	5	11	Cuttack	396	5	35	Jhansi	71	2	6
Dindigul	37	5	4	Ellore	84	64	8	Jubalra	109	3	10
Erode	209	4	20	Ganjum	299	5	25	Jubbulpoor	236	5	23
Fraserpett	171	5	17	Goidapolliam	61	1	5	Kamptee	263	3	26
French Rocks	416	6	42	Golcondah	102	3	9	Kamptee	33	2	3
Guntur	182	4	18	Golcondah	74	0	6	Khorrae	725	6	71
Hoonsoor	92	4	10	Golcondah	143	74	13	Kurnool	251	5	24
Kollaigalum	113	4	10	Guntur	264	5	22	Kuttra Pass	199	4	19
Kollergherry	192	5	19	Itchapoor	217	64	19	Lodikerha	978	1	91
Madras	209	6	19	Kemedy				Madras	406	0	36
Madras	219	7	20	Maddapollam or Nar-	70	6	7	Malleigaum	1031	04	96
Madras	140	4	14	sapoor	395	34	36	Mangalore	797	1	77
Madura	333	0	33	Madras	116	2	11	Masulipatam	732	34	69
Mangalore	312	4	30	Masulipatam	132	7	12	Masulipatam	1103	1	109
Mangalore	430	44	49	Masulipatam	676	2	66	Mercara	1088	64	105
Masulipatam	228	2	22	Mercara	78	1	8	Mercara	235	0	21
Mercara	155	1	15	Moguloor	27	2	3	Mhow	231	4	21
Mysore	31	4	3	Neelapully	287	3	27	Mhow	288	2	27
Namcul	180	1	17	Nellore	91	7	8	Mirzapoor	166	1	15
Negapatam	273	24	28	Nursipatam	63	4	5	Mundlah	135	3	13
Nellore	351	0	35	Nursipatam	209	54	20	Nagode	235	4	23
Ongele	81	1	9	Ongele	636	3	63	Nagpore	274	0	26
Oolundoorpett	124	0	11	Ootacamund	406	1	38	Nagpore	306	4	28
Ootacamund	54	4	5	Palaveram	183	7	15	Neemuch	116	2	11
Ossoor	226	2	24	Palcondah	97	64	11	Nowgong	124	3	11
Palacode	210	1	20	Ragapoor	29	54	3	Nursingurh			
Palamcottah	129	0	14	Rajahmundry	332	4	27	Nursingurh or Chola	78	7	8
Palaveram	129	0	14	Russellkondah	290	6	27	Gurwarra	294	0	27
Paulghautcherry	238	3	24	Secunderabad	50	6	4	Oomrawutty	1113	2	111
Paulghautcherry	127	3	13	Toonee	435	34	42	Ootacamund	1098	74	107
Poomallee	180	1	18	Vellore	93	4	8	Ootacamund	1293	44	130
Poomallee	197	2	18	Vizagapatam	114	7	9	Palamcottah	1185	5	118
Poomallee	122	4	11	Vizagapatam	101	5	8	Paulghautcherry	222	2	21
Pullicondah	122	5	12	Vizagapatam	136	6	11	Poonah	222	2	21
Pullicondah	306	2	32	Vizianagrum	63	2	5	Puttansangwee	1361	0	136
Quilon	530	0	52	Yellamunchelly				Quilon	267	4	25
Rajahmundry	203	0	21	From Saugor to				Rampoorah	27	1	3
Ramnad	131	3	14	Ashta	962	34	90	Ratgurh	26	5	3
Ryscottah	154	2	16	Ashta	180	0	14	Ratgurh	183	0	17
Seringapatam	101	3	10	Ashta	156	4	17	Rewah	606	6	57
Seringapatam	141	0	14	Ashta	196	1	17	Russellkondah	301	4	29
Sittodoo	167	1	17	Ashta	936	34	91	Ruttunpoor	304	3	28
Stroepermadoor	184	2	18	Bangalore	776	34	73	Ruttunpoor	985	1	92
Stroepermadoor	194	3	19	Bangalore	816	44	77	Saint Thomas Mount	877	2	83
Stroepermadoor	177	04	16	Bellary	658	5	61	Samulcottah	586	4	56
Tanjore	124	1	12	Berhampore	753	24	72	Secunderabad	39	4	3
Tranquebar	86	7	8	Bezwarrah	72	4	7	Seermow	133	0	12
Trichinopoly	80	4	7	Bhilasa	107	6	10	Sehore	129	4	12
Tripator	42	3	4	Bhilasa	16	4	1	Sehore	78	2	7
Tripator	135	3	13	Bhopal	585	6	53	Seronge	1026	2	102
Tullavashel	135	3	13	Billaia	114	3	10	Seringapatam	573	44	53
Vellore	84	4	9	Bombay	1104	24	107	Sholapur	161	5	16
Vellore	84	4	9	Burwa Saugor	100	6	10	Sindhwarra	195	5	19
Vritachellum	84	4	9	Cannanore				Shohagpoor	539	3	46
Womaloor	84	4	9	Chutterpoor				Sonepoor	455	4	46
								Sumbhulpoor			

From Saugor to					From Secunderabad to					From Secunderabad to				
	M.	F.	Stg.			M.	F.	Stg.			M.	F.	Stg.	
Tehree	66	0	7			Goolburgh	126	0	10		Ootacamund	526	6	55
Trichinopoly	1139	7	110			Goolburgh	132	0	12		Ossoor	388	24	41
Trichinopoly	1176	4	110			Gooty	201	5	21		Palamcottah	769	0	72
Vellore	957	0	89			Gudawul	111	1	12		Palamcottah	707	0	74
Vizagapatam	835	5	76			Gungakair	174	3	17		Palaveram	402	2	37
Vizianagrum	802	4	73			Guntoor	175	0	16		Palwoy Chuttrum	379	7	34
From Secunderabad to					Guraimullah					Panchore				
Abdulpoor	161	0	13			Hingole	205	1	20		Paulghautcherry	687	6	68
Abdulpoor	167	0	15			Honnabab	104	3	12		Paulghautcherry	599	1	62
Adooy	172	6	18			Honnabab	104	1	10		Paulsamoodrum	288	3	31
Adooy	186	2	17			Hoonsoor	470	7	49		Paungul	100	7	10
Aganoor	74	1	6			Hoshungabad	488	3	47		Pondicherry	479	6	42
Acrot	375	7	34			Hoshungabad	481	2	46		Pondooogul	111	6	10
Acrot	415	7	39			Hundy Anantpoor	233	1	24		Poonamallee	392	2	36
Assergurh	411	7	39			Hurryhur	317	7	31		Pulmanair	356	13	33
Aurangabad	305	2	39			Hyderabad Residency	4	6	1		Purreekee	51	4	4
Aurangabad	302	0	30			Hytipaunmlah	65	0	6		Puttencherroo	18	2	2
Bagreecottah	257	5	25			Ibrahimpatam	158	2	15		Quilon	774	4	80
Bagreecottah	246	7	23			Jaulnah	265	3	25		Rachoor	138	0	13
Baigum Bazaar (Hyderabad City)	6	2	0			Jaulnah	271	0	26		Rajah Gopaulpettah	57	7	6
Baitool	415	1	40			Jaulnah	293	7	29		Sailoo	219	1	21
Bangalore	363	7	39			Jeddicherla	60	5	6		Sailoo	224	6	22
Bassim	233	7	23			Jubbulpoor	477	1	46		Salem	480	6	50
Beder	78	3	8			Juggahpettah	120	7	11		Samulcottah	290	6	27
Beejapoor	212	1	8			Kamptee	411	2	40		Saugor	586	4	56
Beejapoor	218	5	19			Kamptee	323	1	31		Sedashepettah	41	5	4
Belgaum	344	2	33			Karajah	271	3	27		Seercy	134	3	16
Belgaum	333	4	31			Khair	211	2	20		Seercy	134	1	14
Belgaum	335	0	39			Kolapoor	326	1	30		Seringapatam	439	6	46
Bellary	216	1	22			Kulladghee	261	6	24		Shahgurb	256	0	26
Bellary	230	0	29			Kulladghee	271	5	26		Sholapoor	197	1	17
Berhampoor	552	1	48			Kulladghee	260	7	24		Sholapoor	200	0	22
Bezwarah	166	6	18			Kullianee	119	2	14		Sholapoor	211	6	22
Bhonagheery	29	1	4			Kullianee	119	0	12		Sholapoor	208	5	17
Bichookoonda	95	4	9			Kundakul	212	0	20		Shumshabad	19	2	2
Boargaum	330	0	32			Kurnool	139	2	15		Sircilla	83	4	8
Bolarum	6	0	0			Lingasoogoor	189	3	18		Sooloorpett	341	5	31
Bombay	444	4	37			Madras	391	5	35		Sooriapett	83	6	8
Burra Yekallee	68	4	7			Madura	621	2	36		Tallicottah	193	5	18
Calicut	574	1	37			Malangpoor	266	2	23		Tanjore	587	7	52
Cannanore	562	2	57			Malligam	388	7	37		Tooljahpoor	183	2	19
Chakulmurry	203	7	18			Manantoddy	516	0	53		Tranquebar	519	3	49
Chandah	241	3	22			Mangalore	514	2	49		Trichinopoly	590	0	54
Chemblywarrum	377	1	34			Masulipatam	210	5	21		Trichinopoly	585	0	58
Chingleput	421	2	39			Mercara	516	5	53		Ukkulcottah	173	5	15
Chinnoor	151	1	15			Mercara	480	4	45		Vellore	431	5	41
Chittoor	348	4	31			Merurj	293	2	26		Vellore	370	4	33
Cochin	686	3	71			Mhow	507	6	49		Vencatrowpettah	142	7	14
Coheer	59	4	6			Mirzapoor	719	6	69		Vizagapatam	386	3	34
Condapilly	160	5	15			Mominabad	185	5	19		Vizianagrum	408	2	36
Cota Cota	95	2	10			Moorcoondah	122	3	12		Wojelly	317	2	29
Cuddalore	491	5	43			Muctul	110	5	10		Wuroorah	237	2	22
Cuddapah	242	1	22			Muddenoor	105	0	10		Wurrungul	91	6	9
Cumbum	184	3	19			Muntana	130	7	13		Yedlabad	180	0	17
Cuttack	668	1	60			Mysore	448	7	47		Yelashwerum	96	0	10
Daiwurcondah	67	2	7			Nagore	603	2	59		From Srdashegurb to			
Daiwur Soogoor or Kachabootra Ghaut.	125	1	12			Nagpoor	400	5	30		Allawully	79	5	8
Daiwur Soogoor.	125	7	12			Nagpoor	312	4	15		Anantpoor	125	4	12
Dharoor	266	5	21			Nandair	157	4	9		Arsekaira	222	2	20
Dindigul	581	3	61			Narynpettah	99	6	9		Bangalore	322	6	29
Dupar Fort	153	4	15			Negapatam	571	5	51		Bangalore	322	3	31
Eilgundell	87	7	9			Nellore	283	4	26		Bargalore	327	3	29
Ellichapoor	331	5	32			Nirmul	133	1	12		Benkipoor	166	3	15
Ellore	205	7	19			Nongow	654	6	63		Beydoor	87	7	9
Ferozabad	132	5	11			Nuldroog	170	4	19		Butcuil	74	4	8
Fraserpett	461	6	43			Nundial	163	6	15		Chittledroog	198	5	19
French Rocks	439	2	46			Nursingpoor	469	1	45		Condapoor	104	1	11
Golcondah	6	4	1			Angole	205	7	19		Connacona	14	8	2
						Oodgheer	125	2	13		Coompta	40	3	4
						Oomrawully	309	2	30		Darwar	103	0	10

From Srdas'gurh to						From Seringapatam to						From Sholapoor to					
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Hoonoor	31	1	3	Darwar	189	2	19	189	2	19			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Hullial	287	5	26	Dundihall	139	2	12	139	2	12			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Hundi Anantapoor	195	2	18	Dundihall	121	6	12	121	6	12			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Hurryhur	182	5	17	Elichapoor	304	0	28	304	0	28			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Hurryhur	197	6	20	French Rocks	443	5	43	443	5	43			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Kallagulum	38	7	4	Goolburgh	82	5	7	82	5	7			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Kalluthy (on the See				Goolburgh	71	1		71	1				
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	g-or Ghaut)	79	1	8	Gunga Kair	117	1	17	117	1	17			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Madura	242	0	22	Hingolee	177	4	16	177	4	16			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Mangalore	161	1	15	Honnabad	95	5	10	95	5	10			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Manantoddy	76	2	7	Honnabad	107	5	12	107	5	12			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Mercara	76	7	7	Hulbilly	202	3	19	202	3	19			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Moonlagoor	244	0	23	Hulbilly	184	7	18	184	7	18			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Mudacherry	110	2	10	Hurryhur	283	1	27	283	1	27			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Mudlak Sora	133	4	13	Jaulnah	168	4	17	168	4	17			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Mysore	9	1	1	Kamptee	383	5	36	383	5	36			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Nagannungalum	30	7	3	Kolapoor	184	1	15	184	1	15			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Nanjengo	23	3	2	Kullalghae	122	6	12	122	6	12			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Oelagumny	181	0	17	Kullianee	80	6	8	80	6	8			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Ootacamund	87	0	9	Kullianee	92	6	10	92	6	10			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Parmisaddi	78	6	7	Kurmalia	75	2	7	75	2	7			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Palameottah	327	6	32	Kurnool	225	5	22	225	5	22			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Paullanthcherry	159	3	16	Madras	573	5	56	573	5	56			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Pedlanully	61	7	6	Malgaum	109	7	10	109	7	10			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Peria	90	6	9	Mallingpoor	114	3	11	114	3	11			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Periapputhum	44	0	4	Meerugam	101	7	9	101	7	9			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Periapputhum	44	6	4	Merich or Meeruj	115	3	11	115	3	11			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Qulon	334	6	34	Mominabad	85	1	8	85	1	8			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Ryaltroog	177	7	20	Mungulghae	97	6	9	97	6	9			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Salem	131	3	14	Mungulghae	109	2	9	109	2	9			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Salem	164	0	17	Musur	77	7	6	77	7	6			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Sambawny	280	1	27	Mysore	460	1	45	460	1	45			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Sattinungalum	92	0	9	Nagpoor	373	0	35	373	0	35			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Seerah	101	4	11	Nandair	169	1	14	169	1	14			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Shemonga	139	7	13	Nuldroog	29	4	3	29	4	3			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Shicarpoor	171	2	16	Oomrawatty	281	4	26	281	4	26			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Sitto loo	123	0	13	Ootacamund	538	0	53	538	0	53			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Tellicherry	122	4	13	Padshapoor	168	0	16	168	0	16			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Tomcoor	83	6	8	Panwell	227	3	19	227	3	19			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Trichinopoly	216	3	20	Poonah	155	2	13	155	2	13			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Veerajunderpett.	71	3	6	Punderpoor	39	7	3	39	7	3			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Woma'oor	121	4	13	Purreeke	145	5	13	145	5	13			
Gaimoppah Falls	83	2	9	Yelwall	11	4	1	Purreeke	157	1	13	157	1	13			
From Sholapoor to																	
Abdulpoor	47	5	4	Abdulpoor	47	5	4	Secunderabad	187	1	17	187	1	17			
Aganoor	123	0	11	Aganoor	123	0	11	Secunderabad	200	0	22	200	0	22			
Aganoor	134	4	11	Aganoor	134	4	11	Secunderabad	211	6	22	211	6	22			
Ahmednugger	122	3	16	Ahmednugger	122	3	16	Secunderabad	208	5	17	208	5	17			
Arcoot	485	3	49	Arcoot	485	3	49	Sedashpettah	169	7	16	169	7	16			
Arcoot	503	0	50	Arcoot	503	0	50	Seerah	349	4	33	349	4	33			
Aurangabad	177	2	17	Aurangabad	177	2	17	Seeray	65	5	6	65	5	6			
Bangalore	419	2	41	Bangalore	419	2	41	Seeray	77	5	8	77	5	8			
Bangalore	424	0	41	Bangalore	424	0	41	Seringapatam	451	0	44	451	0	44			
Barloone	51	7	5	Barloone	51	7	5	Shahpur	131	5	13	131	5	13			
Basim	205	2	19	Basim	205	2	19	Tair	50	5	5	50	5	5			
Beelapoor	69	7	7	Beelapoor	69	7	7	Tallicotah	94	5	9	94	5	9			
Beer	105	2	10	Beer	105	2	10	Teemboornee	56	7	4	56	7	4			
Belgaum	174	2	16	Belgaum	174	2	16	Tooljapoor	27	5	3	27	5	3			
Belgaum	190	6	18	Belgaum	190	6	18	Tooljapoor	28	4	3	28	4	3			
Bellary	233	2	22	Bellary	233	2	22	Ukkulcotah	23	4	2	23	4	2			
Bellary	215	6	21	Bellary	215	6	21	Vellore	497	4	49	497	4	49			
Bhore Ghaut	198	4	17	Bhore Ghaut	198	4	17	Vyrag	27	6	3	27	6	3			
Bombay	247	3	20	Bombay	247	3	20	Yeat	75	4	7	75	4	7			
Burra Loharra	47	1	5	Burra Loharra	47	1	5	Yenagum (on the									
Burra Yekallee	143	2	15	Burra Yekallee	143	2	15	road from Punder-									
Chandah	352	7	34	Chandah	352	7	34	poor and Panwell)	54	2	4	54	2	4			
Chittoor	475	4	47	Chittoor	475	4	47										
Chittoor	103	4	11	Chittoor	103	4	11										
Chittoor	140	4	13	Chittoor	140	4	13										
Cocher	383	4	37	Cocher	383	4	37										
Cuddapah	383	4	37	Cuddapah	383	4	37										
From Sonepoor to																	
Ariinj	158	5	16	Ariinj	158	5	16										
Basseena	97	0	19	Basseena	97	0	19										

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DISTANCES.

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From Trichinopoly to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Trichinopoly to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Vellore to	M.	F.	Stg.
Adramputnum	62	4	7	Onge	379	1	37	Bangalore	138	3	13
Anicut	12	6	2	Oolundoorpett.	76	7	8	Bangalore	117	3	17
Arambooly	217	2	21	Oosoor	179	3	17	Bellary	264	2	27
Arcoot	169	1	17	Ootacamund.	159	7	14	Berhampoor	696	7	63
Arangole	149	7	15	Ootacamund.	164	1	14	Bowany	163	5	15
Arnee	207	1	18	Palavaram	186	1	18	Bowany	172	4	16
Avenashy	110	1	10	Palancottah	179	0	18	Calastry	89	6	9
Bangalore	203	6	19	Paulghautcherry	155	7	16	Calicut	349	4	34
Belgaum	515	5	49	Paumbum	144	0	14	Calispauk	36	0	4
Bellary	332	5	33	Paimbim	104	4	11	Cannanore	326	5	30
Bellary	850	2	78	Pont Calimere	137	1	13	Chittoor	22	0	2
Berhampoor	464	7	46	Pondicherry	192	4	19	Chundergerry	55	7	5
Bezwarrah	239	0	23	Ponnamallee	106	7	10	Coimbatore	224	0	22
Calicut	296	2	30	Pulladum	54	7	6	Coimbatore	227	1	22
Cannanore	49	4	5	Pullacottah	310	7	32	Coimbatore	236	0	23
Caroor	47	0	4	Quilon	261	0	24	Colar	76	4	8
Caroor	73	0	7	Quilon	331	2	34	Colar	91	2	9
Channarayn	170	1	16	Rajahmundry	559	1	54	Cuddalore	110	0	9
Chelambur	99	0	9	Ramaiswaram	151	5	15	Cuddalore	111	5	12
Chengleput	163	4	16	Ramnad	114	2	11	Cuddalore	121	3	11
Chittoor	180	6	17	Ramankondah	902	1	82	Cuddalore	128	3	11
Cochin	243	1	25	Ryascottah	157	6	15	Cuddalore	162	1	16
Coimbatore	130	4	12	Sadras	184	6	17	Cuddalore	73	5	7
Coimbatom	53	6	5	Saint Thomas' Mount	189	7	18	Cuttack	812	7	75
Coimbatom	52	4	5	Salem	588	6	57	Damulcherry	42	5	4
Coonoor	149	5	13	Samul ottah	124	3	11	Darampoory	93	1	8
Cuddalore	125	2	12	Sattinungalum	1139	7	110	Erode	163	0	16
Cuddalore	237	1	26	Saugor	1176	4	110	French Rocks	203	6	19
Cuttack	966	2	90	Secunderabad	567	5	58	Gingee	55	1	6
Darwar	463	3	44	Secunderabad	585	0	56	Gooriatum	19	7	2
Dindigul	87	1	7	Seringapatam	216	3	20	Hoshungabad	920	0	88
Erode	261	5	24	Shoalpoor	63	7	6	Hoshungabad	235	2	23
Fraserpett	223	6	21	Shriwulpoor	148	0	13	Hoonsoor	299	1	29
French Rocks	869	2	80	Tanjore	283	1	29	Hurryhur	658	3	63
Ganjam	118	2	12	Tellicherry	73	0	7	Jaulnah	908	6	87
Gingee	184	6	18	Tiagar	94	6	9	Jubbulpoor	754	6	72
Golan Choultry	444	7	44	Tiroomungalum	113	2	10	Kamplee	72	5	7
Guntur	144	7	13	Tiroomungalum	90	1	8	Kistnagherry	252	0	22
Hassanoor	234	5	22	Tranquebar	197	3	20	Kurnool	285	6	27
Hoonsoor	1019	7	99	Trichoor	107	5	10	Kurnool	84	3	7
Hoshungabad	374	4	36	Trinomally	52	4	5	Madras	66	7	6
Hurryhur	151	7	13	Tripatoor	76	7	7	Manaloorpett	365	2	34
Jakattala	782	2	75	Trivandrum	269	0	27	Mangalore	355	2	36
Jaulnah	1044	6	104	Trivandrum	33	1	3	Masulipatam	281	0	26
Jubbulpoor	890	6	89	Trivandrum	40	2	4	Mercara	900	6	87
Kamptee	87	1	8	Valcoondapooram	158	6	15	Mhow	148	0	15
Kangam	84	5	7	Vellore	107	2	10	Nellore	39	0	4
Kangam	149	3	13	Vicravandy	100	1	11	Nykanairy	239	4	24
Kobergherry	497	5	46	Villapooram	111	4	11	Ootacamund	104	0	10
Kulladchee	423	3	43	Virdoopetty	684	4	64	Oosoor	337	6	33
Kurnool	225	2	20	Vizagapatam	706	3	66	Palamcottah	254	3	26
Madras	198	3	19	Vizianagaram	215	7	20	Paulghautcherry	257	4	26
Madras	82	2	8	Yelwall				Paulghautcherry	266	3	27
Madura	100	6	9					Paulsamoordrum	161	3	16
Madura	59	1	6					Peelair	58	4	5
Manargoody	382	3	39					Pondicherry	94	8	7
Mangalore	91	7	9					Ponnamallee	71	7	6
Manaloorpett	508	5	51					Poonganore	65	6	6
Masulipatam	135	3	12					Pullicondah	13	7	1
Mettoopolliam	280	3	26					Pullicondah	48	0	5
Mercara	1024	5	99					Pullmanair	441	6	45
Mhow	25	0	2					Quilon	91	1	8
Mooserepettah	74	4	7					Rachoty	748	6	67
Myaveram	207	2	19					Russellkondah	93	0	9
Mysore	225	6	23					Ryascottah	125	3	12
Nagercoil	55	3	5					Salem	135	4	13
Nanculdroog	93	2	9					Salem	435	3	43
Negapatam	301	3	30					Samulcottah	1018	1	97
Nellore	193	0	18					Saugor	23	7	3
Nungengode								Saugur	423	0	42
								Secunderabad	431	5	41
								Secunderabad			

From Vellore to

Secunderabad	449	6	47
Tiagurh	85	6	8
Tindevanum	70	0	6
Trichinopoly	158	6	15
Trinomialy	51	1	5
Tripattor	55	0	5
Tripatat	66	6	6
Valcondapooram	118	4	11
Vaniembaddy	41	1	4
Villapooram	82	0	9
Vizagapatam	531	1	49
Vizianagrum	553	0	51
Wandiwash	51	4	4
Wojelly	114	3	12
Woinaloor	125	6	12

From Vizagapatam to

Arcoot	515	3	47
Arnee	534	5	49
Aska	201	1	59
Bangalore	619	2	12
Barwa	130	0	12
Bellary	528	3	48
Bellary	565	6	53
Berhampoor	177	0	15
Bezwarrah	219	5	18
Bimlipatam	19	0	2
Bissumcottah	178	6	15
Bustar or Jugdulpoor	216	2	20
Cassimcottah	26	2	15
Chetterpoor	191	3	16
Chicacole	75	3	6
Chicacole	61	3	5
Chingleput	520	6	47
Chittoor	509	1	47
Coimbatore	756	7	72
Conada	45	4	4
Conada	31	4	3
Coormingia	250	0	21
Cuddalore	591	1	51
Cuddadah	444	7	41
Cumbum	352	3	32
Cuttack	283	0	27
Ellore	180	4	15
French Rocks	694	5	66
Ganjam	196	0	17
Gocondah	64	6	12
Gocondapooram	138	2	12
Guntur	239	5	60
Hoonsoor	726	1	69
Hurryhur	677	1	64
Ithapoor	161	0	14
Joongagudda	164	6	16
Jubbulpoor	249	0	22
Kamptee	726	2	66
Kareall	525	1	48
Kemely	296	7	25
Kemedy	120	7	12
Konkair	118	3	10
Konkair	309	0	33
Kurnool	355	1	34
Kurnool	468	2	42
Madras	424	4	33
Masulipatam	491	1	43
Mercara	223	4	19
Muddunpoor	771	7	73
Munsoorcottah or Go-	245	7	22
pulpooram			
Nagpoor	165	0	15
Narsipatam	514	4	47
	54	2	6

From Vizagapatam to	M.	F.	Stg.
Nellore	383	0	34
Nowpadah	99	3	3
Ongole	305	3	27
Ootacamund	782	0	75
Palaveram	501	6	45
Palcondah	86	7	8
Paughautcherry	787	2	76
Poonamallee	491	6	44
Pondy	111	3	10
Rajahmundry	125	3	10
Russellikondah	228	7	19
Ruttunpoor	531	2	50
Ryepoor	406	7	36
Saint Thomas' Mount	498	1	44
Salem	656	3	62
Samulcottah	114	7	8
Samulcottah	835	5	9
Saugor	636	5	76
Secunderabad	336	5	34
Seringapatam	695	0	76
Sonepoor	293	1	67
Sonepoor	326	2	27
Sooloorpett	441	1	30
Soonapoorpettah	152	3	39
Sumbhulpoor	380	1	14
Toony	64	4	36
Trichinopoly	684	4	64
Varanasee	119	3	5
Vellore	531	1	49
Vizianagrum	39	6	4
Wojelly	416	6	37
Wyraghur	418	7	38

From Vizianagrum to

Bangalore	641	1	61
Bellary	587	5	55
Bellary	550	2	60
Berhampoor	157	3	15
Berhampoor	143	7	12
Bezwarrah	241	4	20
Cannanore	839	3	79
Cassiboogah	108	7	8
Cassiboogah	95	3	8
Cassimcottah	48	3	13
Chatterpoor	158	2	49
Chicacole	42	3	49
Chingleput	542	5	12
Chittoor	531	0	43
Conada	146	0	24
Coringa	12	3	17
Cuddadah	158	0	68
Cuttack	465	6	14
Ellore	259	7	18
French Rocks	202	3	64
Ganjam	716	4	14
Ganjam	160	4	12
Gocondah	162	7	8
Gopaulpooram	86	3	6
Gopaulpooram	75	3	6
Munsoorcottah	147	0	23
Guntur	261	4	11
Ithapoor	141	3	13
Ithapoor	127	7	11
Jeypoor	124	7	12
Jubbulpoor	693	1	16
Jugdulpoor or Bustar	176	4	41
Kamptee	485	2	44
Kemedy	81	0	8
Kurnool	490	1	44

From Vizianagrum to	M.	F.	Stg.
Kurnool	446	3	40
Madras	513	0	45
Mangalore	802	2	83
Masulipatam	250	3	21
Mercara	793	6	75
Nagpoor	474	5	43
Narrainpoorputnum	73	2	7
Narrainpoor	261	3	24
Narsipatam	75	7	7
Nellore	404	7	36
Ongole	292	4	29
Ootacamund	803	7	77
Palamcottah	885	5	84
Palaveram	523	5	47
Palcondah	47	1	4
Parwuttiipooram	809	1	78
Paughautcherry	149	6	12
Rajahmundry	195	0	16
Russellikondah	192	6	46
Saint Thomas' Mount	520	6	41
Salem	678	2	36
Samulcottah	136	6	73
Saugor	802	4	11
Secunderabad	408	2	33
Sooloorpett	463	0	36
Sumbhulpoor	347	0	41
Toonee	86	0	7
Trichinopoly	706	3	68
Vellore	553	0	61
Vizagapatam	39	6	4
Wojelly	438	5	39
Wyraghur	379	0	34

From Wallajahbad to

Arcoot	36	3	4
Arnee (near Goomoo- doopondy)	50	0	5
Arnee	41	7	5
Ayencolum	12	0	2
Bangalore	178	4	17
Calastry	91	6	10
Carangooly	27	1	2
Chingleput	14	0	1
Chittoor	63	6	7
Chutray (on the road from Poonamallee to Pambankum)	20	3	2
Conjeveram	6	4	1
Cuddalore	87	7	17
Cuddadah	170	1	16
Curumbaddy	80	1	9
Gingee	53	3	5
Golan Chowry	26	0	3
Goomoodoopondy	56	5	6
Madras	41	7	4
Nagerry	54	4	6
Nellore	137	3	13
Ootramalloor	13	7	1
Palaveram	27	3	3
Pondicherry	76	0	6
Poola Chutrum	8	2	1
Poonamallee	29	6	3
Poonamallee	29	3	3
Poonganoor	108	4	12
Sadras	33	4	3
Saint Thomas' Mount	31	1	3
Salem	154	3	17
Streepermaadoor	16	3	2
Tiagurh	100	6	10
Tindevanum	54	5	4
Trichinopoly	177	4	17

From Wallajahbad to M. F. Stg.				From Wurrungul to M. F. Stg.				From Yedlabad (on the Nagpoor Road) to M. F. Stg.			
Tripassore.....	26	7	3	Maiduck	100	6	9	Akolah	139	6	13
Trincomally	73	4	7	Masulipatam	178	2½	17	Balcoondah	64	5	7
Trivelloor	26	4	3	Nagpoor	238	2	27	Chandah	59	0½	6
Vellore	50	1	5	Pempurtee	40	7	4	Doodgaum	72	7	8
Wandiwash	99	6	3	Rajah Gopaulpettah..	50	2	4	Hingenghaut	84	2	8
Wojelly	103	6	10	Sairpoor	138	5	13	Kamptee	143	1	14
Woracuddum	10	1	1	Secunderabad	91	6	9	Karinjah	101	7	11
				Wurroorah	313	0	19	Khair	31	2	3
From Wurrungul to				From Yaimaveram (near Cuddapah) to							
Bezwarrah	134	4	12	Adony	108	6	10	Nagpoor	132	4	13
Bhadrachellum	174	0	6	Bellary	114	0	11	Nirmul	46	6½	5
Bhonagberry	62	5	6	Cuddapah	36	2	4	Patoor	118	6	13
Chandah	185	1	17	Cumtum	36	3	10	Secunderabad	180	0	17
Chinnoor	83	0	7	Gooty	61	5	6	Wurroorah	57	2	5
Cummumet	70	4	6	Wunnipentah	29	7	3				
Hingenghaut	240	0	22								
Kamptee	238	7	28								

A GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS CONTAINED IN THIS WORK, AND IN GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

- Achwan, candle.
Aftabgir, a sun screen.
Akham, orders; a mandate.
Ali, a row.
Alutadara, 2nd class village officer.
Ambo, mango.
Amir (Ameer), chief, title of a prince.
Ana (Anna), 1-16th (1½) of a rupee.
Anakatt (Anicut), a dam, embankment.
Anar (Amin), amen.
Andora, a class of the Nair caste (potmakers).
Angarkha, shirt worn by the Hindus.
Anjuni, the iron wood.
Aret, Egyptian wheels.
Aaal Ulu, you genuine owl.
Ata, flour.
Ata, otto of roses.
Aya (Aga Jau), Lord of my life, mode of address of wife to husband.
Ayah, lady's maid or nurse.
- Baba, a child, sometimes applied by old natives to ladies (mem sahibs).
Babul, a species of Tamarisk tree.
Bachha, child, young one.
Bagh, garden.
Bahadur, brave, chivalric, a Muhammadan title.
Bahin, sister.
Bairaghi, Hindu religious mendicant.
Bairagia, devotees.
Bajra (Budgerow), a large round-bottomed keelless boat.
Bakam, sapan wood.
Bakshiah, see Cherrimeri.
Baman, incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf.
Banghy Bardars, pitterreh carriers.
Bangla (Bungalow), a house.
Banlah, a shopkeeper.
Baori (Bower), well.
Bari (Bara), great.
Bari Bibi, great lady.
Barra Tindal, chief boatswain's mate.
Bazar, market, market place.
Beohobas, tents without a pole in the centre.
Begum (Bigam), a princess, queen, lady of high rank.
Behadering, dressed in *grand tenue*, and showing consequential air.
Bhagata, the elders of the Waralis.
Bhata (Batta), a government allowance granted to public officials and soldiers when in active service.
- Bhisti, a water-carrier.
Bhor (Bor), the jujube tree.
Bhowad, whirl.
Bhusa, chopped straw.
Bichwa, a crooked dagger.
Bismillah, in the name of God.
Box Wallahs, tallymen, pedlars.
Brahman, a Hindu priest, or belonging to the highest caste.
Buddhist, a votary of Buddha.
Buggies, a vehicle similar to the old-fashioned cabs or cabriolets.
Bund, a dam.
Bunder, a landing place at Bombay.
Byll, a carriage used at Delhi, drawn by two oxen.
- Caste, a race.
Catamaran, a raft of logs similar to the *jangadas* of the Brazilians, and on which the Madraases paddle through the surf on the Coromandel coast.
Chabutra, platform 3 feet high.
Chadar, a sheet thrown over the head, which covers the whole body. It is worn by the Muslims.
Chapatia, thin unleavened cakes, like a Scotch bannock.
Chapkan, a shawl dress like the Afghan.
Chappoo, raid, foray.
Chaprasai, official messengers.
Charnadu, a class of Nairs (accountants).
Charpai, native bedstead.
Chattah, an umbrella.
Chattis, earthen pitchers.
Chausar, the Hindu dice.
Chawadi, native travellers' bangle, town hall in the Dakkan.
Chawaris, fans made of the tail of the Thibet cow.
Cherrimeri, gratuity to servants.
Chichpugli, little Tamarind grove.
Chilla, the 40th day after the accomplishment of a Muhammadan female.
Chillam, a pipe.
Chillumchoe, brass wash-hand basin.
Chinna-Kundaka, native barrow.
Chobdars, door-keepers with gold sticks, who stood at the gates of the Delhi palace.
Choli, the bodice of the Hindu women.
Chota, little.
Chouki, dak station, literally a "seat."
Choultry, Chawadi *anglicised*.
Chowdi, head man of a place.
Chowkedar, watchman.
Chukra, a discus, quoit.
- Chumam, a plaster composed of brilliant white shells.
Chure, bracelets.
Counpund, grounds in which a bungalow stands, an enclosure.
- Dacoits, robbers.
Daffadar, a native cavalry non-commissioned officer.
Dagha-baz, rogue, player with knavery.
Daghope (Dahgop), the circular edifices in the interior of the Buddhist Cave Temples (similar to the Christian altars), and said to contain the relics of Buddha.
Dak, post.
Dakka Maro, push, push.
Dal, a kind of vetch, "the pulse of Daniel."
Dal, pulse or split vetches.
Darbar (Durbar), a levee, court, reception.
Dashan, ten.
Deshists, Brahmans living above the Ghats.
Dessaye (Desai), a petty native ruling prince.
Dhal, nurse.
Dhan, the court of royalty.
Dharam Sala (Dhurmasalla), the native and pilgrim travellers' place of rest.
Dheds, a low caste people in Surat.
Dhobi, washerman.
Dhobin, ditto wife.
Dhoti, common dress of a male Hindu.
Dinghi, a large Calcutta boat.
Dipah, a lamp.
Diwan (Dewan), native ministers of finance.
Doms, a low caste people in Bengal; a caste of singers.
Dopattah, a long scarf worn by the Hindus.
Dowal, justice.
Drug, a fort, a narrow strip of thick calico wound round the loins, and falling in folds about and below the knees.
Dubash, an interpreter.
Ducks, Bombay officers, so called from a fish for which that city is famous.
Dukans, shops, small apartments.
Duli, a litter larger than a paliki, and simply a *charpeus* made of tape, with a framework for curtains, carried by four men, and accompanied by a masalchi (torch bearer), and four bearers and four banghy bardars.
Durgam, fort.
Durwan, gate or door-keeper.

Kika, one-horse carriage used in Bengal.

Kafir, a religious mendicant.
Kassal, a disturbance.
Kitr, distribution of alms.
Fownah, a kind of spade.

Gana, one of Shiva's attendants.
Garbi, fort.
Gari, carriage.
Gursha, a grain measure, equal to 599 markals = 185.2 cubic feet (9.59 lbs. avoirdupois.)

Gauri, a virgin.
Gharapuri, town of the rock.
Ghat (Ghaut), landing place; steps on the side of a river; a mountain.
Ghi, Candles, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ghi, clarified butter, put into a burner (shabel) like a tumbler, with a long stalk and no foot, in which is a small tin, holding two wicks of twisted cotton; the burner is then placed in the candlestick, with a glass shade over it, and the top covered with a perforated tin cover.

Ghurri, trees of a path.
Ghusal Khana, bath room.
Ghat Daraz, long-ringed.
Ghotowns, storerooms.
Gondia, the aboriginal hill tribes of the Deccan.

Gopura, a town gate.
Granthi (grunt), the sacred book of the Sikhs.
Granthi, a Sikh priest.
Grunjost, village astrologer.
Guldi, paper kite.
Gulvagogue, conversation.
Gul', a red powder used at the Hol' composed of barley meal and rice paste, dyed with sappan wood.

Gul, rose.
Gumashah, an agent.
Gumbaz, dome.
Gun-fire, early dawn, when a gun fires from all military posts; hence the name.
Guray, the verger.
Gurgi, short drawers.
Gurus, one of the spiritual teachers of the Sikhs.

Hag, right.
Hagin, governor.
Hammal, a bearer of a palkee-house-servant (Bombay).
Ham-Shir, of one milk (sisters).
Havaldar, the native sergeant of a regiment.
Hayat, the Mangs' salutation, "live long."
Hélah, victim.
Higmata, tricks of science.
Hira, diamond.
Holar, musician.
Hom, a sacrifice—the burnt offering in the Hindu marriage ceremony.
Hubble-Hubble, the common pipe smoked by the palkee bearers.

Hukkah (Hookah), a pipe.
Hun, the pagoda, a coin = to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees (7s.).

Huzur, a title of dignity applied by the natives to collectors, judges, and high European officials.

Naqui, a district.
Ilm, science.

Ilavas, the name of a tribe in South Travancore (Tiruvankoda) and Tumevelli.

Iman, the head person.
In'am-patra, deal of gift.
Itir, rose essence.

Jag'r, the act which authorises a person to hold for his indivisual benefit the revenues of a district, with powers to collect the same, and administer the government of it.

Jajna, to watch.
Jain, a Hindu sect, half Buddhists.
Jalman'dar, water pavilion.
Jam'a dar, the native lieutenant of a regiment.

Jamahs, long gown worn by the Hindus and Muhammadans.
Jam-i-Junshed, a mirror in which the doings of the world are reflected.

Jammawar, striped shawl.
Janjals, swivel gun—troublers.
Janjam, the thread worn by the Brahmans as a token of their caste.
Jannab, birth.
Jeeras, the pits in nullahs.
Jeemadar, a native lieutenant.
Jhamp, a screen of bamboo and matting.

Jhappan, a sort of sedan chair, with curtains and canopy, which can be removed. A short pole is slung by a leather strap between the side poles, both in front and behind. It is carried by four men in single file, each bearing one end of a short pole on his shoulder. For a journey eight bearers are requisite, and a head bearer, who steadies it, and holds an umbrella. It is generally used at Simla.

Jim Khanah, gymnasium.
Johar, "Oh! warrior;" the Mahar salutation.
Jorabs, Kashmir socks.
Jungle, forest; waste land.

Kabobs, small pieces of cooked meat.
Kacha, unripe, unbaked, imperfect.
Kacheri (Kachhari), the office for public business, collector's office.
Kajawa, the seat on the camel.
Kalam, the disease which injures the tobacco plant.
Kalaiss, Lascars.
Kambacht, luckless wretches.
Kammerband, a girdle.

Kanah, dinner.
Kanats, the side places or walls of a tent.

Kaprawallahs, clothmen.

Karanis, clerks.
Karbi (Kirbie, Kurbi), the stalk of the joar, a kind of Indian corn; grass.

Kat, terra japonica.
Katodi, the tribe inhabiting the Shihyadri range.

Kawah, bread made like bannocks.

Khalasi, native pitcher.
Khan, a native lord.
Khanat, wall of cloth for tents.
Khand, a sword.
Khandi (Cundy), a measure equal to 560 lbs. in Bombay, 500 lbs. in Malras.

Khansamin, head servant.
Kharai, salt water creek.
Khawan'i, lord-my.
Khidmutgar, a man servant.
Khind, a pass between hills.
Kiladar, the commandant of a fort.

Kimoi, alchemy.
Kimkhwab (Kimecob), silk fabric interwoven with gold and silver.
Kinkoh, bales of rich silk, embroidered with gold and silver.

Kirum, the highest class among the Nairs.

Kisa, a hair glove.
Kis-mis, small raisins.
Koli, waterman.
Kolia, the fishermen, thieves, and watermen of the Gujarat (Guzerat) and the Konkan.
Konkar, a natural composition of clay and sand.

Kookerees, the knife used used by the Goorkhas.

Korah, precipice.
Korbu, Muhammadan passenger.
Kos, 2 miles.
Kos (Sultan), 3 miles.
Kotaram, a palace.
Kotwal, native mayor.
Koukanis, Brahmans living below the Ghats.

Kouris, 60 equal a pice, much used in Loodiana.

Kriyas, the Hindu funeral obsequies.

Kubbah, a dome.
Kuli (Coolie), a daily labourer.
Kuhm, order.
Kulkarni, accountants, chiefly Brahmans.
Kuls, ghats, family division.
Kumbhar, a potter.
Kumbis, peasants.
Kumbi, a farm labourer, farmer.
Kurban, a sacrifice.
Kusti, the cord of 72 threads worn by the Parsis.

Lakh (Lao), a hundred thousand.
Lat (Lath), pillar, ancient Hindu inscription pillars.
Lohar, a blacksmith.

Lota, brass drinking vessel used by the Brahmans.

Lungi (Loongh), a colored cloth girdle wrapped round the body by the Mualims.

Madam Sahib, a lady in Bengal.

Mahajan, native banker.

Mahar, messenger.

Maharajah, Hindu king.

Mahars, a very low caste in Bombay.

Mahaut, elephant driver, who sits on the animal's neck.

Mahima, great mother.

Maida, the finest white flour.

Makar, monster.

Mala, a garland, wreath.

Mali, gardener.

Mamladar, district revenue office.

Manocheh, the curtained litter used at Goa.

Mandap, the canopy of an edifice.

Mandapam, porch in front of a temple.

Mang, scavenger.

Masachli, torch-bearer.

Masul (Musul), torch.

Massik, goat skin for carrying water.

Massulah, a boat used to pass through the surf at Madras.

Mathpati, the host of the jagams.

Matlico, "soldiers' herb", stops bleeding immediately.

Maund, a measure equal to 87.27 lbs. in Bengal, 25 lbs. in Bombay.

Mohtrani, a woman of the sweeper.

Mela, fair.

Mem Sahib, a lady in Bombay.

Mhetri, head sweeper.

Mihrab, altar, arch.

Mir Adal, chief justice.

Mirasdars, hereditary proprietors.

Molevi, a priest or wall.

Monsoon, the periodical fall of rain in India.

Morti, a toda hamlet.

Moti, pearl.

Mubarak-bashad, may you be fortunate.

Muharram, most sacred.

Muhurta, auspicious moment.

Mukwar, a low caste in Malabar.

Mulana, schoolmaster.

Mulla, Madras officers.

Munshi (Moonabee), teacher, secretary, writer.

Munsif, a 3rd class native judge.

Murdon, mean caste.

Murti, image in a temple.

Musjid, mosque.

Muzhar, the centre room in an edifice.

Mya, illusion.

Naoh (Nauoh), dance, the pirouetting of the native dancing girls.

Nag, the deadly cobra snake.

Nagar Cart, a cart on springs drawn by bullocks.

Nahaw, village barber.

Naik, the native corporal of a regiment.

Naikwad, Hindu messenger.

Nakkarah, kharah, music room.

Nalki, a royal palanquin.

Nalkis, the state palkis, shaped like four post canopies, with an awning in front and painted crimson and gold.

Nariyal, a cocoa nut.

Nasika, a nose.

Nazuk, tender.

Nazzur, a present of fruit from an inferior to a superior, accepted by touching it and repaid by a gratuity.

Nadis, an outcast Malabar tribe.

Nihal, the low caste among the Gonds.

Nil-gao, a bluish slate colored cow, similar in appearance to the elk.

Nim, a tree used as preservative against snake bites.

Nishan, a crest, coat of arms.

Nizam, a viceroys.

Noya, illusion.

Nullah, a mountain torrent.

Nurak, hell.

Nuwab, deputy-governor.

Orli, class.

Oshan, a wide muslin scarf thrown over the left shoulder, passed under the right arm, crossed under the middle, and hangs down to the feet, or is worn over the head like a veil by the Muhammadan females.

Qui-hy, a Bengal soldier or officer, so called from the number of servants employed in that Presidency who are summoned by the call *Kot-hy*.

Paddy (Rice), bird of beautiful snow white plumage.

Padre Sahib, a clergyman, minister.

Paelwa, flying.

Pagoda, a coin (3½ rupees, 7s.), so called from having a temple on its face.

Pagri, a turban.

Pai-jamah, loose trowsers.

Pakka, ripe, baked, properly done.

Palal, the Toda priests.

Palanqueen (Palki), travelling conveyance.

Palegar (Polygar), a shareholder, landed proprietor, a native title in Madras.

Palkigari, a vehicle on carriage springs, and 4 wheels, all the same size, inside like a vis-à-vis with a spare cushion which fits between the two seats and turns into a bed, 10 men push and drag it on, 4 carry pitara, and 1 acts as torch bearer, and pouring oil out of a bamboo quill, tooth pick like shaped, into his torch.

Pan, the leaf of the betel tree.

Panchayat, court of 5 arbitrators.

Pankha (Phankah), fan or ventilator, suspended from the ceiling or whisked about by a man; it is a wooden frame 3 feet deep, covered with white cloth, with a double flounce of calico at the bottom; it is slung from the ceiling as low as possible without touching the inmate's head, is pulled to and fro by a rope, which generally passes through a hole in the verandah, where the bearer sits who pulls it, to cool the room.

Par, limit beyond.

Pardahh, a veil, curtain.

Pariah, the low caste at Madras.

Parit, a village washerman.

Paris (Parees), Guebers, Fire

Worshippers, Zoroastrians, a people who consider fire as the chief symbol of the deity.

Parwari, the low caste at Bombay.

Parwaria, the low castes.

Patan, a descendant of Afghans.

Patil, head man of a village.

Pattan, regiment.

Paul, small tent without walls.

Peeshachas, demons.

Pekovil, "devil temple," the hut temple, erected to the manes of the deceased.

Peons, footmen, policemen, messengers in Bombay.

Peshkars, an agent, native officer under a judge in Bengal, next in rank to the Sarishtadar.

Peshkash, a tribute offering from an inferior to a superior.

Peshkhidmat, henchman.

Peshwa (Peshwa, Peshwar), the head prince of the Maratha nation, the prime minister of the

Rajas of Sattara.

Peta (Petta, Pettah), a native town, suburb.

Petarrahs (Pitarrahs), square, tin, pyramidal top boxes, slung at each end of a bamboo, each bearer carrying two, which contain baggage.

Pharman, "command me," the Holars' salutation.

Phatemar (Paltimar), a native sailing boat on the W. coast of India.

Phins, the name of the stone circles on the Nilgiris hills.

Phirni, ground rice boiled in milk till it is the consistency of arrow root.

Phursen, the deadly *little kaju tata* snake.

Pice (Paisa), a copper coin = 1½ farthing and 64 make a rupee (2s.).

Pir (Peer), old, a Muhammadan saint or recluse.

Pishwas, a double-breasted coloured muslin gown, worn by the Muhammadan females.

Pitrah, paternal ancestors.

Postin, sheep-skin cloak.

Prachi, eastern.

- Pachesee**, a game like Lotto.
Pachisee, a game played with markers on a cross made up of squares.
Puja, worship.
Pujaris, Brahmans who recruit for pilgrims.
Punchayat, council of influential Parsees.
Puradar, portico of an edifice.
Purama, the day of the full moon.
- Raj**, a kingdom.
Raja, a Hindu king or prince.
Rajput, the military caste next in rank to the Brahmans.
Ramosia, a tribe in the Dakhan, who act as watchmen, and are also thieves.
Rani, the consort of a raja, queen, princess.
Rat, night.
Rath, a chariot, car.
Rathah, a car.
Ratri, night.
Raw, king.
Regimentdars, a native commissioned officer in the Mysore (Malsur) Horse.
Rezal, a quilt.
Risalahdar, the native captain of a cavalry corps.
Ryot Raiyat, a peasant subject.
Ryots, cultivators.
- Sadr Adalat**, the supreme Indian court for trying appeals.
Sadr Amin, a native judge of the 1st class.
Sag, greens.
Sahib log, the British or ruling people.
Sahib, lord, a title given by natives to English gentlemen.
Sahukar, a banker.
Sakti, a goddess.
Sambarani, frankincense.
Saptam, 7th day of the month.
Sari, a piece of cotton worn round the waist, under the legs, and between the shoulders by a Hindu female.
Sarpeshkars, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Malsur) Horse.
Sarvans, camel drivers.
Sarzafardars, a commissioned officer in the Mysore (Malsur) Horse.
Sati (Suttee), the burning of a widow with her deceased husband.
Savar, a trooper, native, dressed in green and scarlet, with long spear in the hand.
Seraing, chief boatswain.
Shah, the title of the king of Persia.
Shakari, a huntsman.
Shalwar, long drawers.
- Shanars**, a title in Southern India and Tinnevely, palm tree climbers.
Shaukh, the large shells which the Hindus blow as horns.
Shemianah, canopy.
Shewallahs, shrines, temples.
Shibundi (Seebandi), the soldier of a native auxiliary corps.
Shikar, game.
Shikari, native hunter.
Shikwalla, a Hindu temple.
Shola, a wooded dell, patch of jungle.
Shudra, the lowest Hindu caste.
Shute-murgh, camel fowl.
Sipahi (Sepoy), the native soldier, marine, belted messenger.
Sirdar, chief bearer.
Sirpeah, an aigrette of diamonds.
Sitsaphal, a fruit.
Sitaroo, a native guitar.
Sonar, goldsmith.
Son, gold.
Subah, a province.
Subahdar, the governor of a province, a native captain.
Sudkah, alma.
Suji, a preparation of the heart of the wheat.
Sunial, religious mendicant.
Sunale, water bottle.
Sutar, carpenter.
Suvarna, golden.
Syce (Sais, Sasek), a groom.
- Tahsildar**, a native collector of revenues.
Tainbole, betel man.
Taj, a Crown, the superb mausoleum at Agra.
Tal, halting place.
Taluk, a district or division of a province.
Talukdar, one who farms a district from government.
Tanar Naimar, a class of Nairs, tailors.
Tanna, guard house, police station.
Tappal, post, delivery of letters.
Taragon, a class of Nairs, weavers.
Tarli, a sardine.
Tata, walls of thatch.
Tattis, straight and semicircular screens of thatch, bamboo matting, made of sweet-scented grass (*kas*), fitting the doorway on whichever side the wind blows. They should be kept constantly sprinkled with water from a watering pot, as the hotter the wind the more rapid the evaporation; hence the cooler the apartment.
Terria, the Toda temples.
Thaneadar, native chief of police.
Thukar, bard.
Tiffin, luncheon.
Tindal, boatswain's mate.
Tinwallah, tinsman.
- Tirth**, place of pilgrimage.
Tobah, an exclamation of astonishment.
Tom-tom, native drum.
Tonjon, a kind of chair, with a hood, for one person, borne by four men.
Travellers' bungalow, a one-storied building, with verandahs, containing two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cane bedsteads; a smaller room; bath room with obasis full of water. A butler, bearer, and sweeper are attached to each.
Tsamhar, cobbler.
Tudas, one of the Nilgiri hills.
Tugultis, dangerous quagmires on the Nilgiri hills.
Turbat, a tomb.
Ture, garlands.
Tyur, I am ready.
Ty-khan, vault beneath dwelling.
- Urbah**, a petty Muhammadan chief.
Urdi, camp.
- Vazir**, a prime minister.
Vihara, a cell in a monastery.
Villiam, a class of Nairs, farmers.
Vimana, a sacred shrine, a holy vehicle.
- Wad**, an Indian fig.
Wafat, death.
Waghuaik, the weapon called the tiger's claw, from its close resemblance to such; used secretly by the Marathas.
Wall, supposed prophets, who keep themselves secluded from the world.
Wallakatra, a class of Nairs, barbers.
Wallstems, a class of Nairs, washermen.
Waman, a dwarf.
Wand, a village of temporary huts.
Warali, a tribe in the N. Konkan.
Wattakatta, a class of Nairs, oil-makers.
Wazir, prime minister.
Weakar, gate-keeper.
Wutz, Indian steel.
- Yoghi** (Bairaghi), a Hindu religious mendicant.
- Zafardars**, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Malsur) Horse.
Zamburaks, swivel guns.
Zamiadar (Zemindar), a landed proprietor.
Zenana, the ladies' apartments.
Ziar, a low caste of Malabar.
Zil (Zillah), the district of a circuit judge; province; tract.
Zindah, living.
Zor, Lugo, put on strength.

A VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH & HINDOOSTANEE.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF HINDOOSTANEE.

The letters must be uniformly pronounced, thus:—
a must be always sounded as *a* in the word *all*
(very broad and full).

u, when it has the short prosodial mark, is to be
sounded like the *u* in *two*, described below.

e as the *e* in *there*.

ee as *ee* in *see*.

i as the *i* in *bit*.

o as the *o* in *so* (very broad).

oo as the long *oo* in *soon*.

ö must have the short sound of the *oo* in *foot*.

ow as *ow* in *cow*.

u as the *u* in *sub*.

y as the *y* in *my*; unless it be followed by a vowel
when it has the consonantal power of *y* in
young.

The consonants are to be pronounced as in English,
with the following exceptions:—

g must always be pronounced with the hard sound
which it has in the words *go*; *plus*: never with
the soft sound which it has in the word *gentle*.

t, d, r, when found throughout the following pages
in a different type to the rest of the word (as
an italic among Roman letters, or a Roman
letter among italics), are *cerebrals*. These
cerebral letters have a harsh pronunciation
peculiar to the natives of India, and are
sounded with the tongue pressed against the
back part of the roof of the mouth instead of
the teeth.

kh, when in a different type from the rest of a word
is sounded like the guttural *ch* in German, or
in the Scotch word *loch*.

p-h is not to be pronounced like *f*; but the two
letters retain their proper sound, as in the
middle of the word "uphill."

t-h is not to be pronounced like the same combina-
tion in the English words *this* or *thing*; but
the letters retain their separate sound, as in
the middle of the word "outhouse."

ck is employed to represent the sound of a letter
pronounced deeper in the throat than the
common *k*.

gh, in a different type from the rest of the word,
has the sound of the Northumberland *burr*.
This guttural sound bears the same relation
to the hard *g*, which the guttural *kh*, above
described, bears to *k*.

n, in a different type from the rest of the word
has the slight sound of the French nasal *n*
It is more delicate than the *ng* in *king*.

An apostrophe (as in the words 'ilm, n'mut,
tusdes') indicates the occurrence of the Arabic letter
ain, for which there exists no equivalent in any
European language. Its peculiar guttural sound
has been compared to "the voice of a calf calling
to its mother."

A
To abandon, chhor
To be able, suk
To abolish, mowcksoof
kur
About (around), aspas,
gird
— (respecting),
huckck men, babut
men

Above, oopur
Abuse, galee, f
According to, ke mōōwa-
sick
On account of, ke waste
Accounts, hisab
— (news), ukbar
Across, par; D. pytewur
Advice, nāseehut, f
Affair, hum, bat, f

After, peeche
Again, p-hir, p-her
Age, öömr, f
To take aim, ahust-le
Air, hāwa,
Alike, bārabur
All, sub, sara
Alligator, mugur
Almond, badam
Almost, nuzkeek chāreet

Aims, bheekh, f
Aloe (tree), gheekōōwar
— (wood), 'ood
— (drug), elwa
Alone, kela
Already, ubhee; D. kbeech
Also, bhee
Always, hāmeshā
Ambush, cāba; to lie in
ambush, dāba-marna

Tirth, place of pilgrimages.
Tobak, an exclamation of astonishment.
Tom-tom, native drum.
Tomjon, a kind of shawl, with hood, for one person, but used by four men.

Travellers' bungalow, a simple building, with verandah containing two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cane bolsters; a small room; bath room with hot full of water. A bottle, lamp and sweeper are attached to each.

Teacher, cobbler.
 Twelve, one of the Nigiri hiki.
 Tugultis, despoised quagmire on
 the Nigiri hiki.
 Turbat, a tomb.
 Ture, garlands.
 Tyeur, I am ready.
 Ty-khana, vault beneath a dwelling.
 Uribah, a petty Mohammedan chief.
 Urdi, camp.

Vazir, a prime minister.
Vihara, a cell in a monastery.
Villiam, a class of Nairs, farmers.
Vimana, a sacred shrine, a big vehicle.

Wad, an Indian fig.
Wafat, death.
Vaghuakh, the weapon called the
tiger's claw, from its close resem-
blance to such; used secretly by
the Marathas.
'All, supposed prophets, who had
themselves excluded from the

world.
Makatra, a class of Nairs, the
Masters, a class of Nairs, the
Masters.
Mann, a dwarf.
Mall, a village of
Mall, a tribe
Makatra, a
Mann.
Mann, a

A VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS

The letters must be uniformly pronounced, that is, must be always sounded as in the normal (very broad and full) sound, when it has the broad parallel surface as in the word "sea" (sounded like the s in sea, sometimes silent) or the c in there.

er as in *er*.
 i as in *light*.
 o as in *so* every time.
 o as in *long* every time.

1. must have the approval of the court
 2. no one is over
 3. no one is over
 4. as the p is not taken it is illegal
 5. what is the maximum amount of p
 6. power

10

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Among, *mea, ke beech*
 Ant, *owr*
 Angry, *kāfa*
 Animal, *janwār*
 Another, *owr, doosra*
 Answer, *jāwab*
 Ant, *choonice; D. chōōm-tee*
 White ant, *deemuk, f*
 Any, *koece, kōōchh*
 To appear, *nāzāra; D. dīa*
 To apply, *lāga*
 Apology, *'ōōar*
 Arm, *bazoo*
 Arms (weapons), *hut-hiyar*
 Army, *lushkur, fowj, f*
 To arrive, *āhōōnch*
 Arrow, *teer*
 As, *jyā, jis-tārāh*
 Ashamed, *shurmindā*
 Ashes, *rakh, f*
 To ask, *poōchh*
 To ask for mang, *munga*
 Ass, *gudha*
 Assembly, *mujlis, f; D. jāmaora*
 Assistance, *mādd, f*
 Astonished, *ghybra*
 Aunt (paternal), *p-hoop-hee, f, chāchee, f*
 Aunt (maternal), *kāla, f, mōōmatee, f*
 Awake, *jagta, bedar*
 To awaken, *jāga*
 Axe, *kōōharce, f*
 Axle-tree, *meroo*

B

Back, *peet-h, f*
 Backwards, *peechhe*
 Bad, *bōōra, kākrab, bud*
 Bag, *t-hylee, f*
 Baggage, *saman, sārun-jam, uabab*
 Baker, *rotce-wala, nan-bace*
 Ball, *golee, f*
 Bamboo, *baws*
 Barber, *nace, hujjam*
 Barrel, *peepa*
 — (of a gun), *nal, nālee, f*
 Basket, *tokree, f; pitaree, f*
 Basin, *chilum-hee, f*
 Bat, *chungeeaur; D. gāddi*
 To bathe, *nāha*
 Battle, *lāra o, f, jung, f*
 Bayonet, *sungreen, f; D. sāneen*
 To be, *ho*
 Bear, *reechh, bhaloo*
 To bear, *ōōt-ha, sāh*
 Beard, *darhee, f*
 — (of the palkee), *dar*

To beat, *mar*
 Beautiful, *kāob-soorut, sōōndur*
 Because, *kyoōaki, is-waste-ki*
 To become, *ho-ja*
 Beer, *boosa*
 Bed, *bichhana, bichhowna*
 — *charpae, f, khat, f*
 Before, *age*
 Beggar, *bhikaree, fāckeer, gāda*
 To begin, *lug*
 Behind, *peechhe*
 To believe, *man, bawār-kur*
 Bell, *ghunta; small bells worn on the ankles by dancing girls, ghōōn-groo*
 Belly, *pef*
 Below, *neeche*
 To bend, *nihōōra*
 Betel (leaf), *pan, tumbol — (nut), sōōparee, f*
 Big, *bāra*
 Bill (of a bird), *chonch, f — (of exchange), hōōn-dee, f*
 To bind, *bandh*
 Bird, *chhiya, f*
 Bit (piece), *sōōkra*
 To bite, *kaś, dus*
 Bitter, *kurwa*
 Black, *kala*
 Blacksmith, *lohar*
 Blanket, *kummul, kum-lee, f*
 Blind, *undha*
 Venetian blind, *jhillmil, khrkeo, f*
 Blockhead, *be-wōōckooof*
 Blood, *lohoo*
 To blow (as wind), *bāh — (as a flower), khil, p-hool*
 To blow (with the breath), *p-hoonk — (the nose), sinuk; D. chhiinuk*
 Blue, *neela*
 Blunt, *kōōōnd, bhota*
 Boat, *nao, f, kishtee, f, D. purwa*
 Body, *bādan, ang*
 To holl (*neut.*) *sōōbu, (active) sōōbel. Exam- ples — 'Pance sōōbalo,' boll water; 'pance sōōbnait hy,' the water is boiling*
 Bone, *huddae, f*
 Book, *kitab, f*
 Boots, *mōze*
 To be born, *pyda-hc*
 Boih, *dono, hur-do*
 Bottle, *sheechā*

Bow, *kāman, f*
 Box, *sundooek; (small), sundooekchā, dibbee*
 Boy, *lurka, chhokra*
 Bracelet, *basoo-bund, kungun, bngree, f*
 Brain, *dimagh*
 Branch, *dalee, f*
 Brass, *peetul*
 Bread, *rotce, f*
 To break, *tor*
 Breakfast, *haziree, f, nashā*
 Breast, *chhatee, f*
 Bribe, *rishwāt, f*
 Brick, *ceet, f*
 Bride, *dōōhūn, f*
 Bridgroom, *doohā*
 Bridge, *pōōi*
 Bride, *lāgam, bag, f*
 To bring, *la, le-a*
 Broad, *chowra, pāhna*
 Broom, *jharoo*
 Brother, *bhaee*
 Brother-in-law, *sala*
 Brown, *bhoora, ooda*
 To brush, *jhar*
 Bucket, *dol*
 Buckle, *chupras, f*
 Buffalo, *bhywa, f; D. khōōlga*
 — (wild), *āra*
 Bug, *khaufmul; D. mu-khoon*
 To build, *buna*
 Bullet, *golee, f*
 Bullock, *byl*
 To burn, (*neut.*) *jul; (ac- tive) jul. Examples — 'Ag khaob jullee hy,' the fire burns well; 'yih kaghus julio,' burn this paper.*
 To burst, *p-hoot ja*
 To bury, *gar, dufun-kur*
 Bush, *jharee, f; D. jhōōrōōp*
 Business, *kam*
 But, *pur, lekin*
 Butcher, *krussace*
 Butter, *mukkhun; D. muskā*
 Button, *ghōōndee, f*
 Button-hole, *hulckā, p-hālee, f*
 To buy, *mol-le*

C

Cabbage, *kārum, kārum-kulla*
 Cage, *pinjra*
 Calf, *buchhra*
 To call (name) *kāh — (summon), bōōlā, mang, munga*
 Camel, *coat*
 Camp, *pārao, lushkurgh*

Candle, *battae, f*
 Cane, *bed, f*
 Cannon, *top, f*
 Cannon-ball, *gola*
 Care, *kākrab, f, purwa, f*
 Carpenter, *burhāee*
 Carpet, *bichhawān, gha-leechā*
 Carriage, *garce, f*
 To carry, *le-ja*
 Carrot, *gajur, f*
 Cartridge, *tona; D. tota*
 Cartridge-box, *toshdan, dibbee, f*
 Cat, *billee, f, billa*
 To catch, *pākur*
 Cause, *subab*
 Cavalry, *sāwar, tōōrk-suwar*
 To cease, *mowckooof-ho*
 To make to cease, *mowckooof-kur*
 Ceremony, *tākullōōf; (manner), rum, f*
 Certainly, *ulbatā*
 Chain, *sunjeer, f*
 Chair, *kōōree, f, chow-kee, f*
 Chial, *khaōee-muttee*
 Chamber, *koō-hree, f*
 To change, *budla*
 Cheap, *susta*
 Cheat, *t-hug, dugha-baz, nutthuk*
 Check, *gal, rōōkh; D. nukhaharā*
 (Cheese, *pāneer*
 Chess, *shatrunj, f*
 To chew, *chuba*
 Chicken, *choozā*
 Child, *buchchā lurka*
 — *lurbee, f; D. nūnwad*
 Chinn, *t-hōōddoe, f*
 To choose, *pusund-kur, lāhtiyar kur*
 Cieling, *chhut, f*
 Circle, *ghera, hulckā*
 City, *shāhr, nugar*
 Clean, *saf*
 Clever, *chātōōr, ckabil*
 To climb, *churh*
 Cloak, *baranee, f, lābadā*
 Clock, *ghāree, f; D. ghā-riyal*
 Cloth, *kupra*
 Clout, *budlee, f; D. ubhal*
 Clove (spice), *lowng, f*
 Coat, *kōōōrtā, kōōōrtce, f; D. kōōōrtā*
 Cock, *mōōgha*
 — (of a barrel), *ton-tee*
 — (of a gun), *ghora*
 Cocoa-nut, *naryāl*
 Coffee, *ckāhwā*
 Cold, (*adj.*) *t-hunds, surd*

Cold, (*subst.*) *t-hund*, *f*,
t-hundee, *f*
 — (*a cough*), *surdee*, *f*,
zōōkam
Collector (of revenues),
tāhsēel-dar, *āmūl-dar*
Colour, *rung*
Comb, *kunghee*, *D*.
kungoee, *f*
 To come, *a*
Complaint, *furyad*, *f*
 To conceal, *chhipa*
Conduct (behaviour),
sōōlook
Contempt, *hickarut*, *f*
Content, (*adj.*) *razee*
Contrary, *khlaf*
Cook, *bawurchee*
Copper, *tamba*
Coral, *moonga*; *D. gōōl-lee*, *f*
Coriander, *dhuniya*
Cork, *t-hepee*; *D. ghutta*
Corn, *unal*, *ghullā*
 — (*on the toe*), *ghutta*
Corner, *kona*
Cotton, *rooe*, *f*
 — (*plant*), *kupas*, *f*
 — (*adj.*) *sootee*
 To cough, *khans*
 To count, *gin*
Country, *mōōlk*, *des*
 — (*opposed to town*), *mōōfussal*
Counterpane, *pulung-posh*
Court (hall of audience, &c.), *durbar*
Court-yard, *angun*, *ukhara*
Cover, *dhukna*, *dhuknee*, *f*
 To cover, *dhank*, *dhamp*
Cow, *gae*, *f*
Coward, *namurd*, *dur-pokna*
Crab, *kelra*
Cradle, *hindola*
Cream, *malace*, *f*
Creek, *kharee*, *f*, *kol*
Cresses, *halim*
Crime, *tuckseer*, *f*, *gōō-nah*, *pap*
Criminal, *tuckseerwar*, *gōōnahgar*, *papee*
Crooked, *terha*; *D. binga*
Crow, *kuwva*
Crowd, *bheer*, *f*, *juma'ut*, *f*, *ghol*
Cruel, *sungdil*
 To cry (shout), *pōōkar*
 — (*weep*), *ro*
Cucumber, *khæra*
Cup, *plyālā*, *kutora*
Curds, *duhee*, *m*
Cure, *shufa*, *f*, *'ilaj*
Curry, (*the dish*), *salun*, *ckullyā*

Curtain, *pardā*, *chilwan*, *f*
Custom, *dastoor*
Customs (*duty or tax*),
khursā, *muhsool*
Custom-house, *chowkee*, *f*
 To cut, *kat*
Cymbals, *jhanjh*, *f*
D
Dagger, *kufar*, *pesh-ckubz*
Damage, *nōōcksan*
 To dance, *nach*
Dancing-girl, *kunchunee*, *f*
Dancing-boy, *bhugtiya*
Danger, *khutā*, *dur*
Dark, *undhera*; *D. und-dhara*
Date (*epoch or time*), *ta reekh*, *f*
 — (*fruit*), *khujoor*
Daughter, *betee*, *f*
Day, *din*, *ros*
Dead, *mooa*, *mura*
Deaf, *buhra*; *D. bora*
Dear (*expensive*), *muhnn-ga*
 — (*beloved*), *pyara*
Death, *mowt*, *f*
Debt, *ckurz*, *sōōdhar*
Deceit, *dhokha*
Deed (*act*), *kam*, *kaj*
 — (*written*), *ckubalā*, *dustawez*, *f*
Defect, *chōōsoor*, *chook*
Delay, *dar*, *tāwuckkōōf*
To deny, *inkar-kur*, *mōō-kur*
Depth, *guhraya*; *D. don-gan*
Desert (*wilderness*), *bāya-ban*, *wyran*
To desert (*run away*),
boag, *nhat*, *nath*
Deserter, *bhugora*, *firaree*, *nhatoo*
To despise, *huckeer-jan*
Destiny, *tuckdeer*, *f*,
ckismut, *f*, *nuseeb*
Devil, *shytan*
 — (*a relish eaten with wine, &c.*), *guzuk*, *f*
Devotee (*Mahommedan*),
fāckeer, *ckulundur*
 — (*Hindoo*), *jogee*,
tupussee, *sunyasee*,
byagee
Dew, *os*, *f*
Diamond, *heera*
To die, *mur*, *mur-ja*
Difference, *furk*
Difficult, *mōōshkil*, *bha-ree*
To dig, *khod*
Dignity, *hōōrmut*, *f*,
'issut

Dirty, *myla*
Dish, *rikabee*, *f*, *t-halee*,
mar-de
To dismiss (*turn off*), *bur-turuf-kur*, *ma'sool-kur*
 — (*a meeting*),
burkhaat-kur
 — (*a suit at law*),
mar-de
Dispute, *tukrar*, *f*, *tunta*,
mōōbahāā
To dissolve (*by fire*), *gul*,
(active) *gula*
 — (*in water*),
ghol; (*active*) *ghōōla*
Distance, *dooree*, *f*, *tāfa-wōōt*, *f*
Distant, *door*
Disturbance (*riot*), *hun-gamā*, *dunga*, *hōōlur*,
shor; *D. gurbur*
Ditch, *khunduck*
To dive, *doob*, *ghoik-mar*
Diversion, *tumasha*
To do, *kur*
Doctor (*physician*), *hu-keem*, *tubeeb*
 — (*learned man*),
mōōlla, *pundit*
Dog, *kōōtta*
Don't, *mut*; *D. nukko*
Door, *durwazā*, *kewar*
Double, *doona*, *dohra*; *D. dōōgōōna*
Doubt, *shukk*, *gōōman*
Down, *neechē*, *tāle*
To draw (*pull*), *khynch-tan*
To draw (*sketch or paint*),
likh, *khynch*
Dream, *khwab*, *supna*
Dress, *poshak*, *f*, *kupre*
To dress, *puhin*; *D. pen*
To drink, *pee*
To drive away, *hank*; *D. hukal*
Drop, *boond*, *f*, *ckutā*
To be drowned, *doob-ja*,
ghurek-ho
Drum, *dhul*, *tumboor*
 — (*small*), *dhuluk*, *f*,
pukhawuj, *f*, *tasā*
Kettledrum, *nuckckarā*,
dunka
Drunk, *mutwala*, *must*; *D. suruk*
Dry, *sookha*
Duck, *but*, *f*; *D. budukh*,
f
 — (*wild-duck*), *mōōr*
ghabee, *f*
 — (*Brahminee duck*),
chukwa
Dumb, *goonga*
Dust, *dhool*, *f*, *gurd*, *f*
To dye, *runga*
Dyer, *rung-rea*

E
Each, *hur-ek*, *ek-ek*
Ear, *kan*
Early, *sāwere*, *buree*, *fujr*
Ear-ring, *jhōōmka*, *bala*,
kurnp-hool
Earth, *mittee*, *f*, *zumeen*,
f
East, *mushrick*, *poorub*
Easy, *asan*, *sulees*, *hulka*
To eat, *kha*
Ebony, *abnoos*
Eclipse, *guhun*
Edge (*of a weapon*), *dhar*
 — (*of a river, &c.*),
kināā
Effect, *usur*
Egg, *unda*
Elbow, *kohnee*, *f*
Elephant, *hat hee*, *hatee*
Elephant-keeper, *muhawut*
Elephant-saddle, *howdā*
'umbaree, *f*
Elk, *orāāsinga*, *sambur*
Embroidery, *chikun-dooze*, *f*, *zur-dooze*, *f*,
nuckckashee, *f*
Emerald, *sōōmōōt-rōōl*
Empty, *khalee*
Enamel, *meena*
End, *sira*, *akhir*
To endeavour, *sā'ee-kur*
Enemy, *dōōshmun*
Enough, *bus*
To entice, *fureb*, *de*
Entirely, *bil-kōōl*
Envy, *husud*, *f*, *D. chōō-rus*
Epanlette, *jhubba*
Equal, *burabur*
Error, *ghulutee*, *f*
Evening, *sham*, *f*, *sanjh*, *f*
Ever (*at any time*), *āw-bhee*, *kuchoo*
 — (*at all times*) *hut-meshā*
Eunuch, *khōāj*
Every, *hur*, *hur-ek*
Examination, *tujweez*, *f*
Except, *siwa*, *siwae*, *bu-ghyr*, *mugur*, *bin*
In exchange for, *ke budle*
Excuse, *sōōzr*
Exercise, *kusrut*, *f*, *wur-zish*, *f*
 — (*military*), *cku-wa-id*; *D. warsa*
Expense, *khurch*
Experience, *tujribā*
To explain, *bāyan-kur*,
butla
To extinguish, *bōōjha*
Eye, *ankh*,
 — (*of a needle*), *naka*
Eye-ball, *pōōlee*, *f*
Eye-brow, *ohown*, *f*

Eye-lash or lid, *pulak*

F

Face, *mōka*; D *men*
To faint, *ghash-kur*, be-
hoosh-bo
Faith, *esman*; D *peh-*
yara

— (religion), *mus-*

hub
Falcon, *bas*
To fall, *pur*
False, *jhood-ha*
Family, *ghurana*
Fan, *punkha*
Far, door
Farrier (horse-shoer), *nā'l*
bund

— (herb-doctor),

salatarree

Fast (abstinence from

food), *rozā*

— (quick), *quid*

— (firm), *musboot, kusa*

Fat (*adip*) *mōsa*

— (*subst*) *churbee, f*

Fate, *tuckdeer, f*, *chis-*

mut, f

Father, *bap*

Father-in-law, *susōor*

Fatigue, *mandugee, f*

Fault, *tuckeer, f*

Favour, *miharbanee, f*

Fear, *dur*

To fear, *dur*

Feast, *ziyafat, f*

Feather, *pur*

To feed, *khila*

To feel, *chhoo*; D *chhe*

Female, *madā*

Ferry, *ghas*

Festival (holiday), *'ood, f*,
purab

Fetter, *berree, f*

Fever, *tup, f*

A few, *t-hare, kōchha*,
do-been

Fiddle, *sarinā*

Fidelity, *wafa-daree*

Field, *khet*

A fight, *unjeer*

Fig, *lurree, f*

To fight, *lar*

File, *sohas*

To fill, *bhar*

To find, *pa*

(The sense of this verb is frequently expressed by the aid of 'mi' meet, which is a neuter verb, and must agree with the thing found, and put the finder (expressed) in the

ve. Example—*'ōō*

men khana ke-

chees hum-

ko milgeee? shall we find any thing to eat in that village?)

Fine (delicate), *beresk*

— (penalty), *dand*

Finger, *ōōnglee, f*

To finish, *tumam-kur*

Fire, *ag, f*; D *ungar*

To fire a gun, *chhor, mar*

dagh

Fire-fly, *jōōgnue, f*; D

jigna

Fireplace, *cheoolha*

Fireworks, *atish-bases*

First, *pahla, p-hya*; D

pylam

Fish, *muchhee, f*

Fish-hook, *shrust, f*; D

gul

Fisherman, *machkhar*

To fit, *t-hock lug, mōō-*

nasib ho, p-hub

To fix, *luga*

Flag, *jbanda, nishan*

Flame, *anch, f*, *shōō'mā*

Flat, *burabar, chupā*

Flattery, *p-hōōlao*

Fleeth, *gaek*

Flint, *put-buree, f*

Flock (herd), *gullā*; D

munāda

Flour, *mydā*

To flow, *bah*

Flower, *p-hool*

Flower-pot, *chugaree*

Flute, *bansee, f*

Fly, *mukhhee, f*

To fly, *ōōr*

Foam, *kuf, f*

Fodder, *charā*

To fold up, *lupet, tūh-*

kur

To follow, *peechha-kur*

Folly, *be-wōōckookee*

Food, *khana*

Foot, *be-wōōckookee*

Foot, *paon*

Ror, *ke-waste*

To forbid, *manā'-kur*

Force, *zor*

Ford, *ghat*; D *reo*

Forehead, *mat-ha, peshaa-*

nee, f

Foreign, *purdeese, nju-*

bee

Forest, *jungul*

Forged (counterfeit), *ta-*

ghullōōbee

To forget, *bhoal*

To forgive, *mōō'af-kur*

Fork, *kanta*

Formosity, *age*

Fort, *ckik, garh, kot,*

dōōrg

Fortune, *bukht, nuseeb*

Forwards, *age*; D *ugaree*

Foundation, *dōōnyad, f*

Fountain, *chushank*; D

jhura

Fowl, *mōōrgā, mōōrghee,*

f

Fox, *lomree, f*

Frame (wooden), *chow-*

kut-h

— (of a house), *t-hat*

Fraud, *dugha, f*, *hoelā*

Free, *asad*

Freedom, *azadee*

Fresh, *tasā*

Friend, *dost*

Friendship, *dostee, f*

To frighten, *dura*

Frog, *menduk*

From, *se*; D *stee, son*

Front, *sanna, aga*

Fruit, *p-hul, mewā*

To fry, *bhoon*

Frying-pan, *kurabee, f*

Full, *bhura*

Fun, *tumasha*

Funnel, *chonga*; D *gula*

Furnace, *bhus-hee*

Furniture, *tasab, saman*

Future, *ayindā*

Fye! *chhee, towā, ōōf*

G

Gain, *ruftā*

Game (at dice, cards, &c.),

jooa

— (animals of chase),

shikar

Game-cock, *usool-mōō'gh*

Gameter, *jōōwaree*

Garden, *bagh*

Kitchen-garden, *barree, f*

Flower-garden, *p-hōōl-*

waree, f

Gardener, *malce*

Garland (of flowers),

mala

Garlick, *luhsen*

Gate, *durwazā*; D *bhar-*

kul

To gather, *jumā'-kur*

Gentleman, *murde-ad-*

mee, sahli, surdar

Gently, *ahiste, aste*; D

huloo

To get, *pa. (See Find.)*

D *napur*

Gimlet, *burra*

Ginger (green), *udruk, f*

— (dry), *sonā-h*

Girl, *lurkee, f*

To give, *de*

Glad, *kōōth, shad*

Glass, *abeeshā*

To glitter, *chamrak*

Glove, *dustand*

To go, *ja, chul*

Goat, *bukra*; D *chheia*

God, *kōōōda, Ullah*

Gold sona, D *ōōōee*

Goldsmith, *ōōōnar*

Good, *uchchha*

Goose, *chas*

Gourd, *kuddoo*

Government, *bōōkoomut;*

f

Gown, *peashwa, f*

Grain (corn), *unaj*

— (single grain), *danā*

Granary, *kot-bee*; D

dhigar, f

Grandfather, *dada*

Grandmother, *dadee*

Grandson, *poia*

Granddaughter, *potee*

Grape, *ungoor*

Grass, *ghas*

Grasshopper, *fōōda*

Grateful, *huckk-shinas*

Gratia, *mōōft*

Grave, *gor, f*

Gravel, *kunkur*

Great, *bura*

Greedy, *lalchee*

Green, *bura*

Greens, (pot-herbe), *sag*

Grief, *gham*

To grind, *peea*

Groom, *shees*

Groove, *seenkā*; D *khub*

Grove, *bagh*. ('Top' is also

much used in this sense,

although not, properly

speaking, a Hindoostane

word)

Ground, *zumeen, f*

To grow, *ōōg, burh*

Guard (of soldiers), *chow*

kee, f

— (sentinel), *chow*

keddar; D *para*

Guava, *umroot*; D *jam*

Guide, *hukarā*

Guitar, *star*

Gum, *gond*

Gun, *bundoock, f*

Gunpowder, *baroot*,

H

Hail, *ola*; D *ga*

Hail, *bai*

Half, *adha*

Hall, *dalan*

Hammer, *hut-howree, f*

Hand, *hat-h*

Handful, *mōōf-bee, f*

Handkerchief, *roomal*

Handsome, *khōōb-soont*

To hang, (nest.) *lutak;*

(act.) *haka*

— (execute), *p-hā-*

see churba

Happy, *kōōōh*

Hard, *sukht*; D *ghat*

Hare, *khur-gosh*

Harnes, *saman, aga*

Harvest, *kutree, f*

To make haste, juldee
kur; D. beggee kur
Hat, topee, f
To have, rukh ('To have'
is usually expressed
with the aid of the
verb 'to be,' like the
'est mihi' of the Latin;
so, 'I have a book,'
is expressed by 'mere
pas ek kitab hy,' or,
'mōōjhō ek kitab hy,'
—'You have a pen?'
or, 'have you got a
pen?' 'tōōmhare pas ek
ekulum hy?' or, 'tōō-
jhko ek ekulum hy?')
Hawk, jōōra, bas.
He, wōōh; D. o
Head, sir
Health, sihhut, f, asyut
Heap, dher; D. dhigar,
f
To hear, sōōn.
Heart, dil
To get by heart, yad-kur,
uz-bur-kur
Heat, gurnee, f
Heaven, bihsht, f
Heavy, bharee
Hedge, bar, f
Heel, erree, f
Helt, onchaeae,
Hell, dozukh
Helm of a ship, sōōk-
kan
Help, mudud, f
Hemp, bung, f
Hen, mōōrghee, f
Here, yuhan
Hesitation, wuswas
To hide, chhipa
High, oncha
Hill, puhar; D. dongur
Hinge, nurmadā
To hire, kirayā kur
His, sōōka
Hog, soōār, soor
To hold, pukur, rukh
To hold (contain).—'How
much does this hold?'
'Is men kitna sumata?'
(literally, how much is
contained in this?)
Hole, soorakh; (a rent),
p-har
Hollow, khalee
Honest, suchcha, diyan-
utdar
Honey, shuhud
Hoof, sōōm; (cloven),
khōōr
Hook, ankree, f
Hope, sōōmmed, f
Horn, seeng
Horse, ghora, ghoda
— (black), mōōshakkee

Horse, (white), sōōfed
— (gray), sōōrkha
— (bay), kōōmyt
— (chestnut), sumund
Horse-shoe, nā'l
Hot, Gurm
Hour, ghanta, ghuree, f
House, ghur
How? kisturh?
How long? kub-tuk?
How much? kitna
Hubbub, hurburee, f; D.
gurbur
Hungry, bhookha
To hunt, shikar-kur
Hunter, shikaree
Husband, khusum
Hypocrisy, riyā, f, mukr
Hypocrite, mukkar

I

I, myn
Ice, burf
Idea, khāyal
Idle, sōōat
Idol, moorut, f
If, ugar, jo
Immediately, ubhee; D.
ubech
Impossible, mōōhal, un-
hona
Improper, na-mōōnasib
Impudent, dheet-h
In, men
Income, amdunee, f
To increase, (neut.) burh;
(act) burha
Indeed, tukkeek, such
Indigo, neel
Industry, mihnūt, f
Infantry, pydul, piyade
Inferior, kumtur
Infidel, kārā
To inform, khabur-de
Inhabitant, sakin
Ink, siyabee, f; rowsh-
naae, f
— (red), sōōrkhee, f
Inkstand, duwat, f
Inn, munzil, f
Insect, keera
Insipid, p-heeka
Insolent, gōō-takh
Instead of, ke-'iwuz
Instrument, alā
Interpreter, mōō'urjim,
do-bhashiyya, sōōbhases
To interrupt, rok, khalul-
kur
Intrigue (plot or suborna-
tion), sumjha-ish
Iron, loha
Island, juseerā, tapoo
It, wōōh, yih; D. o
Itch, khōōjlee, f
Ivory, bat-hee dant
Ivy, bel

J

Jack-fruit, kut-hul; D.
p-hunnus
Jackal, geedur; D. kola
Jacket, ungrikha, kōōrta
Jail, bundee khañā
Jar, ghura
Jasmine, yasmeen, f
Jaw, jubhra
Jealous, bud-gōōman
Jealousy, ghyrut, f
Jelly, mōōrubbā
Jest, t-hut-ha, muzakh
Jester, t-hut-hol
Jewel, jowhur
Jockey, chabōōk-suwar
To join, jo
Joint, gant-h, f
— (of cane), gunderee, f
Journey, sufur
Joy, khōōshee, f
Judge, kchakee
Juggler, bazeegur; D.
garooroe
Juice, rus
To jump, kood
Justice, insaf, udalut, f

K

To keep, rukh
Keepsake, yadgaree, f
Kernel, muggh; D. cha-
rolee, f
Kettle, deg, f, degchā
Key, kōōnjee, f, chabee, f
To kick, lat-mar
Kid, hulwan
To kill, mar, mar-dal
Kiln, bhar
Kind, (adj.) mihrbān
— (sort), ckism, f
King, padshah, sōōltan,
raja
Kingdom, sultunūt, f
To kiss, choom
Kitchen, bawurchee
khañā
Kite (bird), cheel, f
— (paper), putung
Knave, dugha-bas
To knead, goond
Knee, zanoor; D. gōōrga
Knife, chhōōree f
To knit, bōōn
Knot, gant-h, f
To know, jan

L

Labour, mihnut, f
Labourer, muzdoor
Lace (network), jalee
— (trimming) kinaree,
f
Ladder, seerhee, f; D.
siree, f
Lany, beebie, f
Lake, jheel, f

Lame, lungra
Lamp, chhragh
Lamp-black, kajul
Lancet, nushtur, f
Land, sumeen, f
— (opposed to sea),
khōōshkee
To land (disembark), ki-
nare-pur-ja
Language, zuban, f, bat,
f
Lantern, fanoos, f
Large, bara
Lark, chundol
Lark, picchla
Late, der
To laugh, huns
Law, shurā
Lawful, hūal
Lazy, kahil; D. mutt-ha
Lead, seesa; D. sheesh
To lead a horse, sōōriya
le
Leaf (of a tree), putta;
D. pan
— (of a book), wurck
Lean, sōōbla
To lean against, tukiyā
kur
To leap, kood
To learn, seekh
Leather, chumra
Leave, sōōkhsut, f
To leave, chhor
Leech, jonk, f
Left (remaining) backee
— (opposed to right),
bayar; D. dawan
Leg, paon
Lemon, leemoon
Length, lumbaeae, f
Leopard, cheeta; D. bor-
buchā
Leprosy, korh
Less, kum
Letter (epistle), khutt,
chit-hee, f
— (of the alphabet)
hnrf
Liar, jhoof-ha
To tell lies, jhoock-h bol
To lie down, lē
Life, jee
To lift, sōō-ha
Light, (subst.) sōōjala
— (not dark), sōōjala
— (not heavy) hulka
To light, jula
Lightning, biljee, f
Like, mōōwadck, bara-
bur, manand, misl
Lime, choona
Link (torch), mush-ul
Lion, sher, singh
Lip, hont-h
Little (small) chhōōda.
— (a few), t-hora

To live, jee
Liver, kuaiceja, j'gur
Lizard, el hipkuece, f
Tree-lizard, gurgit
To load, lad
— (a gun), bbur
Lock, ckood
— (of hair), sōōif
— (of a gun), champ,
f
Locust, fidda
Log of wood, kōōndā; D.
100; dka
Logic, muntik, f
Long, lumba
To look, dekh
Loom, tant, f
Loop, p-hulee, f
Louse, dheela
To loosen, p-huaka
Lord, zhan
To lose, kho
Lotus, kunwul
To love, 'shick-ruk, h,
chah.
Lovers, 'ashick ovr mn'-
shock (i. e. lover and
beloved.)
L w. neecha
Luck, buh't, chismut, f
Lungs, riyak, f.; D.
p-hepe
Lust, shuhwut, f

M
Mace (iron club), gōōrz
— (the spice), jawi-
tree, f
Mad, deowanā; D. baora
Magic, jadoo
To make, kur; (con-
struct), buna
Male, our
Mallet, mogree,
Man, admea
M-ne, āyal, f
Mango, um
Mannur, turuh, f
Manners (breeding) udub
Many, buhōōt
How many? kitna?
As many as, jitna
So many, itna
Mare, ghorce, f
Mark, nishan, puta
Market, bazar
— (for cattle or
slaves), nukh'has
Marriage, byah, shadee, f
Marrow, m'ghz
Marry, shadee-kur
Marlingale, zer-bund
Martyr, shuheed
Mast of a ship, dol
Master, sahib
Mat, boriya
Mattress, toshak, f

Me (or to me), mōōjh ko;
from me, nōōjh se
Meaning, n'ance, f
Means, wurecā
To measure, map
Meat, gohit
Medicine, duwa, f
To meet, mil
Meion (musak), āhurboorā
— (water), trbuorā
To melt. See Dissolve
Memorandum, yad-dash, t
Memory, yad, f
To mend, murumut kur
Merchant, sowdagar
Messenger, burkarā
Middle, beech, n-lyan
Midwife, daee-junace, f
Milk, doodh
Milk, chukkee, f
Mind, jho
Mine (of gold, &c), khaan
— (my), nera
Mirror, aeenā
Mischievous, āharabatee, f
Miser, buh'heel
To miss, āhuta kur
Mistake, ghulut, f
To mix, milia
Model, numoonā
Moment, dum
Money, pyee, rōōpy,
nuckd
Monkey, bundur; D.
bandur
Mouth, māheena
Moon, chand
Moonlight, chandnee, f
More, siyadā
Morning, fujr, f.; D.
ghutur
Mortar, hawun; (for
bombs), ghōōbarā
— (plaster), choona
Moth, purwanā; D. patur
Mother, ma, f
Mother-in-law, sas, f
To move, (neut.) hil;
(act.) hila
Mountain puhar; D. Jon
gur
Mourning, matum
Mouse, chooha
Mouth, mōōnh; D. mon
Much, buhōōt
Mud, keechur, f.; D.
chikur, f
Mule, āhuchur
Mushroom, sumaroogh;
D. ckōōdrutee
Music, moosickce, f, rag
Musk, mōōshik
Musket, bundoock, f
Muslim, mulinul, f
Mustard, race, f
Mutton, durga

My, mera
N
Nabob, nāwraab
Nail (of the finger), &c.,
nāhōōn
— (iron), mekh, f
Screw-nail, mureoree
mekh
Naked, nunga
Name, nam
Narrow, tung
Native place, wuntun
Nature (disposition), tā
bee'ut, f
Near, nusdeec, pas
Necessary, suroor
Neck, gula
Necklace, mala
Needle, sooe, f
Neglect, ghudut, f
Neighbour, humsayā
Nephew (brother's son),
bhuteja; (sister's son)
bhanja
Nest, ghonala
Net, jaia
Never, kubhee nuheen;
(i. e. ever not)
New, nāya; D. nāwa
News, āhubar, f., ukhbar
Night, rat, f
No or not, nāheen
Noble, shāreef
Noise, shor; D. gurbur
Nonsense, jhuk
None, kōōchh nuheen;
(i. e. any not)
Noose, p-hansee, f.; D.
p-hand
North, shimal
Nose, nak, f
Nose-ring, nut-h
Note (letter), chit-hee, f
Nothing, kōōchh nuheen;
(i. e. anything not)
Now, ub
Number, shōōmar
Nurse, daee, f., aya, f
Nut, jaws
— (walnut), ukh'rot
— (albert), āndōōck
— (betel), sōōparee, f
— (cashew), kajoo
— (cocoa), nariyāl
— (pistachio), āstuck
Nut (ground), moong-p-
hulee, f
— (vomick), kōōchia
— (croton), jāmalgofa
Nutmeg, jae-p-hul

O
Oar, dand; D. doee f
Oath, ckusum, f
Obedience, hōōkm-bur-
darce, f

Objection, pukur
Obstinate, kroosa
Of, ka, ke, kee
To take offence, bōōra
man
Often, ukkur
Oil, tel
Old, pōōrana; D. khukha
— age, bōōrhapa
— man, boorha
— woman, bōōrhiya,
Olive, julpae, f
On, pur
Once, ek-bar
Onion, piyaz, f
Only, sirf
To open, khol
Opium, āfeem, f
Opportunity, rōōrsut,
ckaboo
Opposite, rooburoo
Or, ya
Orange, narungee, f
Order (arrangement), in-
tizam
— (command), hōōkm
surman
Origin, usl, f
Ornament, singar
Other, doosra
Out, bahur; D. bhar
Over, oopur
Owl, dōōloo
Own, upnd
Ox, byi

P
Page of a book, suf nā
Pain, dōōkh
Paint, rung
Pair, jora
Palanquin, palkce,
Palm of the hand, hut-
helee, f
Palm-tree, tar
— (fruit of the),
turkōōl; D. nōōnjul
Pan, pateela; (frying)
kurahee, f
— (of a gun), piyalā
Paper, kaghaz
Pardon, āfoo
Parrot, tota
Partner, shāreek
Partridge, teetur
To pass, gōōsur
Paste, le-ee, f
Patience, subr, f
Pattern, nāmōōn
Pay, tulub, f.; (monthly
wage), durmahā
Peace, sōōh, f
Peacock, mor
Pearl, motee
Peasant, rīceyut, (cor-
ruptly pronounced rīo
P. kōōmbe

Pelican, huwasli
Pen, ckulum
Penknife, ckulumturaab,
People, log
Pepper, mirch
Pepper (cayenne), lai
mirch
Perhaps, shayud
Permission, hajat, f
Person, shu'as
Pestle, sonta
Petition, 'ursee, f
Petticoat, khunga
Pewter, just, f
Pick-axe, kōōdalee, f
Pickles, achar
Picture, tswuswer, f
Piece, tōōkra
Pig, soōar, soor
Pigeon, kābootur
Pill, golce, f
Pillage, loot, f
Pillar, khumbha; D.
kham
Pillow, tāhtiyā
Pin, ulfeenā
Pincers, sungsee, f
Pine-apple, ununnas
Pipe (tube), nā ee, f
— (for playing on),
hunsee, f
— (for water), purnalā
— (barrel), peepa
— (tobacco), chowga-
nee, f
— (apparatus for smok-
ing tobacco through
water), hōōckckā, cka-
liyan, sōōgōōree, f
Pirate, dākyt
Pistol, tābunchā
Pit, gurha; D. khora
Pitch, ral, f, ckeer
Pity, ruhm
Place, juguh, f
Plain (field), mydan
Plaintiff, furyadee
To plait, goond
Plane (carpenter's), rundā
Platain, kela
Plaster (lime), choona
— (for a wound),
murhum
Plate, basun, burtun, ri-
kabee, f, t-halee, f
Plated (lacquered or gilt),
mōōlumū
To play, khel
— (music), buja
Pleasant, kōōsh; D. chu-
kot
Plough, hul; D. nagur
To plough, jot
To plough, lot
Pocket, jeb, f
Poe

Point, nok, f
Poison, bis
To polish, syekul kur
Pomegranate, snar
Pond, talab
Poney, tanghun
Poor, kungal, ghureeb
Poppy, koknar
Porter (labourer), muz-
door, kooloe.
— (doorkeeper), dur-
ban
Portmanteau, khorjee, f
Possible, mōōmkīn
Post (for letters), dak, f,
suppal
Pot (earthen), handee, f
— (of metal), bustiohee, f
Potatoes, aloo
— (sweet), rutnaloo
Potter, kōōmhar
To pound, koot, choor
To pour, dal
Powder, bōōknee, f
Gunpowder, baroot, f
To practise, mushck kur,
sadh
Praise, t'keef, f
To pray, dōō'a kur
Preacher, wa iz
Present (adj.), hazir
— (a gift), nuzur, f
Pretty, kōōob-soorut, na-
zōōk
Price, mol
Pride, ghōōroor
To prime a gun, runjuk
pila
Prince, shahsādā
Princess, shahsadee, f,
begum, f
Prison, ckyd-t'hanā
Prisoner, kydee
Proclamation, munadee, f
Profit, ta-idā, sood
To promise, buchun de
Proof, duleel, f
Prophet, pyghumbur, nā-
bee
Proud, mughroor
To pull, khynch, tan
To pull off, dōōtar
To punish, suza de
Purse, t-hylee, f
Purposely, janke, jan-
boojhke, ckusdun.
To push, dhukka do
To put rukh, dhur
To put on, puhin, pen

Q

Quadruped, char-payā
Quail, buter, f
Quarrel, jhugra
Quarter (one-fourth), pao,
chowt-hae, f
Quar

Queen, mālīkā, f, begum,
f, rancee, f
Question, dōōal
Quick, juld
Quiet, sakin
Quite, mōōtluck

R

Radish, moolee, f
Rag, lutta
To rain, burus
Rainy season, bursat, f
To raise, dōōt-ha
Raisin, kishmish, f, mōō-
nuckckā
Rascal, huramsādā, t-hug,
dughabas
Rat, chooha
Rattan, bet, f, chhuree, f
Raw, kucha
Razor, dōōtōōrk
To read, purh
Ready, tāyyar, hazir
Real, ushee, sucha
Rear, peechha
To reap, kat
To recollect, yad kur
Red, lai
Reed, nul; D. toonga
To refuse, rudd kur
Regulations, ckāwa-ld,
bundobust, f
Rein, bag, f, lugam, f
Relative (kinsman), rish-
ādkā, sika, ckurabutee
Religion, deen, mus-hub
To remain, rāh; D. uchh
To remember, yad-rukht
To remind, yad-de
To remove, surka, kinare
rukht, door-kur
Rent (hire), bhara, kīrayā
— (tear), chak
To repent, tovvā kur
Revenge, intickam
Revenue, amdunee, f,
muhsool
Reward, dōōjrat, f
Rheumatism, bae, f
Rhincoceros, gynda
Rib, punjur
Kibbon, puttee, f, feeta
Rice (the plant), dhan
— (cleared) chawāl
— (boiled), bhat, kōōsh-
kā
Rich, dowlutmund
To ride, suwar ho
Ridicule, hunsee, f
Right (not wrong), dōō-
rōōst
— (not left), dahina;
D. seedha
— (dues), huckck
Ring, ungoot-hee, f
Riot, hungamā; D. gur-
bur

Ripe, pukka
To rise, dōōt-h
River, nuddee, f, durya
Road, rah, f
To roast, bhoon, kubab-
kur
To rob, chōōra
Robber, chor
Robbery, choree, f
Rock, chufan,
Rocket (firework), hu-
wae, f
— (military), ban
Roll (muster), ism-nāwee-
see, f
To roll up, Inpet
Roof, chhut, f; D. mu-
gree, f
Room, kot-hree, f, kam-
ra
Root, jur, f
Rope, russa, russee, f
Rose, gōōl
To rot, sur, sur ja
Rotten, sura, gund ā
Rough, khōōrk hōōra
Round, gol
To row a boat, d-and mar
To rub, mul
Ruby, k'īl
Rude, be-āinb
To run, cawr
Rupee, roopiyā
Rust, sung

S

Sabre, tulwar,
Sack, gon, f
Sacred, mōōckuddus
Sadole, zeen
Sad, dōōdas
Safe salim
Sagacity, firasut, f
Sail, badban
Sailor, k'ālasce
Sale, bikao
— (by auction), neelam
Salt, numuk
Saltpetre, shor
Salutation, sulam
Salvation, najat, f
Salve, murham
Same, ekhee
Sand, baloo, f
Sash, puska, jal
To save, bucha
Saw, ara
To say, kāh, bol
Scabbard, miyan
Scale (balance), tārazoc,
f
— (of a fish), chhlika
Scar, dagh
Scarce, kum, t-hora
Scarcity, kumtee,
Scarlet, lai, ckirmizee
To scatter, p-hyla

Schoolar, shagird
 School, makutub
 Schoolmaster, gōstad
 Science, 'ilm
 Scissars, chynchee, *f.* kā-
 turnee, *f.*
 Scorpion, bichehho
 To scratch, khōōjla
 Screen, tulleo, *f.*
 Screw-driver, pech-khol-
 nee, *f.*
 Scull, khopree, *f.*
 Sea, durya, sunōōndur
 Seal, mōōhr, *f.*
 Sealing-wax, lakh
 To search, dhōōdh, tu-
 lash kur
 Season, fual, *f.* mowsim
 Second, doosra
 Secondhand, dōtara
 Secret, raz
 Sect, ckowm, *f.*
 To see, dekh
 Seed, beej
 Seldom, kum
 Selfish, khōōd-ghuruzeo
 To sell, bech, bench. (The
 word 'to' after 'sell' is
 expressed by 'ke hat-h',
 to the hand of, — as
 'merckhawind ke hat-h
 bechoge', 'will you send
 to my master? literally,
 to my master's hand).
 To send, bhej
 Sense, 'uckl, *f.*
 Sentinel, pāhriya, chow-
 kee lar; D. para
 To separate, jōōda kur
 Seraglio, zunanā, hurum
 Serpent, samp
 Servant, nowkur, khid-
 mutgar, chakur
 Service, khidmut, *f.* now-
 kuree, *f.*
 Several, kāce, kitne ek
 To sew, see
 Shade, chhaom, *f.*
 To shake, hila
 To sham, bāhanā kur
 Shame, shurm, *f.*
 Shape, soorut, *f.*
 Share, bant
 To sharpen, tes kur, dhar
 de
 To shave, moondā, hāja-
 mut kur
 She, wōōh; D. o
 Sheath, miyan
 Shed, puruhuttee, *f.* D.
 gōōree, *f.*
 Sheep, bher, bukra, bu-
 kee, *f.* (The two latter
 words properly signify
 a goat, although they
 are frequently used for
 a sheep).

Sheet, chuddur, *f.* dōō-
 putta
 — (of paper) tao, wurck
 Shell, seepee, *f.*
 Shepherd, bherce-hara;
 D. dhungur
 Shield, dial, *f.*
 To shine, chumuk
 Ship, jāhaz
 Shirt, ckāmees
 Shoal, chur
 Shoe, jootee, *f.*
 To shoot, mar
 Shop, dookan, *f.*
 Shopkeeper, bun'ya
 Shore, kina ā; D. kurka
 Short, chhota
 Shot (small) chhurra
 Shoulder, kun-ja
 To show, oikha, butla
 To shut, bund-kur
 Sick, beemar, be aram
 Sickle, hunsan
 Side, janib, *f.* D. pukhooa
 Sieve, chuineee, *f.* D. jhul-
 nee, *f.*
 Sight, nazar, *f.*
 Sin, isharru, *f.*
 Silence, chōōp
 Silk, reshun
 Silk-worm, reshun ka
 keera
 Silver, roopa
 Sin, gōōnah
 Since, jub se
 To sing, ga
 To sink, doob ja
 Sirup, sheerā
 Sister, bāhin, *f.*
 To sit, bē-h
 Siz, undazā, deel
 Skin, chumra
 Sky, asman; D. gugun
 Slender, chōōghlee, *f.*
 Slave, bundā, ghōōlam
 To sleep, so
 Sleave, asteen, *f.*
 Slice, phank, *f.*
 Sling for throwing, go-
 phun, *f.*
 Slovenly, nujis
 Slow, ahistā
 Small, chhota
 Smallpox, seetula, *f.*
 To smell, soongh
 Smith, lohar
 Smoke, dhooam
 To smoke a pipe, pee,
 khynch
 Smooth, chikna, saf
 Snake, samp; (tube of a
 hookah) nyehā, pench-
 wau
 To sneeze, chheesak
 Snipe, inasf
 Snuff, nas, *f.*
 — (of a candle), gōōl

Snuff-box, nas-dan
 Snuffers, gōōlgeer
 To snuff a candle, gōōl kat
 So, āyaa, yoom
 So much or many, itna
 Soap, saboon
 Society, sōōhbut, *f.*
 Soft, nurm
 Soldier, ckālā'ee, *f.*
 Soldier, sipahee
 Sole of the foot, tulwa
 Some, kōōchh
 Somebody, koece
 Sometimes, kuhhee kub-
 hee
 Somewhere, kuhhee
 Son, beta, (in law) damad
 Sorry, mulool
 Sort (kind), ckism, *f.*
 Soul, rooh, *f.* jee
 Sound, awas, *f.*
 Soup, shorbā, joos
 Sour, khutta
 South, dukhan
 To sow, bo
 Space, 'ursā
 Spangle, tiklee, *f.*
 Spark, chingaree, *f.*
 To speak, bol
 Spear, burchhee, *f.*
 Spectacles, chushmuk
 To spend, khurch kur
 Spices, musaluh
 Spider, mukree
 To spin, kat
 To spit, t-hook
 To split, p-har
 To spoil, khurabkur
 Spoon, chumchā
 Spot, chheet, dagh
 Spring (season), buhar
 — (of steel), kumanee, *f.*
 — (of water), chushmā;
 D. jhura
 To sprinkle, chhbruk; D.
 chhinuk
 Spur, kanta
 Spy, jasoo
 Squint-eyed, dera
 Squirrel, gileree, *f.*
 Squirt, pichkaree
 Stable, istubul
 Stair, seerhee, *f.* D. siree, *f.*
 To stand, khura ho
 Star, tara, sitārā
 Starch, kanjee, *f.*
 To start, chownk
 To stay, ruh; uchh
 To steal, chōōra
 Steel, foolad, *f.*
 Step, ckudrum
 Steward, khausanam
 Stick, lat-tee, lukree
 To sting, dunk mar
 Stink, bud bo, *f.*
 Stirrup, rikab, *f.*
 Stock (capital), poonjee

Stock (of a gun), kōōndā
 Stockings, jōōrab
 Stocks for confining male-
 factors, kat-h; khara
 Stone, putt-har; D. p-
 huttur
 To stop, ruh
 Storm, andhee
 Story (tale), hikaykt,
 nuckl, *f.* kuhancee,
 Straight, seedha, burabur
 Straw, pā; al, *f.* pural, *f.*
 Stranger, unjabee
 Street, gulae, *f.*
 Strength (force), zor
 — (firmness), mus-
 bootee, *f.*
 To strike, mar
 Strong (powerful), ckā-
 wee; (firm), musboot
 Such, āyaa
 To suck, choos, D. chōōng
 Sugar, shukur, *f.* khand
 Raw Sugar, gōōr
 Sugar-candy, misree, *f.*
 Sugar-cane, gunna
 Sulphur, gundhuk, *f.*
 Summer, tabistan,
 dhooopal
 Sun, aftar
 Sunshine, dhoop,
 Suspicion, gōōman
 To sweep, jhar
 Sweet, meef-ha
 Sweetmeat, mit-hace, *f.*
 To swell, p-hool
 To swim, pyr
 To swing, jhool
 Sword, tulwar, *f.*
 T
 Table, maz, *f.*
 Tail, dōōm, *f.*
 Tailor, durree
 To take, le
 Take care, khubdur
 To talk, bol, bat-kur
 Tall, oncha
 Tamarind, imlee
 Tank, talab
 Taste, mākā
 To taste, cheekh; D. chak
 Tax, muhsool
 Tea, cha, *f.*
 Teapot, cha-dan
 To teach, sikha
 Tear, ansoo
 To tear, p-har
 Telescope, door-bean
 To tell, kuh, khubur de
 Temper, mizaj, tubee ut
 Temple, (Mahommedan)
 musjid, *f.*
 — (Hindoo), dewil
 Temptation, igama
 Tent, dera, tumboo;
 (small), bechohā

Tent-pole, chob, t-ham
Tent-peg, mekh, *f*,
khooñā
Tent-pitcher, khulasee,
furraah
Than, se
Thanks, shōōkr
That (*pron.*) wōōh; (*conj.*)
ki
Their, dōōka
Then, (*adv.*) tub; (*conj.*) to
There, wāhae
Therefore, lawasto
These, ye
They, we
Thick, moā
Thief, ohor
Thigh, ran, *f*
Thimble, ungōōshanā
Thin, putā
Thing, cheez, *f*
To think, sumujh
Thirsty, pyasa
This, yih
Thorn, kanta
Those, we
Thou, toō
Thread, soet
To threaten, dhumka
Throat, gula
Thorne, tukht, musnud, *f*,
guddee, *f*
Through, par
To throw, dal
Thumb, ungoot-ha
To thunder, guru
Thus, āyaa, yoom
Thy, tara
To tickle, gōōdgōōda
To tie, bandh, bund-kur
Tiger, bagh, sher
Tight, tang; *D.* ghut
Tie, kaupre; *D.* kuwe-
loo
Till, tuk
Time, wuakt
Tin, chāā'ee, *f*; kut-
heel
Tinsel, tash
Tired, t-huka, mandā
Tide, tukrub, khitab
Tittle-tattle, gup-shup, *f*
To, ko
To toast, senk
Tobacco, tōōmbakoo
Toddy (juice of the palm
tree), taroo, *f*
Together, sat-h; *D.*
sungat
Tomb, kubur, *f*
To-morrow, kul; *D.*
suban
Tongue, jabh, *f*
Too, nihayā, siyadā
beshōōt
Tools, hut-hiyar
Tooth, dant

Tooth-brush, miswak, *f*;
D. datoon
Tooth-pick, khālāl
Tooth-powder, munjun
Tip, sir
Topaz, pōōkhraj
Topsy-turvy, dōōta-pōōlta,
tul-oopur
Tortoise, kuchhwa; *D.*
tanbel
To touch, chhoo
Touchstone, kusowtee. *f*
To tow a boat, khynch,
tan
Towards, kee turuf, ke
pas
Towel, dustmal
Tower, bōōrj
Town, shuhr, nugur,
puṭṭun
To transplant, romp
Trap, kul, *f*
Traveller, mōōsafir
Tray, khanchā
Treachery, dughā, *f*, be
wāfaee, *f*
Treasury, khuzanā
Tree, durukht *D.* jhar
To tremble, kamp
Trial, imtihan
Trick, heelā
To trot (a horse), dōōkke-
chul
Trouble, dōōkh, tusdee, *f*
Trousers, izar, *f*, shurā'ee
f, shulvar
True, such
Trumpet, ckurna, tōōr-
hee, *f*, banka
Trunk (box) stundooch
— (of a tree) per, *f*
— (proboscis) soond, *f*
Truth, such
To try (endeavour) ckusd
kur, sā'ee kur
— (investigate), tun-
ckeeh kur
Tune, rag
Turban, pugree, *f*
Turnerick, huldee *f*
To turn, p-hir; (*act.*) p-hir
Turnip, shulghum
To twist, pech kur

U

Ugly, bud-soorut, bhonda
Umbrella, chhata, chhu-
tree, *f*
Uncle (paternal), chucha
— (maternal), mamoo
Under, ke neechē, ketāle
Unless, wagar nā,
nuhees to
Unripe, kucha
Up, oopur
Upon, par
Upright, khura

Uproar, ghōōl; *D.* gurbur
Us (or to us), hum ko;
from us, hum se
Useful, kam ka
Useless, be-la-idā

V

Vagabond, owbaash; *D.*
pokree
Vain (in vain), be-fa-idā
(proud), dimaghee
Vanguard, hārawāl
Veil, bōōreckā
Vein, rug, *f*
Velvet, muḥḥmul
Venetian blinds, jhilmil
Vermin, keere makore
Very, bāhōōt; nihayut;
D. laee
To vex, suta
Victory, fut-h, ghulbā, *f*
jeet, *f*
Village, bustee, *f*, gaon
Vinegar, sirkā
Violence, zor, suburdus-
tee, *f*
Virgin, cheera-bund, *f*,
kuniya, *f*
Visit, mōōlackat, *f*, dur-
sun
Voice, awaz, *f*
To vomit, cky kur; *D.*
dōōkhal
Vulgar, pajee
Vulture, gidh; *D.* run-
geet

W

Wager, shurt, *f*
Wages, durmaha
Waist, kumur, *f*
To wait, rāh
To wake, jag; (*act.*) juga
To walk, chul
Wall, deewar, *f*
To want, chah, mang.
War, luraee, *f*, jung, *f*
Warm, gurm
To wash, dho
Washerman, dhobee
Washerman's wife, dho-
bin, *f*
Wasp, birnee, *f*; *D.* di-
ckoree, *f*
Watch (time-piece) ghur-
ree, *f*; *D.* ghuriyal;
(space of three hours),
puhur
To keep watch, chowkee
de, puhra kur
Watchman, chowkeedar,
puhre-wala
Water, panee, m
Water-carrier, bilhishtee
Up, mowj, *f*
Wax, mom
Way (road), rah, *f*

Way (manner), tārkh, *f*
We, hum
Weak, x'eeef, kum, zor
Weather, mowalm, āyyam
To weave, bōōn
Wedding, shadee, *f*, byah
To weep, ro
To weigh, tol
Well (good), uchchha
bhula, khaob
— (of water), keea
West, mughrīb, puchhum
Wet, bheega
What? kya?
Wheat, gehoon
To wheedle, p-hōōla
Wheel, pāhiya, chak
When, (*relative*) jub;
(*inter.*) kub?
Where, (*relative*) jāhan;
(*inter.*) kāhan?
Whetstone, silae, *f*
Which? kown?
While, juktuk
Whip, kora, chabōōk
Whirlwind, bugoola
To whistle, seetee-bāja
White, sufed
— man, gora
Who, (*rel.*) jo; (*inter.*)
kown?
Whole, tumam, sub, sara
Whose? kiska?
Why? kie-waste? kyoon?
Wide, chowra
Widow, rand, *f*
Wife, joroo, *f*
Wild, junglee
To win, jeet
Wind, hāwa, *f*; *D.* bara
Window, khirkee, *f*
Wine, shārab, *f*
Wing, pur; *D.* pukhōta
Winter, jara
To wipe, ponchh
Wire, tar
Wisdom, 'ucki, *f*
To wish, chah
With, se; (*along with*),
ke sah
Within, ke andar
Without (outside), bahar;
D. bhar
— (wanting), ba,
bāghyr
To wither, kōōmia
Witness, shahid, gūwah
Wolf, bheriya; *D.* landen
Woman, rundee, *f*, 'ow-
rut, *f*; *D.* baekoo, *f*
Wonder, tā 'ujjōōb
Wonderful, 'ujub
Wood (forest), jungal
— (timber), lakree, *f*
Wool, oon, *f*; *D.* roon
Woolen cloth, banat, *f*
Word, bat, *f*, lufa

Work, kam, kar
 Workman, kareegur
 World, dōōnya, *f*;
 mundan
 Worm, keera
 To be worth, ckeemut
 rukh
 Wound, ghao, suhām
 Wrist, kulace, *f*;
 munkut, *f*
 To write, likh
 Wrong, ghaut

Y
 Yard (court), ungūn
 (measure), guz
 Year, burus
 Yearly, har-burus

Yellow, peela, zurd
 Yes, han, ho
 Yesterday, kul
 Yet (but) pur, lekin
 — (till now), ubtuk
 Yoke, joa, *D*; kandee, *f*
 You, tōōm
 Young, jawan
 Your, tōōmhara
 Youth, jawanee, *f*
 — (young man), jā-
 wan

Z
 Zeal, showck, gurmee,
 ghyrut, *f*
 Zealous, sur-gurm
 Zephyr, nāseem

The Cardinal Numbers are—

1 Ek.	15 Pundrā.
2 Do.	16 Solā.
3 Teen.	17 Sutrā.
4 Char.	18 Ut-harā.
5 Panch.	19 ōōnees.
6 Chhā.	20 Bees.
7 Sat.	30 Tees.
8 At-h.	40 Chalees.
9 Now.	50 Puchaa.
10 Dns.	60 Sat-h.
11 Igarā, or gyaā.	70 Suttur.
12 Barā.	80 Ussee.
13 Terā.	90 Nāwwe.
14 Chowdā.	100 Sow or Sy.

Numbers beyond 20 are commonly reckoned by scores, (korees). Examples—'Ek koree panch,' one score five, or 25; 'teen koree pundrā,' three score fifteen, or 75. Numbers after twenty are also formed by the addition of the unit, having the particle 'pur,' above, prefixed. **As—**

Bees pur ek, 21	Tees pur ek, 31
Bees pur do, 22	Chalees pur teen, 43, &c.

The Collective are—

Gunda, a set of 4.	Huzar, 1000.
Gahee, a set of 5.	Lakh, (a 'lac,' a hundred thousand.
Beasee, or Koree, a score.	Kuor, ten millions.
Chaleesa, a set of 40.	
Sow, or Sykra, 100.	

The Ordinal are—

Puhla, or P-hyla, first.	Chowt-ha, fourth
Doosra, second.	Panchwan, fifth
Teesra, third.	Chhut-ha, sixth.

And so on, by adding (generally) the syllable 'wan' to the ordinal number.

The Fractionals are—

Pao, or Chowt-hae,	a quarter.
Adha,	a half.
Powne,	minus one-fourth.
Sāwa,	plus one-fourth.
Sarhe,	plus one half.
Derh,	one and a half.
Urhaee,	two and a half

Powne teen ghunte,
 Sāwa teen ghunte,
 Sarhe teen roopy,
 Derh ghunte,
 Urhaee sow rōōpy.

a quarter to three o'clock
 a quarter past three.
 three and a half rupees.
 half-past one o'clock.
 two hundred and fifty
 rupees.

DIVISION OF TIME.

Itwar, Sunday.
 Peer, Monday.
 Mungul, Tuesday.
 Bōōdh, Wednesday.

Jōōm'ā-rat, Thursday.
 Jōōm'ā, Friday.
 Suneechur, Saturday

The Mahomedan year contains only three hundred and fifty-four days. The following are the names of the Arabian months:—

1. Mōōhurram.	7. Rujuf.
2. Sufur.	8. Shā'ban.
3. Rubee'. 801 āwwāl.	9. Ramuzan.
4. Rubee'. 802 saanee.	10. Shāwwāl.
5. Jumad-ul-āwwāl.	11. Zee-chā'ā.
6. Jumad-us-sanee.	12. Zee-hijā.

The Hindoo year corresponds nearly with our own. The following are their months, and the degree in which they correspond with ours:—

Bysakh, beginning from the 9th to the 13th of April,
 and lasting to the 9th or 13th of May.

Jeth,	May—June.
Usarh,	June—July.
Sawān,	July—August.
Bhodon,	August—September.
Kooar, or Asin,	September—October.
Kartik,	October—November.
Ughun,	November—December.
Pooe,	December—January.
Magh,	January—February.
P-halgōōn,	February—March.
Chyt,	March—April.

The Mahomedans consider sunset to be the close of the day, and that the next day commences immediately after.

THE FORMS OF ADDRESS.

'Ap,' your honour; 'Sahib,' sir; 'Huzrut,' your worship; 'Māharaj,' your highness; 'Bundā,' slave; 'Ajis,' weak person; or 'Fidwee,' devoted servant.

The most useful Conjunctions and Interjections are, viz:—

Owr, and.	Pur, but.
Ki, that, for, &c.	Bhee, also.
Ugur, if.	Shabash, bravo!
Jo, if.	Chhee, A!
Lekin, but.	Khubardar, take care!

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

In Familiar Phrases the Verb almost invariably ends the sentence.

How are you to-day?	aj tōōm kyse ho?
How do you do, sir?	ap ka mizaj kyse hy?
Praise be to God (my health) is very good	ulhumdōō-lillah, bahōōt
Health to your honour!	uchchha hy
	huzrut sulamat!

Peace (or safety)!
I present my respects
I make prayer (for you)
Good-bye (*literally*, may
God be your protector!)
Bring water for drinking
Be careful
What is your command?
Shut the door
Open the door
Light the lamp
Extinguish the candle
Don't forget
Remain silent
There is no end of thy
chattering
Don't make a noise
Come near
Go quickly
No matter

Who is that?
Say that again
Speak easy Hindoostanee
What is this?
Call for the palanquin
Has your master risen?
Go out of the house
Wash your hands
What use is there in that?
Bring a little cold water
There is no oil in the
lamp
Where is his shop?
What sort of animal is
this?
Bring ink, pen, and paper
Who is that European?
Whose horse is that?
Whose house is this?
What is the hour?
This is very good fruit

This is wonderful news
They are great liars
She is very impudent
The sky is very clear
He is a blockhead
Go away—you are dis-
missed

Don't go there again
Who lives there?
Bring some wine and
water
Make the water very cold
Awake me very early
Make a sign for him to
come hither
Have a little patience
I am not at leisure
Sprinkle a little water
This is very good bread

There is a pain in my head
It is late
Brush my hat and coat
Listen

sulam!
bundugee ura kurta hoon
dōḥ'a kurta hoon
Kḥōḍa haḍi!

peene ka panee lao
khubardar ho
hōḍkm kya hy?
durwazā bund kuro
durwazā kholo
chiragh jalao
buttee bōḍḥiao
bhooliyo mut
chōḍp ruho
tere bukne kee intihā
nāḥ en
shor mut kuro
nuzdeek ao
juldee jao
kōḍchh mōḍzayuchā nā
heen

wōḥh kown hy?
wōḥh phir kuhō
sulees Hindoostanee bolo
yih kya hy?
palkee mungao
sahib ḍōḥia hy?
ghur se niklo
upne hat-h dho-o
ḍōsmen kya fa-idā hy?
t-horaa thundā paneelao
chiragh men tel nāheen
ḍōskee dookan kuhan hy?
yih kownaa janwār hy?

duwat, ekulum, kaghuziao
wōḥh Gora kown hy?
wōḥh kiska ghora hy?
yih kiska ghur hy?
ghurree kya hy?
yih buhōḍ: kḥoob mewā
hy
yih ujub kḥubur hy
we bure jhoot he hy
wōḥh buree ḡōḍatāḥ hy
asman kḥoob saf hy
wōḥh be-wōḍekoof hy
chule jao—rōḍḥsut hy

wuhan p-hir mut jao
wuhān kown ruhta hy?
kōḍchh shurab panee lao
panee kḥoob t-hunda kuro
humko buree fujur jugao
idnur an-na isharā kuro

sutra subr kuro
ḡōḥrut nāheen
t-hora panee chhirkō
yih buhōḍ: uchchhee
rotee hy
humare sir men durd hy
der hocee
topee owr kōḥṛtee jharo
sōḍuo

This is very bad cloth
This cloth is very thick
They are lazy and negli-
gent
Can you speak English?

Take away this bundle
Let it alone
It is just now raining
Why are you laughing
without reason?
She is deaf and dumb

How long is this cloth?
It will be (necessary) for
you to go along with me
Open the lock of that door

What is the total of your
account?
A wasp has stung me

What need of so much
care?
What is the price of these
things?

What is the difference be-
tween these two?
What sort of dispute is
between you two?

There is no lock to this
box
I wish to go out

Have these things come
from Europe?
Where shall we stop to-
night?

Seek for it
Take this couch into the
other room

Which is the best of these
two?

Having lifted these things
out of the palanquin,
bring them

Set up something for pro-
tection from the sun-
shine

In this house there is a
hall, and three rooms
How many days since did
you receive this intelli-
gence?

Is any thing for eating
and drinking to be got
there?

Is it known to you at all
where they have gone?
Clean these things
Why are you spending
your time in idleness?

Who are you?
What is your name?
What do you want?

yih buhōḍ: kḥurab kupra
hy
yih kupra bnra mofa hy
we sōḍot owr ghāḍi hyn

tōḍm Ungreese bol sukte
ho?

is got-hree ko le-chulo
rhune de
ubhee burusta hy
be subub kyoon hunste
ho?

wōḥh buhree owr goongee
hy

yih kupra kitna lumbahy?
humare sat-h tōḍmhen
jana hoga
ḍōs durwaze ka chōḍḥ
kholo

kya jōḍmāḥ hy tōḍmhare
hisab kee?
humko ek birnee neḍunk-
mara hy

kya hajut itnee kḥubur-
daree kee?
kya kceemut hy in
cheezon kee?

kya furk hy in donon
men?
tōḍm donon men kysee
luraee hy?

is sundook men chōḍḥ
nāheen hy
myn bahir jaya chahta
hoon

we ceezen Wilayut se
aen hyn?
oj kee rat hum kuhan
ruhe: ge?

ḍōsko dhooḍtho
doorse kot-hree men is
pulung ko lejao

in donon men kown uch-
chis hy?
palkee men ae yeecheezn
ḍōḥia lao

kōḍchh dhoop ke asre ke
waste khura kuro

is ghur men ek dalan hy,
owr teen kot-hree
kitne din hoo ki tōḍmko
yih kḥubur milee?

wuhan kōḍchh khane
peene kee cheez miltee
hy?

tōḍm ko kōḍchh māloom
hy hi kuhan gāye hyn?
ye cheezen saf kuro
tōḍm kvoon upna wuckt
ghufut so kat-te ho?

tōḍm kown ho?
tōḍmhara nam kya hy?
tōḍm kya chahta ho?

Where is his shop?
Send them to my house

Where do you live?
What is the matter?
This is a holiday, sir
What do you say?
What is your meaning?
Who is that?
I don't know, (*literally*,
to me is not known)
There are many flies here

Drive away the flies
What use is there in that?
Call the tailor
Mend this sleeve

Make me a coat

Are you the owner of that
house?
What is the name of this
village?
Do you know this man?

What is the price of this?
Will you sell it to me
(*literally*, into my
hand)?

Certainly, sir
Go and ask how he is to-
day
Has the fever abated or
not?
He is worse to-day
I am now quite well again

Where did you receive
this wound?
Do you smoke?
The sunshine has become
very oppressive
Hold up the umbrella
Send this note to Major
Cook's

At the time of luncheon
provide everything for
four or five gentlemen
Make haste
Is this horse Arabian,
Persian, or English?
Why does he not come?

That is enough
It is the same thing
Go away
I was not speaking to
you

Come, take off my boots
Raise the Venetian blinds
Speak slowly
Speak distinctly, (separa-
ting your words.) then
I shall understand
Tell me when he arrives

dōs kee dookan kuhan hy?
dōnko humareghur bhej
do
tōm kuhan ruhie ho?
kya hy?
sahib! aj purab hy
tōm kya kuhie?
tōm ahara iradā kya hy?
wōh kown hy?
mōjhe mā'loom nāheen

yuhan buhōt mukkhayan
hya
mukkhayan hanko
dōs men kya fa-idā hy?
durzee ko bōlao
is eastern kee murammut
kuro

ek kōrttee mere waste
bunao
tōm dōs ghur ke malik
ho?
is bustee ka nam kya hy?

is adnee ko tōm jante
ho?
is ka mol kya hy?
humare hat-h bechoge?

ulbutkā, sahib
jao ovr poochho ki wōh
aj kya hy
tup men kōchh tuhāf
hoose hy ki nāheen?
aj ziyadā beemar hy
ab mje ne p-hir khoob
aram paya hy

yih gāo tōm ko kuhan
lugee?
tōm hōckekā peete?
dhoop buhōt tez hoose
hy
chhata lugao.
yih chithee Major Cook
sahib ke yuhan bhejo

tifn ke wuckt, panch
char sahib on ke waste
saman ty-yar kuro
juldee kuro
yih ghora Takee, ya Far-
see ya Ungreze hy?
kis-waste wōh nāheen
ata?

bus hy
ekhee hy
chule jao (or tōmāut)
myn tōm senāheen bol-
ta t-ha

so, mose dōtaro
jhimil dōthao
ruh ruhke bolo
bol bol jōdā kur bolo to
hum sum-jhenge

jub wōh puhōnche, tub
hum to khabar do

The enemy have begun
to retreat
Who told you this?

How long have you been
in that gentleman's ser-
vice?

Where is your native
country?

He is a great rogue
Not to interrupt you, (or
pardon the freedom)

Sneak without ceremony
He speaks fluent y

He tell me one story, and
you another. Would to
God that I could speak
to them myself!

Is any one there?
What o'clock is it?

Three has struck, sir
Well, I shall rise
Bring my clothes
Where is my shirt, stock-
ings, shoes, coat, neck-
cloth, buttons, breast-
pin, waistcoat, trousers?

Bring water to wash my
hands and face
Give me the tooth-brush
and tooth-powder
Bring soap and a towel
Pour water over my whole
body

Bring the dressing-box
This razor is very blunt

Bring the strap
Give me my slippers
Tie this
Loosen that

They are too heavy
Brush my hat
Where is the comb?
Give these clothes to the
washerman

Has the tailor brought
my new clothes?
Clean these boots

See that there is no re-
pelle in them
Give me my boots and
spurs

Is the horse ready?
Yes, sir
Put the saddle on well

Take up the stirrup one
hole
Let the stirrup down two
holes

dōshman hutne luge

kis-ne yih bat tōm se
kuhee?
kub se dōs sahīb ke yuhan
nowkur ruhie ho?

tōmhara wutan kuhate
hy?
wōh ankāt budzat hy
gōstakee mō'af

be tukul dō' bōlo
wōh sulast se bōtta hy
wōh mōjhe-se ek bat
kuhta hy, ovr tōm
kōchh ovr hee kuhta
ho. Kaah ki mje ap
dōn se bol sukta!

ON RISING.

koe hy?
kitne ghunṭe buje?
teen buja, sahib
bhula, mje tōshoonga
mere kupre lao
meree kumree, mose,
jootee, kōrtā, gōlōe-
bund, ghōṇṇee, seenā-
band, kumree ungur-
kha, isar kuhan hy?

hat-h mōh dhone ka
panee lao

miswak ovr munjun do

saboon ovr roomal lao
mere tumam budan pur
panee dalo
mōckabā lao
yih dōst dōrā buhōt kōnd
hy

chumotee lao
paposh do
ise bandho
dōse kholo
we buhōt bhare hya
meree topee ko jharo
kughhee kuhan hy?
ye kupree dhoobe ko do.

durzee mere nāye kupre
laya hy?
in (chumre ke) mose ko
saf kuro

dekho ki dōn men koe
keera mukora nuho
mose kanton sumet hum
ko do

ON RIDING OUT.

ghora ty-yar hy?
han, sahib
uchhee- turah 'seen
bandho
rikab ko ek kuree 'ke
chhed bhar kam kuro
rikab do kuree 'ke chhed
bhar lumbee kuro

Tighten the girth
Give me the whip
Keep out of the way;
perhaps he may kick
Hold the bridle till I be
fairly mounted

Groom! come hither
Hold the horse
He does not go easy
Put all his furniture to
rights

Why does the horse
stumble so?

Examine his hoofs
Perhaps there may be a
stone in them

Walk him about
You are not to give the
horse water just now,

while he is so warm
Take the horse into the
stable

Get the carriage ready
Drive quickly
Go straight forwards

Turn to the right
Turn to the left
Go a little slower

Stop, stop!
Whose house is that?

Speak loud
I shall call at this gentle-
man's house

Ask if the gentleman
(lady) is at home or
not

Give my compliments to
your master
I shall now go home

We are hungry and
thirsty

Has Captain Orr re-
turned from parade?

No, sir
When he comes, then
bring breakfast

Order arms
Fix bayonets
Shoulder arms

Charge bayonets
Present arms
Make ready

Half-cock firelocks
Present
Fire

Handle cartridge
Open pans
Prime

Load
Draw ramrod
Ram down cartridge
Return ramrod

tung khyncho
chabōōk do
ruste se khmare ho;
shayud wōōh lat mare
lugam t-bambo jub tuk
myn uchchee-turuh
suwar nā ho-on

sā-ces! Idhur so
ghora pukro
wōōh sanujchuita nāheen
sub saz ōōs ka t-heck
kuro

ghora kyoon āysa t-ho-
kur khata hy?

ōōs ke sōōm dekho
shayud ōōn men koe
putt-hur ho

ōōse fuhloo
ub ghore ko pannee nā
dena, jub tuk ki āysa
gurm ruhe

ghore ko istubul men
lejaō

garce ty-yar kuro
juldee hanko
seedha age chulo jao

dahne p-hiro
baen p-hiro
surri ahiste chulo

ruho, ruho!
wōōh kis ka ghur hy?
pōōkarke bolo

myn is sahib ke yuhan
jaoonga

poocho ki sahib (beebee)
ghur men hyn ki na-
heen

tōōm upne sahib se mera
sulam kuhna

ubhee ghur ko jaoonga
hum bhooke pynse
hyn

Kuptan Orr sahib chā-
wa'id se p-hir aya?

nāheen, sahib
jub wōōh awe, tab hasi-
ree lao

ON PARADE.

bundocko ōōtaro
sungeen churhao
bundock kandhe pur
rukho

sungeen ka hat-h
sulamee ka hat-h
ghora dopae purchurhao

ek pae pur ghora rukho
shust-lo

chhoro (or dagho, or
maro)

tonse pur hat-h rukho
pyalā kholo

pranjuk pilao
tonsa bhuro
guz nikalo

tonsa guz se maro
guz p-hir do

Recover arms
Eyes right
Eyes left
Dress
Right face
Left face
Right about face

Left about face

Rear ranks take open
order

Rear ranks take close
order

Ground arms
Stand at ease

Quick march
To the right wheel

On your left backwards
wheel

To the right oblique

Wheel on the centre

March in file
Advance

Tell off the company into
three sections

The company will wheel
in echelon of sections

Step out
Change the step

Mark time

The company will step
back six paces

Halt
At what time will the
battalion march to-
morrow morning?

The words of command are, viz.:-

As you were

Attention

Bayonet

Change step

Charge bayonet

Court-martial

Grenadier

Ground firelock

Order arms

Present arms

Recover arms

Shoulder arms

Stand at ease

Who comes there?
A friend

kan se maro
dahne nuzur
baen nuzur
burabur ho-jao
dahne p-hiro
baen p-hiro
dahne se adha chukkur
p-hiro

baen se adha khukker
p-hiro

pichharae kholo

pichharae mlio

bundock sōōlao
hat-h mlio (or hat-h
maro.)

juldee ckudum ōōs hao
dahne khoont puresamhne
se chukkur khao

baen khoont pur peechhe
se chukkur maro

dahne tirccha ckudum
chulo

beech ke khoont pur
chukkur maro

ckutar chulo
age burho

kumpunee teentolee kure

pultun tircchee tolee ho
jaegee

lumba ckudum rukho
ekudum budlo

upne juguh khure ho
ckudum ōōt-hao

kumpunee chhā ckudum
peechhe hutaga

khure ruho

fujur kis-wuukt pultan
kooch kuregee?

AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Bring breakfast
Bring warm water
Is the water boiling?
Make tea
Where is the tea?

haziree lao
gurm panee lao
panee khowita hy?
cha bunao
cha kuan hy?

Give me a cup of coffee

Where is the sugar?
Give me a clean cup and saucer

Boil some eggs
Don't let them become hard

Place the coffee-pot on that side

Place the teapot here
Come hither

Bring the cold meat in the twinkling of an eye

Give me a knife
Bring a fork

This butter is excessively bad

Continue moving the punkha

These eggs are not fresh
Bring a spoon

Give me a knife
Is that milk or cream?

Bring the newspapers
Toast some bread

Tell your master that breakfast is ready

Give that gentleman a chair

Hand bread to that gentleman

Give me the butter
Has the moonshee come?

Yes, sir
Very well

Take away all the things

STUDYING WITH A MOONSHEE OR NATIVE TUTOR.

Mr. Moonshee, how are you to-day?

Is there any news to-day?
Do not use such hard words

What is the meaning of this word?

Put it in a common sentence or two; then I shall discover its meaning from the context

Explain by signs, if you cannot by words

How do you pronounce this word?

Is this right?
That is wrong

I understand your meaning from the context

But the phraseology is not correct

You should say thus
If you will speak slow, then I may understand you

ek piyalā kuhwā humko diyalā

misree kuhān hy?
ek saf piyalā ovr t halee humko do

kōōchh unde dōbalo dōnheh sukāt hone nā do

kuhwā-dan dōs turuf rukho

cha-dan yuhan rukho idhur ao

t-hunda goast, pul marte, lao

ek chhōōree do ek kanta lao

yih mukkhun nihayut dharab hy

punkha hilate ruho

ye unde taze ntheen ek chumchā lao

ek chhōōree do wōdh doodh hy, ya mullace?

ukhār ke kaghuz lao kōōchh roteo senko

sahib se kuhō ki haziree ty-yar hy

dōs sahib ko ek kōōrsee do

roteo dōs sahib ko do mukkhun do (muskā)

mōōnshēe sahib aya hy? han sahib

buhōōt uchchha sub cheezen le-jao

mōōnshēe sahib, aj toom kyso ho?

aj koeē dōubur hy? dōye mōōahkil ulfas mut kuha kuro

is lufk kee kya mā'nee?

ek ya do mōōetu'mul jōōlme men ise kuhō;

to myn, ckureene se, is kee mā'nee duryast-kuroonga

ugur tōōm suban se nuheen sukite, to isharon se butao

is lufk ko kyoonkur tuluffōōs kurtē ho?

yih t-heek hy? wōdh ghulut hy

myn tōōmhara mutlub ckureene se sumujhta

lekin mōōhawurā dōōr-dōōst nuheen

chahiyeki tōōm yoon bolo jo tōōm ahiste bolo, to myn tōōmharee bat sumijhoon

You speak very fast
If you speak so fast, then I cannot understand you

Do I read well now?

Read you this sentence — then I shall hear

Which is the best time for study?

What are the best books?

Have you any Hindoostanee ink, paper, and pens?

This ink is too thick

Now it is too thin
Put some cotton in the inkstand

Make me a good pen

How do you form this letter?

How do you join these two letters?

The point of the pen is too broad, small, hard, soft

Is this good writing?
Where are the ruler and penknife?

This paper is very rough

Where is the polishing-shell?

He writes very badly

Nobody can read his hand

I have heard that you are well skilled in the Hindoostanee tongue

Do you think it a difficult language?

Be it difficult or not, by making labour you will always arrive at your object

But first, inclination is necessary

Yesterday I was very idle, and have not learned the lesson

Do not speak English to me until I tell you that there is a difficulty to me in the Hindoostanee

If I had all along spoken the language of this country since I came, I should have been able to speak it now with great ease

tōōm buhōōt jaldes bolte jo tōōm itna juld bolte, to myn tōōmharee bat

sumujh nuheen sukta myn ub uchchha purhta hoon?

yih jōōmēē tōōm purho, to myn tōōmnoom

mōōtalā kurne kokown-sa wuckt uchchha hy?

kown kown kitaben uchchhee hy?

tōōmhare pas kōōchh Hindoostanee siyabee kaghuz, ovr ckulura hy?

yih siyabee buhōōt gar-hee hy

ubhee buhōōt puties hy diwat men kōōchh roose dalo

ek uchchha ckulum mōō-jhe turash-do

is hurf ko kyoonkur bunate ho?

in do burfon ko kyoonkur jorte ho?

ckulum kee nok nihayut chhowee, chhotee, sukāt nurm hy

yih uchchha k utt hy? mistur ovr ckulum-turash kunas hy?

yih kaghuz buhōōt be-mōōhre hy

mōōhrā kuhān hy?

wōdh buhōōt āharab hkhita hy

dōska āhāt koeē puri nuheen sukta

myn ne dōōna hy ki tōōm Hindoostanee suban se ākōob mahir ho

tōōm is suban ko mōōsh-kil nuheen sumujhte?

mōōshkil ho ya nuho, mihnut kurne se tōōm humesh upne mutlub ko puhōōnchoge

lekin puhle, showek chahiye

kul myn buhōōt mujhool hoos tha, ovr subuck nuheen seekha

mōōjh-se Ungreaze mut bolo jub tuluk myn nā kuhōm ki Hindee meā

mōōjhe dickkut hotee hy

myn jub se aya hoos, tūb se ugur humesh is mōōlik kee suban ko bolte, to ub myn buhōōt

sulu se bolte

Without practice you will
not be able to speak
with fluency

Tell the steward to pre-
pare the account for
the last month

How much is the monthly
pay of the servants in
arrear?

Let not their pay ever
remain in arrear more
than one month

How much is the ex-
pense of the household?

Tell me at once the sum
total

This is far too much, it
never was so much be-
fore

What is the reason of
this?

Mention each item sepa-
rately

Well, you may now go
How much is this cloth
per yard?

Send for a rupee's worth
of fruit

How many mangoes for
a rupee?

What is the price of that
horse?

This is more than he is
worth

What is the lowest price?
This is a great deal too
much

I cannot give so much
I will give you just half
that

I want a half-ser of the
small fish, and a ser of
the large.

mushkē ke siwa tōm tur-
raroe se bol nuheen su-
koge

kānsaman se kuho ki
pichhīe muheene ka
hisab ty-yar kure

nowkuroo ka durmaha
kitna backee hy?

ōn kee tulub kubhee ek
muheene se ziyadā
backee na ruhe

ghur ka kurch kitna hy?

mōjh-se ekbargee jōm-
lā kuho

yih buhōō ziyadā hy, age
kubhee itna nā tha

is ka sukub kya?

hur hur ruckum jōda
jōda bāyan kuro

hāy, ub jā'ye
yih kupra see guz kitna?

ek rōpy ka mēwā mun-
gao

rōpy ke kitne an?

ōs ghore ka mol kya hy?

yih ōshee ckeemut se
ziyadā hy

nihayut nam mol kya hy?

yih buhōō ziyadā hy

myā itna de nuheen sukta
myā tōmhen sirf iska
adha doonga

myā adh - ser chhotee
muchhee chahta hoon,
owr ser bhur buree
muchhee.

A hot water plate
Some bread, potatoes,
greens, cabbage, tur-
nips, carrots, cucum-
bers

What do you call that
vegetable?

I want beef (*literally*,
cow's flesh)

Bring mutton, pork, veal,
vealson

Give me fish, fowl, wild-
fowl, hare, partridge,
duck, turkey, ham

Give me some curry
Bring the rice

Bring some wine and wa-
ter

Is there any mango fish?
Bring me some mango
fish

Are the beefsteaks ready?

Make a devil of the kidney
Bring me some pilau

This meat is overdone
Tell the cook to beware of
this circumstance in fu-
ture

What fruits are in season
(ripe) just now?

Bring me a custard-apple,
plantain, pine-apple, &c.

gurm panee ka basun
kōchh rotēe, aloo, sag,
kurmkuilla, thulghum,
gajur, kheer

ōs turk areeko kya
kuhte ho?

gae ka gosht chahta hoon

bher ka gosht, soo-ur ka
gosht, buchhre ka gosht,
hirun ka gosht lao

muchhlee, mōrgh, jun-
gulee mōrgh kaurgosh,
teetur, mōrghabee, feel-
mōrgh, ran, hum ko do

thora sa salan do
kōchh shurab panee lao

kōchh shurab panee lao

keee tupsēe muchhlee hy?
thoree-see tupsēe muchh-
lee mere waste lao

gae ke gosht kee phankē
ty-yar hy?

gōrde kee guzuk buna.
thora sa pōlao lao

yih gosht ziyadā puka hy
bawurchee se kuho ki age
is bat se hoshyar ruher

kown kown p-hul is wuckt
pukke hy?

ek shureefā kela, unnnas
wāghyā lao

RETIRING TO REST.

Is my bed ready?

mera bichhowna ty-yar
hy?

Brush the musquito cur-
tains well, that no mus-
quito may remain

musuhree kōob jhara, jo
muchchur nā ruhe

I am unwell, do not awake
me early

myā beemar hoon, mōjhe
sāwre mut jagao

Wake me very early in the
morning

hum ko buree fujr jagao

Send the dog-keeper to
me at daybreak

kōtte-wale ko noor ke
turke mere pas bhejo

I intend to hunt the
jackal

mere irādā gesdur ke
shikar ka hy

AT DINNER.

- dinner on the table?

Put the soup near me

A clean plate, knife, fork,
spoon, salt, mustard,
vinegar, pepper

khana mez pur aya?

shorba mere pas rukho

ek saf rikaboe, chhōree,
kanta, chumchā, nu-
muk, raee, sirfā, mi-
rc

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